ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,439 LONDON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001.

THE TIMES, Monday, February 17, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Office, 90, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALBURY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to KATHLEEN (née Samuel), wife of DOCTOR MICHAEL ALBURY, of 1, Weymouth-street, W.1—a daughter.

COCHRANE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Chicago, Illinois, to LYDIA, wife of CAPTAIN A. KENNETT O. COCHRANE—a daughter (BARBARA HELEN). (By cable.)

FLEMING.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 27, Grosvenor-square, W., to OLIVE, wife of MAJOR PHILIP FLEMING—a daughter.

HEILBRON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at The Lings, Aigburth-drive, Liverpool, to ELDA, wife of PROFESSOR I. M. HEILBRON, D.S.O.—a son.

LEACH.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. CROOME LEACH, at 2, Percival-road, Clifton, Bristol—a daughter.

LONG.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Cairo, to BEATRICE MARY (née Mayor), W. D. Long—a daughter.

MADGE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at "Chevecroft," Auckland-road, S.E.19, to Mr. and Mrs. IVAN E. MADGE—a daughter.

MERCER.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Jamalpur, India, to IRENE, wife of CAPTAIN G. H. MERCER, 1st Duke of Cornwall's L.I.—twin sons.

MILFORD.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, to MICHAEL and JEAN MILFORD (Jean Allan), of 33, Albert-road, Oxford—a daughter (KATHARINE).

NELSON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 46, St. George's-road, S.W.1, to PERCY, wife of A. H. NELSON, F.O., R.A.F.—a daughter.

PADMORE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at The Briars, Fulshaw avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire, to DOROTHY (née Shackleton), wife of FRANCIS PADMORE—a daughter.

RUTLAND.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 43, South-street, Park-lane, to MARIAN WOODRUFF (née Stanley), wife of JAMES A. RUTLAND—a daughter.

WESTCOTT.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 32, Southview, Bromley, Kent, to IONA, wife of WILLIAM GEORGE WESTCOTT—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BENTLEY : PEGRAM.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-place, EDMUND NEIL BOILEAU BENTLEY, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bentley, of 38a, Marlborough-hill, N.W., to ALICE, youngest daughter of Mr. HENRY PEGRAM, R.A., and Mrs. Pegram, of St. Ann's Lodge, Harley-road, N.W.

BISGOOD : BACON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at the home of the bride's parents, New York, ANTHONY FRANCIS BISGOOD, of London, to ELIZABETH MITCHELL BACON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wood Bacon, of New York.

HEYWOOD-DOVE : HEYWOOD.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, HARRY HEYWOOD-DOVE to DOROTHY EILEEN, elder daughter of the late HENRY MYDDLE HEYWOOD and Mrs. Heywood, of 19, South Eaton-place, S.W.1.

MABEY : ERSSER.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Matthias's, Upper Tulse Hill, by the Vicar, the Rev. C. H. King, of Manor-park, Parkstone, Dorset, to WINIFRED MARY ERSSER, only daughter of Mrs. Ersser and the late Thomas D. Ersser, of Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.

DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, after a short illness, at Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton, Sir WILLIAM NICHOLAS ATKINSON, LL.D., LL.D., aged 79. Funeral at CARY, Bridgend, Glamorgan, on Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

BARNARD.—On Feb. 14, 1930, JOHN HENRY BARNARD, late of Upper Norwood and Holborn-circus, aged 72. Funeral Sutton Congregational Church to-morrow (Tuesday) 1.45, afterwards Dorking. Please accept this, the only intimation.

BENT.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Goodworth House, Catsfield, Andover, HARRIET, widow of MAJOR-GEN. HARRY BENT, aged 91 years. Funeral Clatford to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

BOUS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 13, South Hill Park-gardens, N.W., ADELAIDE, daughter of the late JOSEPH and ANN BOUS, of Bromley, aged 88. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m.

BOURCHIER.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Crawley, Sussex, after a short illness, MAJOR T. A. M. BOURCHIER, late Royal Marine Artillery.

BRABAZON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 40, Eaton-square, S.W., LADY KATHLEEN BRABAZON, daughter of the 10th Earl of Meath. The funeral will be in Ireland.

BUTTERY.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Heathwood, 8, Wildwood-road, N.W.11, after long suffering patiently borne, GERTRUDE EMILY, widow of AYERST H. BUTTERY. Cremation Golders Green to-day (Monday), at 11.30 a.m. Memorial service at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at the same time.

CHITTY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 48, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W., THOMAS WILLES CHITTY, Baronet, K.C., Inner Temple, aged 74 years. Funeral Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday). Memorial service at St. Cuthbert's, Wednesday, 4.30 p.m. No flowers.

CHRISTIE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 3, Eldon-road, Hampstead, KATHARINE CECILIA, second wife of the late CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOHN CHRISTIE, Grenadier Guards, of Bill House, Ifield, Crawley, Sussex, and daughter of the late Thomas Benson, J.P., D.L., of Blythe, Kent. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 3.30, at the Parish Church, Blythe, Kent.

CLARKE.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Brendon, Alexandra-road, Minehead, Somerset, FRANCES ANNE, wife of the REV. G. S. CLARKE. (South African papers, please copy.)

COX.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, MAUDE MARY, elder daughter of the late G. E. COX, of Minygarth, Anglesey, in her 76th year.

DIGBY.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 16, Selwyn-gardens, Cambridge, after a few days' illness, CHARLOTTE MARY Dorset, widow of William Fitzgerald Digby, aged 85. No flowers.

DUGUID.—On Feb. 11, 1930, CHRYSTABEL DUGUID, of Salsworthy Manor, South Devon.

ELLISTON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at her residence, 17, Wordsworth-road, Worthing, JANET FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM ELLISTON, of Ipswich, J.P., of Stoke Hall, Ipswich. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Worthing, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. No flowers, by her request.

EVANS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, DR. JOHN EVANS, D.S.O., Rhyniau, Caernarvon. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

EVELEGH.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Ryde, MARY, widow of EDWARD CHARLES EVELEGH, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Charles Eveleigh, C.B., late 26th Regt. Funeral at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, at Wimbledon Cemetery.

FINLAY.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Colintraive, Argyllshire, MAJOR ALEXANDER COMYN MACGREGOR FINLAY, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, in his 54th year.

FORTUNE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 7, London-terrace, Glasgow, SOPHIE, wife of ERNEST G. FORTUNE, M.B., C.M., and daughter of the late Thomas Lavarack.

FURSDON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 2, Barnfield-crescent, Exeter, EDWARD SYDENHAM FURSDON, third son of the late Rev. Edward Fursdon.

GAITSKELL.—On Feb. 13, 1930, LILIAN EMILY LOUISA GAITSKELL, daughter of the late Rev. John Gaitskell, M.A.

GREENBANK.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at The Doon, Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll, J. C. GREENBANK. (Other papers, please copy.)

HANCOCK.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, 1930, at 17, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2, HAMILTON A. HANCOCK passed peacefully away, in his 84th year.

HASLAM.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930, of pneumonia, at The Deanery, Windsor, RANDOLPHE (ROBERT) HASLAM, aged 25.

HEPPER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Hurstpierpoint, SARAH ELIZABETH HEPPER, aged 93. Interment Highgate Cemetery, Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock.

HOLE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, passed away peacefully, after an illness patiently borne, KATE ISABELLA, the beloved wife of PERCY HOLE, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Interment at Kensal Green to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock. Will friends please accept this as the only intimation.

JACKSON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Hill Brow, Crediton, EDWARD ERNEST, fifth and youngest son of the late WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 68 years. Interred Crediton Churchyard, Saturday, Feb. 15.

JOHNSON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 193, Wymering Mansions, W.9, KATHLEEN, the beloved wife of FRANK JOHNSON. Funeral service at St. Saviour's Church, Warwick-avenue, to-day (Monday), 11.45 a.m. Interment Kensal Green Cemetery. —No flowers.

KNIGHTLEY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 51, Hadewell-road, Putney, CHARLES JAMES KNIGHTLEY, aged 78. Will be laid to rest at Putney Vale at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

LEITH.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 92, Chelsea Park-gardens, S.W.3, EMMA SOPHIA LEITH, daughter of the late Samuel Leith.

LUCAS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 3, Snowdon-mansions, West Hampstead, HANNAH REBECCA DOLBEARE, widow of the REV. JOHN FONSONBY LUCAS, M.A., of Rhossili, Glamorgan, and daughter of the REV. T. E. Matthews, of Bedford, in her 95th year. Greatly loved.

MEUGENS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 15, Alexandra-road, Kingston-on-Thames, GERALDINE GAGE, widow of ALLAN GEORGE MUNRO MEUGENS, aged 81. No flowers, by request.

MORRISON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, JANE, widow of ROBERT MORRISON, late of Church Park, Mumbles, South Wales.

MUSPRATT.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Toronto, MAX LLOYD, the younger twin son of the late RUDOLPH MUSPRATT, of Liverpool, aged 11 months.

NORTH.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Glebe Mount, Oadby, Leicester, the dearly loved wife of SIR JONATHAN NORTH, J.P., in her 72nd year.

OSWALD.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at "Eaglehurst," Bodorgan-road, Bournemouth, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, widow of REV. HENRY MURRAY OSWALD (formerly Rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex) and second daughter of the late Sir John Stewart Richardson, of Pitfour Castle, 12th Baronet of Pencaitland, aged 92. Funeral service Thursday, at 2 p.m., St. Peter's Church; afterwards to Wimborne-road Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

PALMER.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Clevedon, of pneumonia, WILLIAM GEORGE PALMER, assistant priest of All Saints', Clevedon, and lately of St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington, aged 35 years. R.I.P. Requiem to-morrow (Tuesday), 10.15 a.m., at St. John Baptist Church, Batiwick.

POWLEY.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Darley House, Priory-street, Cheltenham, suddenly and peacefully, JANE, daughter of JOHN POWLEY, of Langwathby, Cumberland, aged 66.

RABERG.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 45, West-park, Eltham, HANNAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of A. RABERG. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at West Norwood Crematorium, at 12.30 p.m.

ROBERTSON-SHERSBY.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Boyne Garth, Boyne Hill, Maidenhead, Berks, ELIZABETH, wife of the late THOMAS HARVIE SHERSBY ROBERTSON-SHERSBY, Commander, R.N., J.P., and mother of Maude Robertson-Shersby and of Robert Robertson-Shersby-Harvie, of Brownlie, Lanarkshire, and of Robert Bruce Robertson-Shersby-Harvie, younger, of Brownlie.

ROBINSON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at The Home Farm, Potton, Beds, the result of a hunting accident, PETER ROBINSON ("ROBIN"), eldest son of the late Joseph Robinson, of Crockham Hill, and husband of Penrose Robinson, aged 63. Funeral, Waresley, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1.45. Cars meet 11.30 train from King's Cross, at Sandy.

RYCROFT.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Laurel Bank, Stamford-road, Bowdon, Louisa, the beloved wife of WALTER RYCROFT, aged 72.

SANDERSON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, ERNEST A. SANDERSON, of 20, Woodstock-road, N.W.11, in his 81st year. Funeral at St. Pancras Catholic Cemetery, Finchley, to-day (Monday), at 3.30.

SAUNDERS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Hedingham, Camberley, MARGARET, widow of HENRY ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, and second daughter of the late William Warburton, ESQ., R.N.

SMITH.—On Feb. 14, 1930, suddenly, at Highfield, Abbersbol, FLORENCE WORSLEY, much loved wife of the REV. LANCELOT SMITH. Funeral 2 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 19, at Newtown Church, I.W. R.I.P. Where possible kindly send flowers direct to Newtown Church.

SOWLER.—On Feb. 12, 1930, passed away, at Cobden-street, Darlington, ELIZABETH, for 42 years at Norton House, Redcar, Yorkshire, the much loved and respected Nannie to Gerald, Sybil, Kennett, Greta, and Grisel, children of Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, now at Stanhope Court, Eastbourne. With gratitude from your "bairns" and their parents.

SPICE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 18, Granard-road, S.W.12, ALFRED, the beloved husband of SARAH SPICE, aged 77 years. No flowers and mourning, by his special request.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Westfield Cottage, Woking, MARGARET, the dearly loved wife of ARTHUR TAYLOR.

THORNTON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, WILLIAM THORNTON, Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, in his 74th year.

TILLEY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, ELINOR GERTRUDE, wife of the late BEN. B. TILLEY, of "Cromartie," Eldbaston, Birmingham. Funeral service at St. Augustine's, Edgbaston, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12.30 p.m.

TWISS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Torquay, MARY, widow of the REV. Twiss, late incumbent of Wrestlingworth, near Bedford, aged 88.

WALKER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, just after his 85th birthday, HENRY WALKER, 4, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead. Cremation and service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday) at 1.30. No flowers, by request. Will friends accept this, the only intimation.

WETHERALL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Monte Carlo, of pneumonia, EDWARD GUY WETHERALL, aged 60. Funeral took place on Feb. 14 at the Church of the Sacré Cœur, Mentone. R.I.P.

WHEELER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 15, York-road, Edgbaston, CECIL, husband of FLORENCE and third son of the late HERBERT and ELIZABETH WHEELER, in his 68th year.

WHITE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 82, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2, LILY, adored wife of ARTHUR A. WHITE, and only child of Mrs. M. Van Straten and the late Edward de Leef, in her 33rd year. "A perfect flower gathered in full bloom." Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 o'clock, at Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DOUGLAS-WILLAN.—In proud and loving memory of STANHOPE DOUGLAS-WILLAN, Acting Captain, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regt., killed in France on Feb. 17, 1917. Mentioned in dispatches.

ELEY.—In proud and loving memory of DERRICK, Feb. 17, 1917.

Ceder et audax.

GENOCHIO.—In proud, loving, and splendid memory of HENRY MARION GENOCHIO, Lieutenant, Corps of Royal Engineers, who was kidnapped in Cork on Feb. 15, 1922, in violation of a truce, and was murdered on the 17th, in an attempt to escape from his captors and return to his post of duty.

"Unam in audacia spem salutis."

MAYER.—In ever-loving memory of CAPT. GERALD MAX MAYER, who died of wounds Feb. 16, 1917. Never forgotten by Mother.

PAKEMAN.—In dear memory of PHILIP WALTHER PAKEMAN, Lance-Corporal, Honourable Artillery Company, killed in action in Flanders, Feb. 17, 1915.

ASMAN.—In grateful, proud, and ever-loving memory of MARTHA CLARA ASMAN, died Feb. 17, 1927.

"Hark, my soul, it is the Lord."

EDWARDS.—In loving memory of my dear husband, ELLIS EDWARDS, who passed peacefully away on Feb. 16, 1917.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

GORDON.—In ever-loving memory of our darling MONA, who passed away on Feb. 17, 1927.—MUMMY and DADDY.

JAMES.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR E. T. JAMES, South Lancashire Regt., who died Feb. 16, 1903.

O'CONNELL.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of MARY, the very dearly loved and most devoted wife of SIR JOHN ROSSETT O'CONNELL, LL.D., K.C.S.G., of Ard Einin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, who entered into Life on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1925.

May she rest in Peace.
Generous in every thought,
Kindly in every word,
Helpful in every act,
She lived in the lives of those she loved.

PILGRIM.—On Feb. 17, 1919, of pneumonia following influenza, HAROLD STEPHEN, the very dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN PILGRIM, of Burbage, Leicestershire (late Sec. Lieut., D.C.L.I.).

"Mors janua vitæ."

ROSENHEIM.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM, who passed away on Feb. 17, 1922.

ROSENHEIM.—In ever-loving memory of our dear father, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM, who passed away on Feb. 17, 1921.—JOE, SISSIE, BERTIE.

SCHAEFER.—In ever-loving and honoured memory of my darling Husband, CARL WILLIAM VICTOR SCHAEFER, who passed away very suddenly on Feb. 17, 1923. A loving and devoted husband and father, and a staunch friend. Sadly missed.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

DE CANDOLE.—Memorial Services for Mrs. H. L. C. DE CANDOLE will be held at St. John's Church, Smith-square, Westminster, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., and in Bristol Cathedral on Friday, Feb. 21, at 12 noon.

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CREMATION SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—Life Membership £5 5s. includes cremation at any Crematorium at death.—23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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PERSONAL

P.H.—If you would have me do so, why not inquire?—G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. REGINALD COKE, the Misses Sylvia and Stella, and Mr. Henry Coke beg to THANK their friends for their kind letters of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

THE RELATIVES of the late Lieut.-Colonel PERCIVAL DAVIDSON, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Royal Army Medical Corps), wish to THANK all his friends who so kindly sent such beautiful flowers.

MRS. JASPER ARCHER wishes to THANK those who have so kindly sent letters of sympathy and flowers on the death of her father, Mr. M. R. Wyer. She hopes to answer all letters individually very shortly.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, 20th ult., between St. Martin's Theatre and Chelsea, DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE BROOCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£4 REWARD.—LOST, 9th January, in the Brompton-road, DIAMOND, PEARL, and ONYX BAR BROOCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 29th ult., in Oxford-street, MOLE FUR COAT (in brown paper parcel).—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

FRANCE v. ENGLAND RUGBY MATCH, Twickenham, 22nd.—WANTED BUY, TWO GOOD STAND TICKETS.—Write, stating price, Box F.285, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, TWO or THREE COVERED SEATS, TWICKENHAM, Feb. 22nd.—Mr. Sydney, Mayfair 3458.

M.T.S.—Mothercraft is the knowledge of rearing better citizens.—Write or visit Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Highgate, any day, 2.30-4 p.m. Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

BEAUTIFUL LONDON HOUSE in BELGRAVIA for SALE, 20 years, March 24th, 25th, 26th. Candidates note, five reception rooms; delightfully decorated and modernised; ground rent only £150 per annum; 63 years' lease.—Write Box M.1678, The Times, E.C.4.

TAXATION IS LOW in South Africa and cheap living can be combined with a perfect climate.—Write for particulars to the Imperial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

OLD FOLK do feel the cold so much. We have 500 of the poorest, all over 65 years old, who will have fireless grates unless we help. Will you send a gift for this purpose? Warm clothing will also be appreciated.—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

DANCING taught or offered STUDENTS, boy also girl.—PARENTS SAVE MONEY. Reduced Fees. EARN whilst training.—Write Box M.1489, The Times, E.C.4.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

M.A., to whom advanced research means much, would welcome GIFT or LOAN of £200-£300.—Write Box M.1677, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNAL-ISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman), Edward Guy Wetherall, aged 60. Funeral took place on Feb. 14 at the Church of the Sacré Cœur, Mentone. R.I.P.

WHEELER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 15, York-road, Edgbaston, CECIL, husband of FLORENCE and third son of the late HERBERT and ELIZABETH WHEELER, in his 68th year.

WHITE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 82, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2, LILY, adored wife of ARTHUR A. WHITE, and only child of Mrs. M. Van Straten and the late Edward de Leef, in her 33rd year. "A perfect flower gathered in full bloom." Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 o'clock, at Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

3228.—All my thoughts. Vergiss-mein-nicht.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins next week. Apply Secretary.

DANCING.—Four lessons 1s.—Miss Carew, 91, Victoria-street, next A. and N. Stores. Franklin 6312.

EVERY Day children find solace under protecting wing of N.S.P.C.C., whose work extends throughout England, Wales, and Ireland.—Please send a gift to Wm. J. Dawes, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, charmingly FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with service.—Write Box 647, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

SECRETARYSHIP WANTED in country house; "chauffeuring," typing; hard worker; dog lover; personal references.—O.K."; first job.—Write Box P.986, The Times, E.C.4.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT has in four years settled 1,800 British boys on the land in Australia. Donations are needed to carry on this essential Empire work, and should be sent to the Secretary, B.B.M., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED EXCHANGE HOUSE bracing high part of SURREY for one in Town, West End; four bed, two receptions; modern conveniences and garage required.—Write Box M.1671, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVOWSON WANTED; good living; early vacancy.—Write in confidence Box P.912, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET with service; five rooms, Maida Vale district, £3 8s. per week inclusive.—Write Box P.903, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL SUITES, facing gardens; best part Kensington; £200; and service.—Kelvin 8744.

CAMPDEN HILL.—For SALE, medium-sized MODERN HOUSE held on long lease at ground rent; three sitting rooms (including double drawing room, parquet floor), seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, good light offices; entrance to large private garden in rear.—Write Box M., care of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

BEL CANTO (Lamperti Method) VOICE PRODUCTION.—Personal Tuition by late Prima Donna recently returned from Italy. Special terms for beginners.—Particulars Box 1292, L.P.E., 110, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

OSTEOPATHY and what it does. Booklet sent free on application.—Write Box 2434, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, good-toned HALF-SIZE VIOLIN.—Collen, 4, Hall-road, St. John's Wood.

TROUT FISHING WANTED, one rod two days per week; 150 miles of London.—Write Box 2431, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHRYSLER Saloon; London 5s. hour, country 6d. mile. —Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Frobisher 3326.

WELL FURNISHED BED-SITTING or Private Suite; suit club man; Furniture for Sale.—Ambassador 2927.

A MANNEQUIN CAREER.—Ladies trained for exclusive fashion houses.—The London Mannequin School, 29b, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. MAYFAIR 2477.

MISS A. M. MACNAUGHT, Diplômée (Cordon Bleu), Paris. Home-made cakes, sweets, ices, chocolate work; individual salads. Dinners cooked, carved and served. Cooking classes given in own kitchen or otherwise; outside catering.—9, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

FRENCH LADY (Diploma) gives LESSONS, 3s. an hour.—Box 666, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

GOLF.—Well-known AMATEUR GOLFER RECOMMENDED to accompany party of seven Americans one month's golfing tour of England and Scotland; all expenses paid.—Associated Tours, Imperial House, Regent-street.

THE SECRETARY to a well-known London TRUST is open to receive applications for PART-TIME SECRETARYSHIP.—Write Box 758, care of Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2, for further particulars.

CHARMING little HOUSE of three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, just off Belgrave-square and Lowndes-square, to be LET FURNISHED; large amount just spent on refurnishing and decorating in most up-to-date style.—Anyone wanting an exceptional house should write Box A.41, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE TIMES are received at THE TIMES, BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives are in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

LADY PETO most earnestly solicits HELP for EX-OFFICER'S FAMILY in greatest need.—Cheques gratefully acknowledged by Rev. Austin Thompson, St. Peter's Vicarage, Eaton-square, S.W., also by Lady Peto.

EASTBOURNE. 87, Vicarage-road.—Lady desires another SHARE HOUSE or as Paying Guest.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, the WELCHES BENT-LEY, Registered Motor Car, the property of the Hon. Francis Needham, M.V.O. A charming Georgian white-fronted house, large hall and dining room and double drawing room, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, and lavatories; full-size tennis and croquet lawns; two glasshouses; ample kitchen gardens; three paddocks; two large cottages; house and cottages on main water; all in excellent condition; about 5½ acres. Price £8,500.—Apply owner, Telephone, Ripley, one mile; telephone; electric light, and all modern conveniences. Price £8,500.—Apply owner, Telephone, Bentley 12.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.—President, Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B.—CHARTERED MASSEURS and MASSEUSES undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments, London and Provinces.—Apply Secretary, A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2966.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns., built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER, PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S REQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.—If you require FURNITURE or EFFECTS PACKED and SHIPPED ABROAD apply to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1, for particulars regarding packing, freight, Custom House formalities and insurance, also rates for Continental and Colonial Removals.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN A GOOD CLOTHES.—New Maths direct from Davies, Scholte, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; overcoats, lounge, dress, sports, suits, &c

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.
By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons, weekly services to Egypt, from London direct or via Marseilles. Algiers fortnightly from and to London. Malta fortnightly from London and Marseilles. For further information apply P. & O. House (as below).

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*†Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong	—	Feb. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi ..	16,800	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kabar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Nubia ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Osmonia ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia ..	16,500	Allie	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
†Karanda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Osmonia ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Rhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 21	—
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantola ..	11,000	Hirnett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DOMALA ..	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 19	Mar. 29
*MASULA ..	8,281	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Apl. 29	May 3	May 10

*Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	9,066	—	—	Feb. 22
MALDA ..	9,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA ..	8,803	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA ..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA ..	9,066	—	—	—	Feb. 22
MALDA ..	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE
Manager, F. H. GIBSON.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Recombe, Mer(crath and Co., 19, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Bowman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Mar. 14
TAINUI (new motor vessel)	27,000	Apl. 11
WAITANE (new motor vessel)	27,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13

*Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Mar. 5	Mar. 19
TAHITI ..	—	—
ORANGI ..	April 2	—
MAKURA ..	—	April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	1 Mar.	15 Mar.
*BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD ..	13,000	6 June	7 June

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 15	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	—	—	—
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OTRANTO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 17	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Paris ..	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 4	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares ..	6,984	Mar. 26	Calcutta

‡ Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Apl. 5	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9240
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Marseilles.
Yorkshire ..	15,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire ..	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 6065, 6067.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
†USHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.
By all Lines to all destinations.
For best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD.,
20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams: "Eastwardly," London.
Telephone: Monument 5600 (9 lines).
No booking fees.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
A special travel opportunity—additional sailing of SCYTHIA (20,000 tons) from LIVERPOOL MARCH 1st to HALIFAX and NEW YORK. Perfect comfort at reasonable rates.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - - FEB. 19

AUSONIA ..	Feb. 21	BERENGARIA ..	Feb. 26

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

ANTONIA - - - - - FEB. 22

*SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1	†LANCASTRIA ..	Mar. 8

*Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. †Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

AUSONIA - - - - - FEB. 21

*AURANIA ..	Feb. 28	*ASCANIA ..	Mar. 14

*Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - - MAR. 1

*LANCASTRIA ..	Mar. 8	ANDANIA ..	Mar. 15

* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.
WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 18, 23 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown.

(2) *Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 22	(2)*Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8
Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 1	Baltic ..	Sat., Mar. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic ..	Sat., Mar. 29

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(3) Pennland ..	..	Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	..	Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	Feb. 22	Mar. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
† "ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
† PARIS " (e) ..	Mar. 12	Mar. 18

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(e) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

The quickest and best route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

	OZEAN LINE. From Southampton.	
HAVANA ..	RIO BRAVO ..	Mar. 13th
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO PANUCO ..	Apr. 10th
TAMPICO ..	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
GALVESTON ..	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	
HOUSTON ..		

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next Sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. Mar. 8 *SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 6021).

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.
From Southampton weekly. From London weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38. Tourist Cabin. One class only £25 10s., with bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820).

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(HAPAG).
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Milwaukee	March 1
Hamburg	March 15
Albert Ballin	March 22
Hamburg	April 12

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg. .. March 6, March 24.

4 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES,
By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA."
Next Cruise leaves GENOA, Feb. 19th.
Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.
Duration, 24 days. Fares from £36 15s.
Apply to:—WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

§CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27	§BRITANNIA ..	Mar. 27
*CASTALIA ..	Mar. 12	*MASSILIA ..	May 2

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles April 3rd.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA ..	Feb. 21	CALIFORNIA ..	Mar. 7
SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1	ANDANIA ..	Mar. 15

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

D'ARTAGNAN ..	Feb. 21 and Mar. 7	ANGERS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
GEN. DUCHESNE ..	Feb. 28 and Mar. 14	L. DE LIELE
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE ..	Feb. 25 and Mar. 11	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.		
MARIETTE PACHA ..	Feb. 22 and Mar. 4	LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.
Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Fruit, A. J. Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

PLEASURE CRUISES
to the
MEDITERRANEAN.
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
ORSOVA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (calls Jamaica) ..	9,288	Mar. 19
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
38 DAYS' CRUISE
TO MEDITERRANEAN
from Southampton, 15th March, visiting
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
Accommodation still available.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. / Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gore, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA ..	..	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE ..	..	..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA ..	..	..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (B.G.) ..	..	..	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.) ..	..	..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	..	..	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	..	..	Mar. 14

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	D. OF YORK ..	Mar. 8
MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL ..	Mar. 15

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) ..			Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)			
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) ..			Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)			

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA ..	Mar. 5	AORANGI ..	Apr. 2

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
Fares from £38 15s.		

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool		March 1st
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool		March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,196 tons from Liverpool		April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,038 tons from Liverpool		May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons from Liverpool		June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool		July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ANCHISES ..	From Liverpool	22nd FEB.
(2) S.S. TELEMACHOCLES ..	From Liverpool	8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	From Liverpool	29th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (2) First & Third Class Passengers.
Full particulars apply to 1, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2.
BLUE FUNNEL LINE: India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-st., Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
‡GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	Feb. 20	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 21
GRANTULLY CASTLE ..	Feb. 27	—
§LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Mar. 27	—

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
§ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"CHINDWIN" ..	22nd Feb.	—
"KEMMENDINE" ..	28th Feb.	8th Mar.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3 (Langland and Hob, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

CLAN LINE.

CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN ROSS ..	—	Mar. 4	Mar. 12
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACFARLANE	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACFARLANE	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACKELLAR ..	—	—	Feb. 21
Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Calicut, Cochin, Aleppey and Tuticorin direct.			
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND CHITTAGONG.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MATHESON ..	Feb. 20	—	Feb. 27
MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, BEYPORE COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.			
	G'ow.	B'head.	L'don.
HALIZONES ..	—	Feb. 20	Feb. 28

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.
SHORT SEA TRIPS.
EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, and JAVA

S.S. Tabanan ..	..	5,500	Feb. 21
M.S. Sibajak ..	..	13,500	Mar. 21
M.S. Indrapoera ..	..	10,780	Mar. 21

Apply (UK Agents, Recombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP CO

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Padd. 4288.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1. 150 Rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed room, Service, and Breakfast 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

FRANCE

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

BEAULIEU S/MER. Preston O'CONNOR. Latest comfort. Large garden. Full South.

CANNES.—HOTEL DU PARC. M. ELLMER, Proprietor.

HYERES. GD. HOTEL DES ILES D'OR. Modern. Tennis and Golf. 120 rooms. 30 apartments with private bath.

HYERES, GOLF HOTEL. famous links. Greatly improved. Four tennis courts, six croquet courts.

JUAN-LES-PINS. HOTEL SPLENDIDE. 80 rooms. Full South with balconies. Park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronized by English visitors. From 40frs.

MENTONE.—HOTEL MENTON MIDI. First-class family Hotel; central; sea front; tennis. Telegrams: Menton-Midi. Managing Proprietor, G. de Smet.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First class. Beautiful situation. Full South and pension from 45frs.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Up-to-date. Central. Sunny, quiet. Pension from 80frs. Terreyrollas, Managing Proprietor.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 50frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. AGID'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park; Tennis; Orchestra.

PAU.—BEAUMONT HOUSE. PLACE ROYALE. facing Pyrenees. First Class Private Hotel. Ideal Winter Resort. Casino.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. Splendid situation. Last word in comfort. Unexcelled cuisine. Moderate terms. Ask for Booklet.

TAMARIS-SUR-MER (Var).—GRAND HOTEL. All comforts. All year. 100 rooms. 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely Park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 frs.

ITALY

ITALIAN RIVIERA. PALACE HOTEL, SPOTORNO. 150 rooms; running water; large garden; billiards; library; private bathing beach; beautiful walks; special reduced winter terms. 24ms. weekly, including taxes and tips.

SPAIN

SEE MALLORCA.

BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN. Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright Sunshine. Wondrous scenery. Hotels of all classes. Information about Excursions. "Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca." and Tourist Offices.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against The RIGHT HONOURABLE REGINALD BALIOL BRETT, VISCOUNT ESHER, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., of 2 Tilney Street, Mayfair, London, and the Roman Camp, Callander, Perthshire, are requested to lodge same with the subscribers within Fourteen days from this date.
WELSH & ROBINSON, Agents for deceased's Executors.
11 Barnton Street, Stirling, 11th February 1930.

DR. ROLLA EDWARD ROUSE, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 Sec. 27 Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of ROLLA EDWARD ROUSE late of The Villa des Lierres, Chemin de la Rousse, Monte Carlo; doctor of Medicine (who died on the 14th day of October 1929 and whose Will and codicil was proved by William Noel Robinson, Charles Hinmshirey Woolrych, and Sir Claud Howe Burke, Bart., in the principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of January 1930), by Florence Nicholas Bisgood of St. Margaret's, South Street, Dorking, of no occupation and Reginald Ernest Rose of 18 Howell's Crescent, Cardiff, Accountant, the Executors named, are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said Executors on or before the 1st day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof to be distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
LEAN & LEAN, 52 Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, Solicitors for the said Executors.

SYDNEY SMITH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS, CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of SYDNEY SMITH late of Endwood, Grasmere Road, Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, who died on the Seventh day of October, 1929, and to whose estate Probate was granted on the eighth day of February, 1930, by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Ethel Beatrice Smith, the sole Executrix, are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the eighteenth day of April, 1930 after which date the said estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this thirteenth day of February, 1930.
LAWSON, LEWIS & BAIRSTOW, Barclays Bank Chambers, Terminus Parade, Eastbourne. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929.—In the Matter of WINDING-UP ORDER made 16th December 1929 DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETING 27th February 1930, at 3 o'clock. Creditors on 27th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
Notice to Creditors and Contributories of the said Meetings is by Order of the Court to be given by advertisement.
Persons claiming to be Creditors of the above-named Company, should if they have not already done so, send particulars of their claims to the Senior Official Receiver, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., from whom forms of Proof of Debt and Proxy may be obtained. Applications for forms should be made by letter only on or before the 21st February 1930.
Proofs of Debt and Proxies to be used at the Meetings must be lodged with the Senior Official Receiver not later than 12.0 o'clock on Wednesday the 26th February 1930.
The Meetings are called for the purpose of determining whether a Liquidator shall be appointed in place of the Official Receiver and if so appointed, in the place of tion shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator.
Dated this 15th day of February 1930.
G. D. PEPPER, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THOMAS HORROCKS OPENSHAW C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of THOMAS HORROCKS OPENSHAW late of 9 Wimpole Street in the County of London Consulting Surgeon (who died on the 17th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 4th day of February 1930 by May Eliza Jenner the sole Executrix named) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to us the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of April 1930 after which date the said Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
WETHERFIELD BAINES & BAINES 6, New Burlington Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the Executrix.

WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN BROWN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN BROWN deceased, late of Holmwood near Dorking in the County of Surrey, Coal Merchant, who died on the 22nd day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of January 1930 by Harry Lafter Playfoot and Henry Cecil Hodges, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the said Executors at the offices of Messrs. Lafter Playfoot & Co., of Bank Chambers, Dorking aforesaid Accountants on or before the 19th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims then received.
Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
HART SCALES & HODGES Dorking Surrey Solicitors for the said Executors.

COAL, COKE, &c.
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

TAKE IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.—Kommunity Anthracite Nuts, 56s.; Stevens' Good Coal, 42s.; New Coalite Nuts, 55s. 6d.; Washed Essex, 58s.—Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street. W.8. Western 6412.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

G. R.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation of KING GEORGE'S FUND for SAILORS will be held at the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, on MONDAY, February 24th, at 3 p.m.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London in the Chair.
Since the institution of the Fund over £648,270 has been distributed to Marine Benevolent Institutions.
Contributions should be sent to—Sir HUGH TYNDALE-BISCOE, K.B.E., C.B., Secretary, The Royal Sailors' Rest, Eastbourne.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., Chairman.
For Sailors, Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.3.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be held at the Hospital on WEDNESDAY, February 26th. The chair will be taken by Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., M.D., at 3.30 p.m. precisely.
By Order,
LILY HEARN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
In pursuance of the Bye-laws of this Company, notice is hereby given that intimation has been received in writing that the UNDERMENTIONED PROPRIETORS, duly qualified, will be PROPOSED for ELECTION as members of the said Committee at the General Meeting of the Company appointed to be held at this Station, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February instant, viz.:
JOHN HEDGES, Esq., Ditton Mount, Ditton Court-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
LT.-COL. HENRY H. HEYWOOD-LONSDALE, Manor House, Shavington, Market Drayton, Salop.
SIR W. EDGAR HORNE, Bart., 110, Mount-street, W.1.
REGINALD J. R. LOXDALE, Esq., Castle Hill, Llanbister, Aberystwyth.
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT TREDEGAR, C.B.E., Tredegar Park, Newport, Mon.
F. E. E. DAVIS, Secretary.
Paddington Station, London, W.2. 17th February, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the members of the ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION and the ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND will be held by kind permission of the President of the Royal Academy of Arts, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on Wednesday, 26th February, 1930, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.
E. H. DAVIS, Secretary. 5, Vigo-street, W.1.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALL BESTHOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, LANCASTER-GATE; 18 bed rooms, two baths; profit £600 year; long lease and well furnished; bargain, £1,275.—LUX-FORD, 34, Oxford-street (Tottenham Court-road Tube).

A two baths, handsome public room opening into extensive garden; takings approach £2,400. Price fully equipped £2,500.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ADVERTISING BUSINESS for SALE through ill-health; sole individual; balance-sheet available; profit approximately £1,000 per annum; complete with instruments, office equipment, patents, &c. Price £3,000 or offer.—Apply GREENE and UNDERHILL, Solicitors, 31, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

BOARDING HOUSE (in the hands or top present proprietress, who is retiring, for the past 30 years), containing 21 letting bed rooms; always full and never changing to advertise; lease about 45 years at £70 per annum ground-rent. Price £4,200.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022. (Extn. 3.)

BRIGHTON, facing sea.—GUEST HOUSE, also suitable as small social and bridge club, private residence, &c.; exceptional opportunity of acquiring very perfect condition; beautifully furnished (optional).—Sole agents, INKWORTHS, F.A.I., 188, Church-road, Hove.

FOR SALE, CREAMERY, fully equipped with modern plant and excellent railway facilities; there is an abundant supply of milk available throughout the summer and winter months.—For full particulars write to Box P.867, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD FAMILY HOTEL, highest class, premier position South Coast resort; superbly arranged and equipped; valuable site for enlargement; fine business; handsome profits.—Principals with £14,000 only.—RICHARD SMITH and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

GARAGE BUSINESS in fashionable South Coast town on main road, with workshops, show rooms, look-ups, &c.; first-class living accommodation; also a second garage in main street in town; price, including both freeholds, £500 stock of cars, £400 worth of petrol, tools, &c., and property £1,000 of good book debts, £11,000.—Write Box P.915, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK (North Side).—High-class PAYING GUEST HOUSE, few seconds from Tube station; beautifully furnished and modernized; 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Direct Lease at £175 per annum only. Bargain price accepted for quick sale; must sell.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

HISTORIC HOTEL (Freehold), fully licensed, famous seaside resort; excellent profits, audited; possession arranged. £9,000.—Write Box A.32, The Times, E.C.4.

ICE and COLD STORAGE.—A well-known London Works and Business are for disposal; price £27,500; must sell.—Write Box P.895, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUNDRY W. £9,000; established 40 years; net profits £1,846 per annum, audited, under management. Freehold valued £4,000.—Write Box A.34, The Times, E.C.4.

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS a few yards from PICCADILLY; beautifully Furnished and fitted throughout; seating 50; trade £20-£25 per week; suitable for one or two ladies. Price £500.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

PRIVATE HOTEL in favourite suburb of London, overlooking common; 17 bed rooms, sitting room, large lounge, dining room, three bath rooms, in excellent repair and well equipped. Takings average £2,600. Price including lease, furniture &c., £2,950.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 12, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

SOUND BUSINESS, S.E. £2,500 including premises; net profits £15 weekly; £1,000 down, balance £2 weekly.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

SOUTH COAST. Old-established HIGH-CLASS HOTEL for SALE as going concern owing to ill-health; audited accounts; everything up to date; average visitors about 3,000 monthly; freehold and contents £90,000.—Principals or solicitors write in confidence to Box P.901, The Times, E.C.4.

STOCKINGS.—Well-established INVISIBLE MENDING BUSINESS for SALE; good clientèle; buyer taught; no outlay; £120.—Write Box M.1669, The Times, E.C.4.

"Varsity Town; antique house, established eight years in original owner's hands. Country, Overseas, and American Visitors. Excellent turnover.—Write Box P.917, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

INSTRUCTOR IN COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of FULL-TIME COUNTY INSTRUCTOR in COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING. Salary £500 per annum, rising by £10 a year to £600, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. under the county superannuation scheme.
ASSISTANT AGRICULTURIST.
ASSISTANT AGRICULTURIST are also invited for the POST of Rural Organizer in lecturing and advisory work amongst the farmers. Salary £400 per annum, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. under the county superannuation scheme.
Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Organizer, Springfield, Maidstone. Applications, with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted by February 20.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS and SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL, SOUTHAMPTON.
PHYSICIAN (male and unmarried) REQUIRED, to commence duties on 1st March. Six months' salary £130 per annum, with rooms, board, and laundry.
Applications, stating age, to be sent to the undersigned, together with copies of testimonials (limited to five), as soon as possible.
HY. TRUSSON, Secretary.

SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT for GRIMSBY and DISTRICT HOSPITAL REQUIRED. Applications, stating age required, and sent in envelopes marked "Secretary-Superintendent," to be received at the Hospital by Monday, 3rd March, addressed to L. G. Turpin, Secretary-Superintendent. Canvassing will be a disqualification.

THE GOVERNMENT of BURMA invite APPLICATIONS for the undermentioned APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEERING BRANCH of the PROVINCIAL MARINE SERVICE:—
(a) PRINCIPAL ENGINEER and SHIP SURVEYOR, RANGOON.
(b) SUPERINTENDENT of GOVERNMENT VESSELS, LOWER BURMA.
(c) SUPERINTENDING TRANSPORT OFFICER and SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, MANDALAY.
One additional appointment will also be made.
Candidates must be aged not less than 30 years on 1st August, 1930, and possess First Class Board of Trade Certificate or recognized equivalent. For appointment (a) Extra First Class Board of Trade certificate required. Appointment subject to two years' probation.
In accordance with age and qualifications in the scale Rs.500-40-1300 a calendar month, plus £20 overseas pay for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile for the first five years of service, thereafter £30 a calendar month, exchange equivalent approximately current rate of £30—£1,530. Strict medical examination.
Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained upon request by cable from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, India Office, 42, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Last date for receipt of applications 8th April, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in ANATOMY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of wholetime ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in ANATOMY. Stipend £300 per annum.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be sent, not later than Monday, March 10, 1930, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham, February, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BRISTOL. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT DAIRY BACTERIOLOGIST.
Applicants should have had a good training in Bacteriology and dairy according to the Ministry of Agriculture's scale, commencing at £250 per annum and rising to a possible maximum of £350 per annum.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bristol.
Applications should be submitted not later than March 1st.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience ensues.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 folscap, 1s.; H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
A thoroughly experienced and practical Manager requires a firm of silk manufacturers to require a Manager to take charge of their Neckwear and Making-up Department employing upwards of 100 hands; excellent opportunity for a competent, energetic, and resourceful man, able to produce novelties and deal with buyers; apply stating age, experience, and salary desired; also references necessary, which will be treated in the first instance to "Manufacturer," care of Daniel and Son, Solicitors, Church-side, Macclesfield.
ASSISTANT wanted for Asbestos Sales; one with full particulars of experience and qualifications, British Belting and Asbestos, Ltd., 59, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1.
ASSISTANT Managing Director wanted for Australian branch houses of a large and old-established firm of British engineers; knowledge of commercial and engineering knowledge essential; also ability to organize and initiate; must be energetic, with capacity to qualify satisfactorily for the chief executive position ultimately. Applicants should send full details of training, experience, and salary required; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Write Box M.1598, The Times, E.C.4.
BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER for leather merchant's office; conversational knowledge of French and German and when at liberty, stating age, experience and salary. The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Accountant for professional firm Rio de Janeiro; about 25; single; commencing salary about £480.—Call or write Employment Department (Accountancy specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1.
CLERK (19-20) required for large office; must be well educated and thoroughly capable, and write a really good hand; commencing salary £150 per annum.—Write, stating age and where educated, and give particulars of experience, to Box A.47, The Times, E.C.4.
CONTRACTORS' plant wanted for the Argentine, 35-40 years of age preferred; practical experience in knowledge of essential; preference given to engineers with City & Guilds (Engineering) Certificate required.—Apply, stating experience, to Victoria-street, S.W.1.
DRAUGHTSMAN (Mechanical) required; must be experienced in jig and tool design and Layout.—Call or write Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aldermanbury-avenue, Cornhill, E.C.2.
GENERAL MANAGER seeking a progressive position wanted convincing talker, possess selling ability and tact, and be disciplinarian; Box A.35, The Times, E.C.4.
INSTALLATION engineers, age 23-30, required; well educated, good knowledge of electrical work; preference given to candidates with experience in Switchgear and Transformers.—Apply stating experience, to Victoria-street, S.W.1.
LARGE electrical company has immediate vacancies for a number of technical electrical engineers with sound knowledge of electrical installations. Only men with first-class technical training need apply.—Write, giving full education, experience, to Box G.431, The Times, E.C.4.
LAW.—Young Solicitor wanted as assistant in large practice in small market town in East Midlands; prospects excellent; salary £200-£250; bermsal particulars and professional when applying.—Write Box P.904, The Times, E.C.4.
OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and Foreign Countries. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office. Letters to this address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number, and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements are published every Wednesday.—"The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.
PRINCIPAL of large Clothing Manufacturers requires man to assist him; must be first-class cutter; requires knowledge of salesmanship; overalls and caps; knowledge of clothing trade a distinct advantage; and salary required.—Write, giving full particulars, Box 4417, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.
REQUIRED by old-established firm manufacturing Electrical Measuring Instruments, a thoroughly practical, capable of organizing staff of salesmen.—Only experienced men need write Box 813, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
REQUIRED, an Assistant, man or woman, in the office of the Secretary of the Worthing Golf Club; full-time appointment; duties shorthand, typewriting, accountancy and interviewing. State age, experience, and salary required.—Applications to be sent to the Secretary of the Worthing Golf Club, Worthing, before the 25th of February.
SALESMAN with sound connection and good references required by manufacturers of high-class flannels and suitings.—Address Box 245, Wheelers' Advertising Agency, Manchester.
SECRETARY, Draughtsman, with good knowledge of Heating and Hot-water supply systems.—Write fully, Staff Manager, Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., Broad-street, Birmingham.
VACANCY offers for ex-Naval man, experienced Invoicing and taking witnesses' statements; wages £3 a week.—Send full particulars BM/33, London, W.C.1.
WORKS Production Manager required for medium-sized works engaged in manufacture of wide range rubber and electrical insulated goods; must be familiar with sufficient engineering experience to maintain and develop plant for plastimum and economical output.—Write, giving full particulars as to qualifications and experience, stating age and salary required, to Box P.906, The Times, E.C.4.
WELL-EDUCATED Lady wanted with practical office experience and accustomed to dictating letters; knowledge of London University Examination requirements desirable; salary £200.—Write, giving full particulars and stating when free, to Box V.1965, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Assistant Salesman for General Merchants' business in the British West Indies; applicants should be under 30 years of age and have experience in hardware and engineering supplies, with some knowledge of accounts; initial contract for three years with free passage; salary £350 increasing to £400 per annum; good prospects for a suitable man.—Write, sending details of experience and copies of references to Box M.1674, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, a part-time female Social Worker (Jewish), with knowledge of industrial conditions, especially in respect of apprenticeship and employment of juvenile females; salary about £120 a year.—Apply in the first instance by letter to the Secretary, Jewish Board of Guardians, 67, Middlesex-street, Bishopsgate, E.1.
WANTED immediately by Chartered Land Agent, country house property and estate; assistant with some experience; public school gentleman, member I.A.S. or S.I.; good opening for young man.—Write particulars and salary required to Box G.420, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUTH required for Shipping Office; thorough knowledge of shorthand and typewriting essential; good prospects for suitable applicant.—Write Box P.904, The Times, E.C.4.
A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose, while still a student, from insurance inspector to assistant sales manager at £600 a year. You can achieve success by studying in your spare time. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future Success"—How to make it secure.—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.
ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c. Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 235, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.
EARN £3-£6 Weekly by qualifying as a Certificated Bookkeeper; our home-study postal courses quickly train you for these well-paid positions. Commencing salaries £156 per annum. Success guaranteed at two final exams. Booklet Free.—City Correspondence College, 19 (D.42), 89, New Oxford-street, London.
MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch; also small individual experiments. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 9, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. —81 Habas from Principal.
SURVEYOR. Rural Council requires Pupil. Senior Oxford educational standard; good opportunity; waterworks, sewerage, street, housing; moderate premium; or improver considered.—Write Box G.421, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ATTRACTIVE posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through the institute's private secretary's course, which is entirely postal. There are no classes to attend and no oral lectures to forget. An appointments bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand typist send to-day for The Personal Secretary," free Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen Buildings, 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.
LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Postal Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Evening, or Secretarial, Classes.
SECRETARIAL berths, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, languages; individual training; first-class posts guaranteed on completion.—For Prospectus, address S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANTS.—A cashier recommends a reliable man (age 29) who desires to improve his position; 10 years' experience bookkeeping, correspondence, routine, typing; 4 years' banking; available and adaptable.—Write Box A.30, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER, Scotsman (26), B.L., A.C.C., S.C.A., F.L.S., A.G.I., reliable, trustworth; initiative, personality, university, law, commerce, accountancy, desires appointment private or managing secretary, company promoter, organizer, or sales manager, partnership (capital available), or position of responsibility with large commercial or industrial concern, or confidential to elderly or indisposed gentleman; languages, world travel, secretarial experience, home or abroad.—Write Box P.905, The Times, E.C.4.
AGRICULTURAL Seed or Seed Produce Trade.—College Man (30) desires change. Management or Sales; thorough experience large tonnage imports, buying, forwarding, and trade, &c.; exceptional capabilities; large Country connexion.—Write Box M.1641, The Times, E.C.4.
APPOINTMENT (male) Juvenile or Adult Temperance Society or other Christian organization; south or Midlands; clerical business organizing experience; available at early date.—Write Box P.918, The Times, E.C.4.
ASSAYER and Analytical Chemist (24), with experience abroad, desires position offering scope for advancement, preferably with mining company abroad. Good references.—Write Box P.918, The Times, E.C.4.
BRITISH Engineer with lifelong experience of planning, equipping, and organizing factories for various industries seeks similar work, home or abroad.—Write Box A.48, The Times, E.C.4.
BRITON, 34, 16 years' experience Brazil (now in England), well educated, good appearance, excellent knowledge accountancy, buying and selling and general merchant office routine, extensive knowledge general insurance, seeks position in England or Europe; has held positions considerable responsibility, with control large staff abroad; holds first-class London references; hard worker and friendly of initiative.—Write Box H., care of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.
BUILDING Surveyor Draughtsman seeks post as Estate Steward; can prepare specifications and estimates for repairs; 25 years' experience; excellent testimonials.—Write Box F.267, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Secretary and Certified Accountant, aged 34, with 17 years' wide experience, requires position; last 10 years commercial manager; salary £400. Box P.265, The Times, E.C.4.
COSTS. Expert organizer and investigator for large Victorian Farm-road, Hounslow.—Z., 66, concerns desires suitable appointment.
GENTLEMAN, highly recommended, seeks position as Private Secretary, Estate Manager, or executive position; country gentleman, expert shorthand-typist; nearly 20 years varied experience all branches control household and estate accounts, staff, financial, secretarial, public, private, and confidential duties; age 41; willing to travel; moderate salary.—Write Box M.1617, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN, single (25), public school education, requires situation in any suitable capacity with prospects; energetic, tactful, office experience; experienced typist and running repairs.—Write Box P.905, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN (31). Public School, desires post as clerk or similar on passenger liner; excellent testimonials.—Write Box P.896, The Times, E.C.4.
GERMAN, age 23, married, college education, perfect English and German, desires post either as German Correspondent in England or as a Representative of English firms in Germany; excellent references, &c.—Write Box F.266, The Times, E.C.4.
HALF-DAY post desired by well-educated and competent Secretary, Telephone, Prospect 4803.—Write Box M.1621, The Times, E.C.4.
KEEN young man (21) seeks situation with electrical firm; technical education, training and some experience in installation work; will consider any other progressive situation.—Write Box M.1667, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Architect, having first-class all-round experience, energy, and initiative, is anxious to hear of any opening giving scope for remunerative progress.—Box F.289, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Practical Engineer, educated and adaptable, experienced in maintenance, machine work, toolmaking, automatics, &c., and not afraid of responsibility, desires the opportunity to earn more than £300 per annum, at home or abroad.—BM/BAMS, London, W.C.1.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Committee, 27, Palace-street, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone, Victoria 1282). Replies should be addressed to the Director of Employment, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.
DOORMAN, Messenger, Music-hall Attendant; good character and references for similar position; 10 years' experience.—Write Box P.902, The Times, E.C.4.
ENGINEER, 16 years' experience, desires position factory maintenance and repairs; also as shift engineer-in-charge at generating station; age 35, married; highest references; go anywhere.
MOTOR-LORRY Driver; last position nine years with contractors, also experience of light cars; age 33; married; highest references; go anywhere.
OFFICE Manager or Private Secretary; expert shorthand-typist, accountancy, fluent French, fair knowledge Spanish; good correspondent, used to control of office staff age 40; married; highest references; at present in Scotland, desires post in London.
RESPONSIBLE position as window fitter; last position (17 years) with well-known company; London connection; age 37, married; highest references; go anywhere.
(3807)
SHOP Foreman and Clerk of Works; thorough practical experience concrete work and the paving in of wood blocks, tar spraying, &c.; last position six years; large references; age 48, height 5ft. 11in.; married; go anywhere.
Further registrations include men for all kinds of work and disabled men suitable for Echt work.

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 5-4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all applications and replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.
TRAVELLER.—Six hundred live accounts of seven years' standing. Gent's Outfitting; Northern England; age 33, married; wife knowledge of trade. Requires appointment or commission and expenses. Excellent references.
EX-OFFICER, age 36, seeks employment; four years' Adjutant, Special Constabulary Force; distinguished; expert knowledge Automobile Engineering, Petrol, Oils, and Motor trade business in general; well used handling men and with experience of factory production. (Dvs. 315.)
ANYONE requiring the services, commercially or otherwise, of an energetic and reliable man with Colonial and Continental experience (fluent French), with highest testimonials, please write. (10947.)
A GIRL 20 years, secondary school education, 10 years' experience wages, orders, and stores accounts, store-keeping, factory experience, desires permanent progressive Post. (11589.)
EVENING Officer, age 33, married, 2½ years' experience rubber planting in Ceylon, desires Position as accountant; knowledge of Tamil. (11564.)
PRIVATE Secretaryship or Confidential Clerkship required by gentleman, aged 31; shorthand-typist of exceptional ability; able to take charge of department in commercial concern. (11571.)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

POSITION required by Advertisement Manager with journal which, it is desired, shall surpass contemporaries in next page, 15 years' experience America and England; familiar all branches business; has recently doubled advertisement pages leading British Trade Journal.—Write Box F.294, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EDUCATED Lady Secretary, college trained, fluent French, Spanish, acquired abroad; experience, initiative, tact, ability.—Write Box 2417, The Times, Vigo-street, W.1.
SECRETARY; political, editorial, commercial experience.—Write Box V.1977, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Lady Clerk, 22, desires progressive position; shorthand, typewriting; accounts, bookkeeping; 5½ years experience; slight French; salary required 50s.—Write Box P.899, The Times, E.C.4.
A Private Secretary for Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)
LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7798.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXCLUSIVE Dressmaking by expert; country houses live in.—Write E., care Smith's Library, Paddington.
RENOVATIONS and plain sewing done at ladies' or own home.—50, St. Quintin-avenue, London, W.10.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

LADY Companion wanted, about 40; personal London way, Golders Green.
EXPERIENCED Nurse (C.S. preferred); boy and girl ages 5; first lessons; P.N.E.U. Also girl, aged 7; Country, London till April.—Box 649, Harrod's Advertising Agency, S.W.1.
GENTLE

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BALCONY BED ROOM (double), with breakfast, 5s. 6d.; reduction weekly; select house; 3 minute Tubes and buses.—14, Norlock-square, Hyde Park, W.2.

A FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively furnished and cold water every room; from 25s. 6d. Running hot and cold water every room; from 25s. 6d. double 35s.—12, Redcliffe-square, Earl's Court.

A RARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. day; from 25s. weekly.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6606.)

RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE (or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional pair; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; meating by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath, from 55s. 6d. per week.—Apply Netherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A RARE MINUTE FROM GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.—Delightful unfurnished ROOM, facing South, with every convenience; hot and cold; phone; bath; own meters; meals (optional) and service; 22s. week; will redecorate to taste, quiet, well-run house.—Apply Housekeeper, 30, Harrington-gardens.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English men; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for winter months; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.—Park 3801.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and comfort; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds; and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Ealon-rise, Ealing, W.5.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK,

9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK.

A CHEERY and comfortable RESIDENTIAL where guests of a star for years; best position and table in London; excellent service and every consideration for individual requirements; single from 2½gns., double five guineas to seven guineas weekly, including all meals, afternoon tea, bath, &c. No extras. Padd. 0415.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

A Comfortable good-class HOME; all modern conveniences, gas fires, telephone, good table; close bus and Tube; moderate terms.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort a primary consideration; adjacent station, 20mins. City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; bridge, riding; West End chef; seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

KNIGHTON, PURLEY.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Pampisford-rd., Purley 1730.

A Delightful Country Mansion on Surrey Hills. 30 minutes from town, 5 Purley Oaks Stations and links. Modern comforts, billiards, garages.

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; every congenial society; 5mins. Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly extreme 10, City, 20); motor buses pass door.—55, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.

A High-Class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; charming situation; reception and bed rooms overlooking private gardens; 76 bed rooms; gas fires throughout; Naval, Military, and Indian Civil Service. Terms from £2 2s., and double rooms £4.—Apply Proprietor, 54-56, Princes-square, London, W.2.

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Phone, Park 1149.

A Minute HYDE PARK and TUBE.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE LOUNGES; kitchenette; fold-away beds; breakfasts if desired; from £2 2s. weekly.—2, INVERNESS-PLACE, BAYSWATER.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4181.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms, with private 'phones, gas fires, lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 6767.

A HYDE PARK, W.2.—Short Stay at 152, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 30s. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing; weekly terms from 3 gns.; near buses, Tubes. Padd. 8856.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY UP-TO-DATE BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; 1½ meals optional. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, ready minutes to all Parks, Exhs.); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 2640.

A IRY, sunny, really attractive SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES. Furnished and Unfurnished, short or long let; excellent lounge, dining room; or bed and breakfast 8s. 6d. per day; other meals optional, own tea, cosy Rooms, constant heat, gas fires, telephone, lift, fresh, luscious air.—Apply 10, Barkston-gardens, Kensington, S.W.5 (near Earl's Court Tube). Frobisher 6693.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted her basins, hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, earpillows and Kensington Gardens. Breakfast optional. Park 7877.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

A LSO 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5 (Frobisher 4929). Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; from 27s. 6d. to 5gns. Our country residential's Frostwood Park, Gerrs. Minsender. Phone 180.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; ladies or gentlemen; catering as desired.—29, St. Quentin-avenue, W. Park 2584.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2.

156, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOME; high-class meals as desired; gas fires, system; terms moderate.—100, Norfolk-square (facing), Chapham Common. Phone, Battersea.

A PARTMENTS, also Suite with bath room, very well furnished, Campden-hill; 5min. Tube; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking, Western 6072.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes from two Tubes, buses; bed and breakfast exceptionally comfortable; meals well cooked and daintily served; first floor reception rooms; constant hot water; spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; gas fires throughout; Hyde Park; 2 minutes; 2 lifts; 2 'phones; 2 baths; 2 minutes; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2528.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

A TTRACTIVE one, two, and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes, fold-away beds; constant hot running water; gas fires, central heating; from 2gns. Padd. 5653. ALSO 72, QUEENS-BOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1652. From 2gns., includes breakfast, &c.

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A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers, electric light, linen, and service included; Moderate terms; double and single. 12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. Phone, Kens. 0090.

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A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; divan beds, cupboards, washstands, gas fires and grillers; single 24s., double 17s. each, including central heating; 14 fitted bath rooms; dining and sunken Dutch garden. Dancing. Liveried Commissionaire. Telephone in every room. Four minutes Bayswater Tube, 2 by 27 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9600.

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A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; Studio, double £1 each including hot and cold water, electric light, and hot baths; 14 gas fires, central heating; 2 Grenville-place, Exhibition-rd. S.W.7; dancing (Western 0260).

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, large BACHELOR ROOMS; two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; bath all floors; divine room; music optional. Ken 1675.

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AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Well furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast, table attendance; dinner optional.—Kens. 3515.

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s.; constant hot water, gas fires; meals optional. Frobisher 9432.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED-ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large first-floor double with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 5, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPERORS'-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS; single electric light and service; breakfast if required.—Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.

BACHELOR FURNISHED SUITES; rent from 52s. 6d.; also bed-sitting rooms first floor; choice; linen, valet, attendance.—10, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

BAKER-STREET STATION.—Two minutes.—Very well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; 22s. 6d. 56, Upper Gloucester-place. Paid. 0602.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE and SINGLE BED ROOM, with breakfast, fitted hot and cold water, central heating; dining room if desired. Every convenience. Near Marble Arch. Phone, Padd. 7527.

BEAUTIFUL SERVICE SUITES, newly Furnished, overlooking tennis courts; excellent cuisine; from 7gns. inclusive.—17, Holland Park-avenue, W.11.

BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, and every convenience; breakfast, light, attendance, from 25s.; refrigerator throughout.—At 64, Gloucester-road, Chelsea. Flaxman 2000.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; gas fires, constant hot water, attractive home of every comfort; well-read; close Earl's Court station; breakfast optional; 45s.—42, Markham-road, W.8. Phone, Kens. 2928.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board close South Kensington Station.—Kens. 9073.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, close Marble Arch; hot and cold water in rooms; charmingly furnished and decorated; with breakfast if desired, double, first floor, 8gns.—75, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 2881.

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BED, BREAKFAST, bath, hot and cold running water, 6d. daily, weekly 32s. 6d.; meals optional. Padd. 4963.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s., including electric light, baths, constant hot water.—44, Moscow-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.7, near S. Ken. Station.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds; meals as required; from 32s. 6d.—3, Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 5863.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, large single 25s., large double 32s. 6d. each, including breakfast, gas fires, geyser.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, near Victoria.

6, EVERSLEY COURT, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W.2.

CENTRALLY SITUATED for BUSINESS and PLEASURE. Gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 3gns. single, from 5gns. double, according to rooms. Phone, Park 5413.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished ROOMS (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

CHAMBERS.—Exclusive BACHELOR ROOMS, baths, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms, constant hot water; meals as required; minute Tube stations.—Cresoud, 11, Queensberry-place. Phone, Western 4595.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; large sitting room, bed room, private bath room; constant hot water; well furnished, modern decorations; near Tubes, bus routes.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns. Also Furnished Suites, Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. Phone, Kens. 4713.

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Near BAKER-STREET STATION.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s.; meals by arrangement.—Welbeck 7585.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2908.) Resident owner.

"DEEPDENE," 18-19, HANGER-LANE, EALING, W.5.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bridge, dancing; close trains, buses, golf clubs, half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas.

DULWICH COURT, COLLEGE-ROAD, DULWICH, 1min. Sydenham-hill Station, beautifully situated, near golf; gas fires; garage. Terms moderate. Syd 3607.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come as will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

EXCEPTIONALLY well-appointed House; every convenience; meals optional; inclusive terms.—79, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9 (Warwick-avenue Tube). Padd. 8025.

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HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; special terms permanent guests; every convenience; one minute train, bus. 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 8744.

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11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water; gas fires and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station, to all parts. From 3gns., double 5gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Phone, Kensington 7717, 4588-9.

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90 ROOMS. Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 2gns. Entrance, 37, Princes-square, W.1. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—QUIET RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—Well-recommended BED-SITTING ROOMS; partial board; comfortable home; moderate terms.—70, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1906.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen; bath adjoining; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (Bus 7, 7d.). Padd., or 146, Gloucester-terrace. Phone 8107.

HYDE PARK.—Two LARGE SEMI-FURNISHED flats if required.—25, Albion-street, W.2.

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KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; divans, gas fires, concealed washstands; use kitchen; single 27s. 6d., double 35s.—Western 5939.

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LADY wishes SOLE PAYING GUEST, gentlewoman, engaged during day; Kensington.—Write Box F.812, The Times, E.C.4.

111A, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

LADY highly RECOMMENDS pleasant ROOMS (furnished or Unfurnished) to those living; nice environment; moderate; close buses, Underground, shops. View arranged 10 and 2 or by appointment.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and quiet; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities; but meals served in rooms as desired. From 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. Phone, Kens. 2602.

LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE, 14, HYDE PARK.—Double divan beds; single bed-sitting rooms, gentlemen. Newly furnished. Electric fires. Moderate terms.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards, garage, Tube, Brixton 3434. Trams and omnibuses full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, daily, including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

PADDINGTON, W.2.

Ten minutes Piccadilly.—TWO NICE ROOMS adjoining, UNFURNISHED, self-contained; Yale locks; gas fires, rings; 25s., including electric light; use bath, phone. Warwick House, 1, Warwick-avenue, W.2. Padd. 2400.

PICCADILLY, 15, DOVER-STREET.—Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, Hyde Park 2447.

QUEEN'S-GATE (just off).—Delightful FURNISHED full or partial board.—31, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also SUITE. Phone Western 6696, or write Box A.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE SUITES and chambers, two minutes Tube and Paddington, newly furnished and decorated; hot water; all meals available; valeting; management.—Secretary, 55, Gloucester-ter. Padd. 7797.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water; inclusive terms from 3gns. single, from 5gns. double; Phone, Park 3413.

SLOANE-STREET (311).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (town bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close double bed rooms, fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; phone. From 2gns. Resident Proprietors.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. Combination of Home and Club Life. Best English food; billiards; en tout cas tennis; 2 lifts; spacious lounge, etc.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen if required gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0296.)

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.

BILLIARDS, BRIDGE, WIRELESS.

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 2½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.

For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4556.

CROYDON.

TO Overseas Visitors and those appreciating refined home and service, a country mansion, beautifully situated within 18 minutes Victoria, five station, golf, tennis; excellent food; central heating; all bed rooms fitted hot and cold water; large grounds.—Write Box M.1568, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO minutes Barkers.—BED and BREAKFAST from 27s.; doubles from 42s.; gas fires, electric light, garage. Telephone, Western 4941.—31, Cheniston-gardens, W.8.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster-gate and Paddington Stations.

TWO newly decorated GUEST HOUSES offer ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date lines; first-class cuisine and service; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating; constant hot water; room, with breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 2gns.—Telephone, Paddington 5095.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate.

10, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, very comfortable, central. Terms moderate. Phone, Padd. 7795.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, QUIETNESS, COOKING and SERVICE; hot and cold running water all bed rooms; modern appointments and luxuriously furnished throughout; bed, breakfast, &c., from 6s. 6d. Inclusive 12s. daily and 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—First-class residential; gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms; private sitting rooms; bed-sitting rooms; UNFURNISHED SUITES vacant now. Excellent throughout. Only 2min. Gloucester-road Tube and Met. From £3 3s. 'Phone, Frobisher 7009.

Sporting News

HOCKEY

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

A DRAWN GAME

The 36th annual match between Oxford and Cambridge, which was played at Beckenham on Saturday, resulted in a drawn game, each side scoring two goals each, after a most exciting game.

The last occasion on which no definite result was arrived at was in 1895, and on Saturday it was only in the last minute of the game that Cambridge managed to draw level. It was certainly unfortunate for Oxford to be robbed by practically the last stroke of the game of what would have been their first victory since a full Blue was awarded them. They have, however, at least checked the sequence of Cambridge wins, and as most of the side will again be available next year, they can look forward with more confidence to next season's game.

As is the case in most University matches, the game was played at a tremendous pace and, with the ground playing well, the 3,000 or so spectators saw a keen, if rather a too hard-hitting game. The spectators must have received nearly as many knocks as the players themselves from hard drives into touch, and one lady, who stopped one of these with her foot, will bear the Oxford colours for some days. The actual result of the game bore out the opinion formed by those who had seen both Universities in their final games—that the result would depend on the effectiveness, or otherwise, of the three inside Cambridge forwards, for it was certain that the Oxford forwards would be able to score more than once against a somewhat erratic Cambridge defence. They did in fact score twice, and they should have done so on two other occasions at least, and the Oxford half-back line saw to it that the combination of the three inside Cambridge forwards was thrown thoroughly out of gear.

The chief credit of this must be awarded to the centre half-back, G. Theophilus, who not only completely subjected S. J. Berry in the centre but was able to give A. H. Rocyn-Jones and R. Perfect far more attention than they appreciated. Theophilus was very finely supported by J. M. Monkhouse and H. J. Linnell on the wings, who marked their players far better than the Cambridge half-backs. The two backs, G. S. Gee and P. F. Garthwaite, gave very sound support, though Garthwaite played too far up the field, and was more than once beaten by T. L. Rowan's long cross-passes from left-half to outside-right. J. S. Gwatkin's only mistake was his miskick which gave Cambridge their first goal, but he did not have so many shots to deal with as R. G. E. Dodson.

Dodson by his fine display was largely instrumental in saving Cambridge from defeat, for the rest of the Cambridge defence was rather uncertain. V. H. Wilson, like Garthwaite, took too many risks upfield, although most of them came off. G. T. Hindley played very well, and T. N. Lamb was the best of the Cambridge half-back line.

The forward play on both sides suffered from the tremendously keen tackling of the respective defences. That of Oxford was the better of the two, for as a line they showed the better combination, J. S. M. Paul and A. D. Walmsley being the best wing on the field. T. J. R. Dashwood in the centre did very well, and worked untiringly throughout, but the right wing did not make the most of their opportunities. A. G. Hardie at outside-right was very fast for Cambridge, and was the best of their forward line. He was well fed by R. Perfect, who was the most prominent of the inside players. T. A. D. Hewan at outside-left made the most of his opportunities, and had bad luck with a magnificent drive which hit the goal-post towards the end of the game.

THE PLAY

Cambridge started off well and had the better of the early play, but after Gee had cleared Paul got away and was just pulled up in time by Hindley. The first really dangerous movement was one of Rowan's cross-passes to Hardie, who would have had a clear run in had he not missed the ball, which went into touch. Some even play followed, and from a strong Cambridge attack on the left Rocyn-Jones hit through, but the goal was disallowed for offside. Paul was continually prominent for Oxford, and the Cambridge goal had a remarkable escape after a corner to Oxford. A little later Dodson saved a good shot from Oswald, and a great effort by Berry and Rocyn-Jones looked very dangerous for Oxford, but Gwatkin kicked clear.

Another good run by Paul and Walmsley resulted in Cambridge having to concede a corner, which in turn became a penalty corner, and Dashwood opened Oxford's score with a very fine shot. This was after 25 minutes' play, and for the remainder of the first half Cambridge made desperate efforts, but were overhitting, and were well held by the Oxford defence. Just before half-time Dashwood broke clean through the Cambridge defence, but Dodson ran out and both went down in the circle as the whistle blew for the interval.

In the second half Oxford continued to have the better of the game, and in the first few minutes Dodson did well to clear a good shot by Oswald. A good pass by Theophilus to Dashwood in the circle saw a good opportunity lost through Dashwood taking a half-volley shot which went over the goal, and a moment later Dodson saved very well from a shot by Paul. Cambridge then took up the attack; Berry went wide with a fast drive; and twice after this Gwatkin brought off good saves, as did Dodson at the other end from Paul and Dashwood. After 12 minutes' play Cambridge equalized rather luckily, Perfect making a rather half-hearted shot which Gwatkin miskicked. Their success was short-lived, for five minutes later Paul broke away and was checked about the 25 yards line, but Walmsley, who was following close up, was on the ball in a flash and went straight through to beat Dodson with an unstoppable shot.

Twice after this the Nawab of Pataudi was left with only the goalkeeper to beat, but he failed to steady himself in the circle and shot wide on each occasion. Oswald was once a little unfortunate to have a goal disallowed for sticks. Towards the finish Cambridge made desperate efforts to pull the game round, and Hewan hit the far post with a great shot from the left. With less than a minute left, a rather injudicious clearance across the Oxford circle went to Rowan at left half-back. Rowan saw his opportunity at a glance, and gave a beautifully timed pass to Perfect at inside-right, who took it just in the circle and scored with a brilliant shot. A moment later the whistle blew for time.

The teams were:—

OXFORD.—J. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church), goal; *G. S. Gee (Uppingham and Brasenose) and P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose), backs; A. H. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), *G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence and University), and H. J. Linnell (St. Lawrence and Trinity), half-backs; the Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Bailiol), D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), T. B. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), J. S. M. Paul (Marlborough and St. John's) and A. D. Walmsley (Rossal and Queen's), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—*R. G. E. Dodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), goal; *V. H. Wilson (Caterham and Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (St. Lawrence and Christ's), backs; T. N. Lamb (Dean Close and Christ's), H. Masina (Lets and Emmanuel), and T. L. Rowan (Tonbridge and Queens') (captain), half-backs; G. Hardie and J. S. M. Berry (Kingston and Christ's), *R. Perfect (St. Catharine's), A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Leys and Downing), and T. A. D. Hewan (Marlborough and Clare), forwards.

*An Old Blue.

IRISH FINAL TRIAL

R. W. Tydd-Chapman and W. P. Macdonogh each scored two goals for their respective sides in the Irish Final Trial between an Irish XI. and an Anglo-Irish team at Dublin on Saturday, and the game resulted in a draw. Tydd-Chapman gave the Anglo-Irish team the lead in the first minute of what proved to be a fast and clever display of hockey. There was no further scoring in the first half, but soon after the interval Macdonogh put the finishing touch to a fine run by the Irish forwards. The same player gave his side the lead after a penalty bully, and although the Anglo-Irish team had all the better of the subsequent play they could score only once.

The teams were:—

IRISH XI.—H. Greenfield (Ulster), goal; A. Scales (Munster) and P. Dolan (Midlander), backs; A. Malcolmson (Ulster), half-backs; A. Higgins (Munster), and A. Macdonald (Leinster), J. Harvey (Ulster), *R. Sully (Leinster), and W. Medlicott (Ulster), forwards.

ANGLO-IRISH.—J. Freeman (Mid-Surrey), goal; J. Smyth (Yorkshire) and C. A. Mollington (Teddington), backs; T. M. Ely (Army), M. H. Cork (Beckenham), and J. Peats (Nik-a-Vole), half-backs; *W. Tydd-Chapman (Mid-Surrey), R. W. Tydd-Chapman (Teddington), Captain J. M. Scaife (Army), W. C. Cook (Teddington), and W. N. Spence (Teddington), forwards.

The following team was chosen after the final trial match at Dublin on Saturday to play for Ireland against Scotland at Aberdeen on March 8:—

H. Greenfield (Lisnagarvey), goal; W. M. Dick (Clifton-ville) and M. O'Donoghue (Railway Union), backs; R. H. Wilson (Cambridge), (Captain T. H. Ely, the Army); and I. Macdonald (Lisburn North Down), half-backs; T. Brown (Railway Union), C. Sully (Railway Union), R. W. Tydd-Chapman (Teddington), Lieutenant C. A. Mollington (Teddington), Army), and W. N. Spence (Teddington), forwards.

M. O'Donoghue is the only new Cap in the team.

TEDDINGTON V. TULSE HILL

The match at Bushey Park on Saturday between Teddington and Tulse Hill resulted in a drawn game, each side scoring two goals.

Although Teddington were without R. W. Tydd-Chapman, W. C. Cook, and N. Spence, and C. A. Mullington, who were playing in the Irish Final Trial at Dublin, the game was a fast and interesting one. In the first half Tulse Hill kept the game open, and their forwards set up many attacks. After 10 minutes' play J. Pickering opened the scoring for Tulse Hill, and soon afterwards a misunderstanding among the home defence resulted in J. Pickering increasing the visitors' lead. Just before the interval the Teddington forwards gave the visitors' defence some anxious moments, and a perfect pass by R. T. Reed's stick enabled R. A. Spear to score the first goal for the home side. In the second half Teddington forwards and half-backs played well together, and were well served by H. J. Still at left back. After some level play E. A. Krarup equalized for Teddington.

The teams were:—

TEDDINGTON.—L. W. Childs, goal; W. H. Gwyn and H. J. Still, backs; G. W. Bliss, C. Greville, and T. A. Bamford, half-backs; R. T. Reed, R. K. Richards, R. A. Spear, E. A. Krarup, and D. Day, forwards.

TULSE HILL.—G. Rusel, goal; A. C. Rowan and R. F. Walker, half-backs; J. C. Capes, F. G. Peterson, J. Pickering, J. Theophilus, and F. E. Cutler, forwards.

WIMBLEDON'S EASY VICTORY

Wimbledon beat Hampstead at the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday by eight goals to three.

The visiting forwards took some time to settle down, and for the first quarter of an hour the play was level, but for the remainder of the half they had matters very much their own way. The brothers Kirkpatrick gave a splendid display on the right wing, N. Kirkpatrick scoring three times, and W. A. Whitby, a West of England player, who scored twice in the first half, was in fine form at centre-forward. B. E. Harland and J. Kinsey scored for Hampstead in the first half. Wimbledon were held in check for a while after changing ends, and the home side gained another goal through C. T. A. Wilkinson. The visitors, however, reasserted themselves later, Whitby (2) and C. Kirkpatrick scoring goals.

The teams were:—

HAMPSTEAD.—J. R. Welch, goal; R. G. Lamprell-Vachell and H. M. Chatfield, backs; R. L. Milsted, E. E. Tristram, and C. B. Blackburne, half-backs; J. Kinsey, B. E. Harland, C. T. A. Wilkinson, A. Keith, and E. H. Langford, forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—R. F. Jones, goal; T. G. D. Steele and D. A. Fletcher, backs; M. G. F. Rice, G. Mackay, and A. Hailshaw, half-backs; C. Kirkpatrick, N. Kirkpatrick, W. L. Whitby, L. Holloway, and A. G. McLellan, forwards.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

THE ENGLISH TEAM

The following team was selected after the last of the territorial matches at Chelmsford on Saturday to represent England in the international matches this season:—

Miss S. Anderson (Kent), goal; Miss M. M. Knott (Kent) and Miss J. Whetham (Dorset), backs; Miss R. Foster (Lancashire), Miss P. Burness (Surrey), and Miss I. Denton (Northamptonshire), half-backs; Miss E. Higgins (Northamptonshire), Miss B. Summers (Sussex), Miss J. Ellis (Surrey), Miss R. A. Albright (Surrey), and Miss T. J. Lingwood (Somerset), forwards.

The team contains only four players who have represented England before—Miss Anderson, Miss Knott, Miss Burness, and Miss Lingwood—and Miss Burness is now to play centre instead of right half-back. A clean sweep has been made of some of the older players, and new blood has been introduced. The team is young, and that gives hope for the future. The selectors had many problems to face, but they have done so courageously and made the best of the material available. It was unfortunate that, particularly at forward, the standard was so level and there were no outstanding players. Miss Whetham at left back takes the place of the former English captain, Miss K. Doman, who has been in the English team off and on since 1920. Miss Jenks are others who have failed to keep their places. The reserves who may be called on for some of the international matches are:—

Miss E. M. Arnold (Middlesex), goal; Miss J. Boocher (Gloucestershire) and Miss M. Collins (Sussex), backs; Miss E. Lawrence (Somerset), Miss V. Fowler (Dorset), and Miss F. I. Bryan (Middlesex), half-backs; Mrs. Scott Bowden (Herefordshire), Miss A. Thompson (Bedfordshire), Miss C. Bledson (Sussex), Miss E. Goldsworth (Lancashire), and Miss K. A. McArthur (Middlesex), forwards.

The last of the territorial matches was played at Chelmsford on Saturday, when the South beat the East by five goals to one. It was the best game of the series, and on a good surface the forwards had every chance of showing their powers. Miss Albright was the best of them, and hit three goals, shooting much harder than she used to do, and placing her shots well out of the reach of the goalkeeper. Miss Ellis, who also scored with Miss

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING NOTES

CHANDLER'S LEAP

HANDICAPPING PROBLEMS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I have received a number of letters about Chandler's leap at Warwick many years ago. It would seem from the majority of the correspondents that the jump was made at Warwick and not at Leamington, as was stated recently by Mr. Mytton. Mr. H. Smith Turberville states that the jump was made over the brook on the far side of St. Mary's Common at Warwick and that the brook was used regularly when the National Hunt Meeting, now held at Cheltenham, was held there. Another correspondent states that the brook is close to the starting post of the one mile races on the present Warwick course.

Mr. Cole, of Willingdon, Sussex, calls my attention to the fact that it is stated in the Badminton Diary that "A steeplechaser named The Chandler cleared 39ft. at Warwick on March 22, 1847." Mr. Mytton stated in his letter that, according to his father, who was standing by the brook when Chandler made his jump, the distance was never measured, but that he considered that the distance was 40ft. and that the 40 was altered to 39 by a reporter who was standing by. In connexion with this distance I give here an interesting letter from Mr. H. Williams, of Nyewood, Northway:—

Mr. Robert Mytton's letter to *The Times*, published on February 12, with reference to Chandler's leap is very interesting reading; but, for the sake of the great lepper himself (who ought not to be robbed of his world-wide record), I may mention that, unless I am a mutton-head, Chandler's famous jump was, with "meticulous" exactness, measured, from take-off to landing, and came out at 39ft.; nothing more nor less—thus rivalling in exactness the fraction of an inch which told in favour of Anak Cushendun over Anak Lewis Coward.

This astonishing jump was a favourite theme upon which the great "Druid" never tired of dilating, and for many years it became a bone of contention nothing would subdue, between racing men of every class.

HANDICAPPING

Considerable comment has been made recently on the handicapping of certain horses running under National Hunt Rules. Handicappers are certain to differ so long as they work independently, and there is nothing to be said against these differences. The point that matters is that during the past few weeks quite a number of handicaps have been won by pronounced favourites with great ease, in some cases the winners carrying large penalties for previous successes. In a handicap it is always supposed that every horse has been so weighted that each has the same chance. Such, of course, is not actually the case, for no handicapper, however good he might be, could possibly so arrange the weights that all the runners would have exactly the same chance. To examine the adverse criticisms that I have heard recently on the work of the handicappers, I will take the two days' racing at Hurst Park last week. I cannot see how anyone could find any fault with the work of the handicapper on the first race of that meeting, the Amateurs' Steeplechase, but it does seem to me that he took a very dangerous line when he handicapped Pine Bluff in the Imber Selling Steeplechase with 11st. 6lb., setting Redshank to give him a stone. When these two horses had met in a similar event over the same course a month earlier, the handicapper had set Pine Bluff to give Redshank a pound. Pine Bluff was favourite for that race, in which he fell, but he was going well when he fell, and quite probably would have won if he had stood up. It is true that since that race Redshank had run and had won, so that it was not unreasonable to put him higher in the handicap. On the other hand, Pine Bluff had not run again, which hardly seems a reason for dropping him in the handicap as against his old rival Redshank. I have noticed during the last year a tendency on the part of handicappers to drop horses who have not run for some time, which is surely a very dangerous thing to do.

The next handicap on the Hurst Park programme was the Roehampton Hurdle, for which 18 horses were entered but for which only nine accepted. I do not know why the nine were withdrawn, but as a rule when as many as half are withdrawn it means that the handicap is unsatisfactory. Of the seven who actually remained in the race until the day of the event six were started and they were admirably handicapped among themselves, as the betting and the contest proved. The betting on the Walton Handicap Steeplechase indicated that two of the starters had, at the weights, outstanding chances. One finished first and the other second. The weights for the Putney Selling Steeplechase on the second day of the meeting worked out well; not so those for the Teddington Selling Handicap Hurdle, for which Puttacota was an odds-on favourite and an easy winner. Puttacota was in that race with 11st. 8lb., and there was only one animal in the race with less to carry. The entries for this race closed in January, and a winner after January 23 had to carry a penalty, which meant that the handicapper had until that date time to adjust his weights. Before the New Year Puttacota had run twice in selling hurdle races, ridden each time by an apprentice, and starting without a quotation in the market. His third and only other race over hurdles before running last week was at Kempton Park on January 26, by which date the weights for this Hurst Park event had passed for ever out of the handicappers' keeping. The only form, therefore, on which the handicapper had to work was supplied by the running of Puttacota in his two races of last year, and on that form he could not have been given any more weight than he was given. Personally I should not handicap a horse who had run only twice before over hurdles. I should give him top weight and leave him there until he had run sufficient times for an estimate to be formed of his ability.

The Westbridge Handicap Hurdle on the same afternoon at Hurst Park was won with great ease by Valois, starting at odds on, though he was carrying a penalty of 7lb. for a previous success. In this case again the handicapper was finished with the weights on January 23, up to which date Valois had run only once over hurdles and had shown no form at all. At that time he had been without a quotation in the market on the race. One wonders, therefore, how the handicapper could have estimated that his weight was to be 11st. 6lb. Surely in the circumstances the only weight to have given the horse was top weight.

There was also some handicapping at Newbury last week which seems curious. At the previous meeting over this course Green Wheat, giving 5lb. to Berkeley, finished fifth in a selling hurdle, while Berkeley finished seventh. That race was run on January 22. The weights for the Berkshire Selling Handicap Hurdle, run on Friday, were still at the disposal of the handicapper for final adjustment until after that race had been run, yet he set Berkeley to give Green Wheat 22lb., whereas before, on the very same course, as stated above, Green Wheat had given Berkeley 5lb. and a beating. Not unnaturally Mr. De Mestre, the owner and trainer of Berkeley, complained to the Stewards of Newbury of the handicapping of his horse. The Stewards, after investigating the matter, announced that they were of opinion that there was no ground for the complaint, but in view of the figures which I have just given it would be most interesting if the Stewards would allow the publication of the reasons for the decision at which they arrived.

There is no doubt that much of the handicapping at the present time is far from satisfactory. Younger men are needed both as handicappers and Stewards. When a handicap is won with ease by a pronounced favourite, the handicapper should surely always ask the Stewards for an inquiry into the previous running of the horse and the Stewards should also ask the handicapper for the reasons for the weight which he allotted to that horse. There was no reason at all why Valois and Puttacota should have been allotted the weights which they carried last week. There was nothing wrong about their previous running, for there is nothing in the Rules of Racing or the Rules of the National Hunt which state that a horse must not be run unfit over hurdles or before he is a sufficiently able jumper to win. Neither Wootton nor Duller, the trainers of the two horses, has done anything wrong and they could not have complained if the horses in question had been put up at the top of the handicap. Each would have won just the same.

NEWBURY MEETING

The Newbury February Meeting was concluded on Saturday in fine, cold weather. The going was holding without being heavy, and a large attendance of visitors enjoyed an excellent afternoon's racing.

There were only five runners for the most important race on the programme, the Greenham Hurdle, and Blue Mist was made a firm favourite. The Brown Talisman made the running at a slow pace from Blue Mist and West Indies, with Sandro in the rear until the Straight was reached. The pace was then increased and The Brown Talisman was quickly beaten. West Indies joined Blue Mist, and they jumped the last hurdles together just in front of Sandro. Sandro had the best finishing speed of the three, and drew away in the run-in to win by two lengths from West Indies, who beat Blue Mist by a short head for second place. Sandro's victory draws attention to the usefulness of the four-year-old Go Easy, who beat Mrs. J. de Selincourt's gelding at Hurst Park earlier in the week. The pace at which Saturday's race was run was all against the chance of Blue Mist, and undoubtedly caused the defeat of Mr. Montague Evans's nice-looking mare. It is interesting to note that she confirmed her previous form with Kinnaird, who never appeared to hold a winning chance.

That useful hurdler Rolie was seen over fences for the first time in public in the Spring Steeplechase, for which, ridden by Stott, he was made a short-priced favourite. He ran well but could not win, being beaten after a good finish by half a length by an outsider in Royal Defence, who, so far as I can recollect, has never won a steeplechase before. Brimps made the early running, with Royal Defence always prominent until the Straight, when Royal Defence and Prince of Athens drew out together. Stott brought Rolie with a long run in the Straight, but he could not quite catch Royal Defence, on whom Lenehan rode an excellent finish. Rolie did not take the last fence at all well, but the experience should have done him good. Brimps, who finished third, a length behind Rolie, ran a good race and should be placed to win soon.

Pine Bluff, who had won at Hurst Park earlier in the week, was made favourite for the opening event, the Reading Selling Steeplechase, but, after being well placed throughout the race, had to be content with third place behind Always Blue and Guidance, the former of whom won comfortably by four lengths, with Pine Bluff half a length behind the second. Simon's Light, who was very well backed, ran well for a long way, but stopped very rapidly half-way up the Straight and eventually finished last. The Lambourn Selling Hurdle provided Wootton with the first half of a double, Prospice, who started at odds on, winning by a length and a half from Montpelier, with old Zarane six lengths away third. Little Grev and Interdite made the running until the field were approaching the Straight, but soon afterwards it was evident that either Prospice or Montpelier would win provided neither of them fell. Prospice took the lead at the last hurdles and Montpelier never appeared likely to catch him in the run-in.

The Open Hunters' Steeplechase for Amateur Riders, run over three miles, brought out Blennerhasset, who is thought by quite a lot of people to hold an outside chance of winning the Grand National next month. He jumped well on Saturday but was beaten, after making all the running, by a length and a half by Ballasport, who had the better finishing speed, with Rosolio third. The meeting was concluded with the Moderate Hurdle, which provided Wootton with the other half of his double. His runner, Abdul, was backed down to evens in spite of heavy support for Pounce, and won comfortably by four lengths from Fireball, with Zinita a length away third. Pounce ran well but could not stay with Abdul when the latter moved up to challenge Lordland between the last two hurdles and finished seventh. Incidentally Wootton's two winners were the only successful favourites of the afternoon.

DERBY PROSPECTS

SAWLEY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—If Poole saddles either Poppy or Family Hope, who ran first and second in a similar event at the last meeting at Lingfield, there would be no need to look farther for the probable winner. In the absence of a runner from the Lewes stable the winner might be Lady Wendeleen, who won her last race. My choice, therefore, is POOLE'S SELECTED; if absent, LADY WENDELEEN.

SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Even with a penalty Smilin' Through is kindly handicapped, and if started would have a good chance. Prince Cadmus is another who seems to have a chance, while it seems to me that sooner or later Fitaurari will win such a race as this. Suncourt ran badly in his last race, but has a chance on his previous form. Perhaps the winner will be FITAURARI.

DERBYSHIRE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Blaris was just beaten at Newbury last week, but on that form has the beating here of Donzelon. Patron Saint jumped well in his race last week, his first for a very long time. That race should have done him good, but he will quite probably not be at his best for some time yet. His owner also has Brave May in the race rather nicely handicapped with 11st. 4lb. Easy Virtue should not beat Blaris on their Newbury form. Suckley was an unlucky loser at Birmingham last week in the race won by Great Span. The latter then gave Suckley 17lb. This afternoon Blaris is set to give Suckley a stone more, and, although I may be wrong, I would not handicap Blaris at a stone above Great Span, which would, in the Grand National, put Blaris above Easter Hero. It seems, therefore, that SUCKLEY has a fine chance here on the handicap to make amends for her defeat of last week, and accordingly she must be my selection. In her absence BRAVE MAY may win.

ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—On their Manchester form Lewendon at the altered weights should finish in front of Killadoon, for he has been allowed 9lb. for only a length beating, although it is to be remembered that it was an easy length. It is a long time since Theras won, but he has the makings of a nice steeplechaser and his turn will come. Bonar Bridge missed a selling race at Newbury last week, but the fact that he was left in such a race suggests that he is not of much account, although, on his running with John Hasty last time out, he seems quite a useful young horse. Billy Savage seems to be rather kindly handicapped, for he has won over fences and is a young horse who may well be making considerable improvement. Fog Horn always seems to finish second. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be LEWENDON.

LONDON HURDLE (2m. 6f.).—On Manchester form Desert Sheik should again finish in front of Burwarton, in spite of the slightly altered weights. He also has the beating of Trusty on their running last week at Birmingham, when Desert Sheik was a very strong favourite, but could finish only third. On Manchester form Mark Twain is at least a stone in front of Contraband, who, on their Birmingham form of last week, is better than Desert Sheik, who, would seem, therefore, to be rather more than a stone behind Mark Twain, who is set to give Desert Sheik only 8lb. this afternoon. I shall, however, disregard the Manchester form and select DESERT SHEIK.

ASTON HURDLE (2m.).—The known form here is so moderate that it is difficult to make a selection. As Stott is expected to ride CHATSWORTH, who should make a good hurdler one day, perhaps he will win this afternoon.

NEWBURY RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The **READING SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

ALWAYS BLUE, br g. by Devizes—Dark Blue (Mr. A. G. Dorey), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. C. Rhodes 1
GUIDANCE, b g. by Lifleton—Guidance (Mr. J. Hoboken), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... F. Maxwell 2
PINE BLUFF, b g. by Jackdaw—The Grange (Mr. A. Law), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Browne 3
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 12st. 6lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Indian Ace (Mr. G. Baker), 6 yrs, 11st 10lb. ..... E. Knight 0
The Admiral (Mr. G. Vallance), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Expert (Miss M. Cantrell-Hubberaty), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Manambar (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Ward 0
Simon's Light (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... J. Ward 0

(Winner trained by Rayson, at Winchester)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Pine Bluff, 9 to 2 Simon's Light, 7 to 1 Guidance, 8 to 1 each Always Blue and Newtown Wonder, 10 to 1 Manambar, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; half a length separated second and third. Newtown Wonder was fourth and Simon's Light last.

The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The **LAMBOURN SELLING HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PROSPICE, b g. by Zria—The Pile (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... S. Ingham 1
MONTPELIER, br g. by Zria—Lady Mar (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... R. Thrale 2
ZARANE, b g. by Zria—Anna (Mr. G. L. Butchers), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Owner 3
Ted (Captain J. D. L. de Wend Fenton), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... J. Pearce 0
Little Grev (Mrs. E. M. Bell), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Pearce 0
Zero (Mr. W. F. Ransom), 5yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... Owner 0
Mandelieu (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 11st. ..... W. Crump 0
The Ock (Mr. W. E. Robinson), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Cratloe (Mrs. M. Williams), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Wadi Halfa (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Interdite (Mr. C. D. Peachey), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. O'Neill 0
Blood May Tell (Mr. E. E. Morel), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Moloney 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—7 to 4 on Prospice, 4 to 1 agst Montpelier, 5 to 1 Wadi Halfa, 10 to 1 Mandelieu, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; six lengths separated second and third. Mandelieu was fourth and Ted last. The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The **SPRING STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

ROYAL DEFENCE, b g. by Royal Realm—Lady Lasmor (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... F. Leader 1
ROLIE, br g. by Rivoli—Acclaim (Mr. T. Rimell), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 2
BRIMPS, b g. by Blink—Postbridge (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Hogan 3
Battlehaft (Mr. W. F. Ransom), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Gainsharp (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... E. Everett 0
Gladsmuir (Mr. W. A. Bankier), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Morgan 0
Fiery Foot (Mr. P. Bartholomew), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Swift Rowland (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Leader 0
Royal Ambassador (Lord Fingall), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Kariba Gorge (Mr. R. G. MacMillan), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Foster 0
Worker (Mrs. Whitehead), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. W. Payne 0
Wretham (Mrs. Hannay), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... W. Gurney 0
Sir Dennis (Mr. J. R. Thornton), 5 yrs, 11st. R. Lyall 0
Bucks Clover (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Delaney 0
Prince of Athens (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Biscoe 0

(Winner trained by Martin, at Ogbourne)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Rolie, 9 to 2 each Swift Rowland and Gainsharp, 100 to 12 Brimps, 100 to 8 Gladsmuir, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a length separated second and third. Sir Dennis was fourth and Lucky Charlie last.

3.30 (3.33).—The **GREENHAM HANDICAP HURDLE** of 400 sovs; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles.

SANDRO, b g. by Lorenzo—Sunflight (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Cullinan 1
WEST INDIES, b m. by Jackdaw—Isle of the Blessed (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... C. Mellon 2
BLUE MIST, b m. by Etheric—Perimeter (Mr. Montague Evans), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... D. Morgan 3
Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0
The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Blennerhasset, 7 to 1 each Rosolio and Silversides, 8 to 1 each Gunner L. and Rock Crystal, 9 to 1 Ballasport, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Theorem was fourth and Gunner L. last.

4.30 (4.32).—The **MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

ABDUL, gr g. by The Virier—Eaton Maid (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... J. McGonigal 1
FIREBALL, b h. by Dynamo—Thunderstone (Lord Allendale), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
ZINITA, br f. by Battle-axe—Uregare (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... Owner 3
Santhome (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
St. Gowan (Mr. T. Luff), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. Sheehan 0
On Avon (Mrs. R. Laye), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Lordland (Comtesa di Sant' Elia), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Chief Officer (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Sinnott 0
Mr. Toots (Mr. C. Dixon), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. James 0
Osprey (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... Mr. McKeever 0
Hippolytus (Captain C. B. Petre), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Lough Mor (Mrs. Mundy), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Swan Mill (Mr. E. E. Morel), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Lexington Lass (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... C. Mallon 0
Bernadotte (Mr. T. Coburn), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
The Gawk (Mr. H. T. L. Young), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... F. Bergerson 0
Bedegrar (Sir E. Wills), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Pounce (Lady Warrender), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Kefalia (Mr. E. Gwill), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... S. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—Evens Abdul, 2 to 1 agst Pounce, 8 to 1 Lordland, 9 to 1 Zinita, 10 to 1 Fireball, 100 to 8 each Kefalia and Swan Mill, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; a length separated second and third. Lordland was fourth and Chief Officer last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Always Blue, Win 229s., Place 36s. 3d.; Guidance, Place 5s. 6d.; Pine Bluff, Place 3s. 2d.

2.30.—Prospice, Win 17s., Place 3s. 6d.; Montpelier, Place 2s. 9d.; Zarane, Place 3s. 9d.

3.0.—Royal Defence, Win 85s. 6d., Place 22s. 6d.; Rolie, Place 5s.; Brimps, Place 3s. 6d.

3.30.—Sandro, Win 18s., Place 7s. 3d.; West Indies, Place 6s. 6d.

4.0.—Ballasport, Win 276s. 6d., Place 93s.; Blennerhasset, Place 4s. 6d.; Rosolio, Place 17s.

4.30.—Abdul, Win 11s. 6d., Place 3s. 6d.; Fireball, Place 36s. 6d.; Zinita, Place 4s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

QUARNDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (DERBY).—Arklow.
SPONDON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (DERBY).—Dumb.
DARLINGTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (SEDGEFIELD).—Trinley.
IVOR SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (WINDSOR).—Dark Lad, Puffman.
SPELTHORNE STAKES, KEMPTON PARK SPRING (JUBILEE) MEETING.—Lady M.C. colt.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S NAME.—Black Ensign.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Desiree, Hennapow.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Captain Kidd, Yolanda.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The **SAWLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	st lb
WINDORA (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Saxby	10 12
LADY WENDELEEN (Mr. T. F. Hosley) Cockton	10 12
BLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..Roberts	10 12
aPOPPY (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... Poole	10 12
aFAMILY HOPE (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... Poole	10 12
SAWDUST (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall	10 12
aMISS PICCADILLY (Mr. H. J. Sims) ..... Reader	10 12
aBLUEBEARD (Captain E. F. Angier) ..D. Taylor	10 8
MISS GAYNUS (Mrs. Bellville) ..... J. Hall	10 8
BLUE BOTTLE (Mr. A. Dawson) ..... Hurt	10 8
INSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood) ..... Renton	10 8
aB. H. P. (Mr. P. Higgins) ..... McGuinan	10 8
ON AVON (Mrs. R. Laye) ..... Laye	10 8
EL-CLARO (Captain G. Lockett) ..T. E. Leader	10 8
aTOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	10 8
aSTRIPANATTY (Mr. G. Picken) ..... J. Scott	10 8
SPANISH FLOWER (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Private	10 8
aPURPLE EMPEROR (Mrs. T. Setchell) ..Rennison	10 8
PUN (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	10 8
GREEN PIPER (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	10 8
BLACKTIE (Mr. C. F. Wadlow) ..... Newey	10 8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WINDORA, H. Graves; LADY WENDELEEN, E. Mulcaster; BLOOD MAY TELL, J. Moloney; POPPY, W. Parvin; FAMILY HOPE, W. Scott; MISS PICCADILLY, W. Gale; BLUEBEARD, F. Taylor; INSPIRED, A. Waudby; B.H.P., R. Townsend; STRIPANATTY, —; PURPLE EMPEROR, G. Goswell; PUN, A. Lineham; GREEN PIPER, —; J. Hamey rides Green Piper or Blacktie.

2.0.—The **SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
LEMON SQUASH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	6 12 7
MAORI CHIEF (Mr. W. H. Cooper) ..Whiting	a 12 4
TEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..G. Balding	a 12 0
SUNCOURT (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer) ..... Fenwick-Palmer	a 12 0
JARDOON (Mr. R. O. Gray) ..... R. Payne	a 11 13
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ..... Cockton	a 11 11
GOLD LABEL (Mrs. Masters) ..... Bletsoe	a 11 11
aKWANGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11 9
POLYLITE (Mr. W. L. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a 11 8
FITAURARI (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	5 11 7
G.H. (Mrs. H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	5 11 4
BUGGY (Miss J. Sanday) ..... Sanday	a 11 1
GRYPHON (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a 11 0
GOLDEN PROMISE (Mr. C. G. Hayes) ..Private	a 10 13
PRINCE CADMUS (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a 10 13
PIPESTEM (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 10 13
aJASOR (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a 10 13
BALLYWIN (Mr. F. Wint) ..... Wint	a 10 11
aMON PERE (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..G. Balding	a 10 9
REVIVAL (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a 10 8
SOMEDAY (Captain J. M. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a 10 8
DIRLIHI (Mr. J. H. P. Hinks) ..... Hinks	a 10 7
SWANAGE (Mrs. Barthropp) ..Barthropp	a 10 7
RIGHTLES (Mrs. F. M. Bullock) ..... Bullock	a 10 7
SMILIN' THROUGH (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... C. Lanchard	a 10 7
CHICOT (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a 10 6
IRISH BLOOM (Mr. C. A. Clark) ..C. A. Clark	a 10 6
AUTO-GIRO (Mr. G. C. Fryer-Rice) ..Briscoe	a 10 6
aIRISH CHEDDAR (Mr. W. R. West) ..J. Hall	a 10 2
TAKE NOTICE (Mr. F. E. S. Groves) ..... De Mulcyne	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SUNCOURT, J. Middleton; PRINCE REGENT, S. Mulcaster; KWANGO, F. Brookes; FITAURARI, G. Hardy; G.H., Mr. T. Musker; BUGGY, G. Donegan; GOLDEN PROMISE, E. Foster; PASOR, A. Waudby; MON PERE, Mr. Balding; SOMEDAY, J. Hamey; CHICOT, Mr. Elliott; IRISH BLOOM, Owner; AUTO-GIRO, J. McDonald.

2.30.—The **DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
BLARIS (Mrs. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a 12 7
DONZELON (Colonel G. Follambe) ..Follambe	a 11 13
PATRON SAINT (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..H. Harrison	a 11 12
aBRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a 11 4
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) H. A. Brown	a 11 2
aMRS. SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a 10 8
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..R. Thompson	6 10 5
SUCKLEY (Mr. T. L. Walker) ..... J. Rimell	a 10 4
aFASSAROE (Mrs. F. B. Bibby) ..... Withington	a 10 0
OLAF (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	4 10 0
AISLE (Mr. O. Birkbeck) ..... T. E. Leader	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; SIR SHAUN, S. Duffy; ALL OVER, J. Hamey; FASSAROE, J. Moloney.

3.0.—The **ELVASTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
LOW TIDE (Mr. R. Bowmas) ..... Coulthwaite	a 12 7
KILLADOON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tweedie-Wicht ..... W. Crump	a 12 2
aROYAL SCOT (10lb. ex.) (Colonel G. Follambe) ..... Follambe	5 12 1
aAMPULLA (Sir L. Green) ..... T. E. Leader	a 11 12
LEWENDON (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..Laye	a 11 12
HALLWILLIZARD (Mrs. M. R. Forrest) ..Milnes	5 11 7
THERAS (Mr. Holford Harrison) ..H. Harrison	a 11 2
aDASH O' WHITE (Mr. F. S. Akroyd) ..Stubbs	a 11 2
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps) R. Thompson	a 11 1
DONALD FOX (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..W. Payne	a 11 0
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. E. C. Cotterell) H. A. Brown	a 11 0
FOG HORN (Mrs. Tilbard) ..... Sanday	a 11 0
aBUNDERIK (Mr. H. Delerding) ..R. Payne	a 10 13
ROYAL BOWER (Mr. D. G. Dickson) ..... Coulthwaite	a 10 10
BONAR BRIDGE (Colonel E. L. Birkin) ..... W. Payne	6 10 10
JIM LANGFORD (Mrs. H. N. Clegg) ..... F. A. Brown	a 10 10
AURETTIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a 10 9
ROSSALRA (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..Whitaker	a 10 9
MOON MAID (Mr. G. Kenyon) ..... Bickley	a 10 9
CORNAVILLE (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	a 10 8
BILLY SAVAGE (Mrs. Huntington) Withington	a 10 8
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a 10 8
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..J. Langford	a 10 6
OARED (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... W. Payne	6 10 6
JINGLE JOHNNIE (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... F. Hartigan	5 10 0
LOCH EAGLE (Mrs. H. Mond) ..R. Thompson	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROYAL SCOT, R. Lyall; AMPULLA, T. Leader; LEWENDON, R. Everett; THERAS, J. Walsh; DASH O' WHITE, K. Piggott; NO FOOLING, J. Hamey; DONALD FOX, J. Moloney; FOG HORN, G. Donegan; DRUMSTIRK, Owner; MOON MAID, J. Mason; ZEUS, Mr. Elliott; DARING BOY, F. Brookes.

3.30.—The **LONGDON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. About two miles and three-quarters.

	Yrs st lb
GRAKIE (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..Coulthwaite	a 12 7
LENGLES (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. W. Mealings) ..... Newey	a 12 5
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) ..Butchers	5 12 2
BACHELOR'S RUNNER (Mr. J. W. Pidcock) ..... Bissill	6 12 1
MARK TWAIN (Mr. J. S. Wight) ..... Wight	a 11 12
TUCK BOX (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..P. Dennis	5 11 9
GAMEFELLOW (Mr. S. Mesgregor) ..Bullock	a 11 9
SHADY LANE (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	6 11 7
BURWARTON (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Hargreaves	6 11 7
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott) ..... Thrale	a 11 7
aSTARKADER (Miss M. Drake) ..F. Armstrong	a 11 5
aDESERT SHEIK (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	a 11 4
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... C. Chapman	6 11 4
RICHARD SLINGSBY (Lady Beryl Gilbert) ..... De Mulcyne	a 11 4
TRUNTY (Mr. Hutton) ..... Hutton	a 10 13
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Hackett	a 10 12
ST. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	a 10 11
BURLY ADELIA (Mr. S. S. Gaikwar) ..... Saxby	5 10 11
O'HARA'S FANCY (Mrs. N. Roberts) Roberts	6 10 9
ASTER (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a 10 9
LOUIT (Mr. F. Wint) ..... Wint	a 10 7
YUARITE (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Powell	4 10 7
aTEODRAN (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..H. Young	6 10 7
CYLGAITH (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall	a 10 7
TRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. B. Powell) Powell	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MARK TWAIN, J. Weymes; CATHALAN, R. Thrale; STARKADER, —; DESERT SHEIK, Scott; RICHARD SLINGSBY, Mr. P. Crowe; DRACOS, —; O'HARA'S FANCY, J. Middleton; ASTER, —; TEODRAN, F. Servenat; BURLEY ADELIA, —. G. Legge rides either Dracos or Astir and J. Hamey either Starkader or Burley Adelia.

4.0.—The **ASTON HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
HURRICANE JAMES (Mrs. M. R. Forrest) Milnes	6 12 5
ARGOS LAD (Sir E. Hanmer) ..... Private	6 12 5
HIGHLAND FLING (Mr. M. Albrecht) ..Bickley	5 10 12
BLOCKHEAD (Colonel M. Hughes) ..T. E. Leader	5 10 12
HEREWARD (Mr. F. Hurt) ..... Hurt	5 10 12
OSSORY BILLY (Mr. R. R. Je

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE ENGLISH TEAM

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The following team has been selected to play against France at Twickenham next Saturday:—

BACK

J. G. Askew (Cambridge University).

THREE-QUARTER BACKS.

J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins).
A. L. Novis (The Army and Blackheath).
M. Robson (Oxford University).
H. P. Jacob (Blackheath).

HALF-BACKS

R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians).
W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians).

FORWARDS

H. Rew (The Army and Exeter).
J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain).
A. H. Bateson (Otley).
B. H. Black (Oxford University).
J. W. Forrest (Royal Navy and United Services).
H. G. Periton (Waterloo).
P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University).
H. Wilkinson (Halifax).

The situation in the International Championship this season has made the match between England and France of unusual importance, for, if they can win it, France, for the first time in Rugby history, will be found at the head of the unofficial table, if only bracketed with another country.

The success of the English pack and scrummage half-back against Wales, the speed of J. S. R. Reeve on the left wing and his ability to join in a planned movement, and the sound defence of the team as a whole, did not encourage the English Selectors, shrewd judges of men though they mostly are, to make any changes for the Irish match at Dublin. They retained J. S. Tucker, who had joined the side at Cardiff, and so left out their original selection, H. Rew, and it was only because of the illness of W. H. Sobey that A. Key, the Old Cranleighan, was given his first chance in an international match at scrummage half-back. That he is not retained for the French match is not evidence that he failed, but a vote of confidence in favour of a more experienced player than himself, and one, moreover, with whom a club partner in R. S. Spong can combine without any loss of momentum—a vital matter at stand-off half-back. Spong himself retains his position for two reasons, one of which is his abounding keenness and pluck; not many men follow the man and ball about with the zest of Spong.

Apparently the changes in the three-quarter line have not ended with the leaving out of Malir and the introduction of a substitute for A. L. Novis, who has been moved in from the right wing position to right centre. H. P. Jacob, who usually plays on the left wing outside Novis for Blackheath, has been selected to play in that position as partner to Robson, while Reeve, who generally has played on the right wing for his club, the Harlequins, but on the left for England, will now partner Novis. One of the merits of this elaborate re-arrangement is that it easily could be re-arranged again. Jacob last played for England in 1924, when he appeared in each of the four international games. His fine running has been and remains his chief asset; he is not the first international wing player to be weak in tackling.

The third and fourth actual changes in the side will be in the pack. There, H. Rew, who, through indisposition, made room for J. S. Tucker at Cardiff, now takes the place of the Woodford player, D. A. Kendrew. This means the return to the side of a more experienced scrummager and, if perfectly fit and well, a tougher, because more seasoned, man than Kendrew. Rew is more suitably built than Kendrew for the front row. The final change has been made in the back row, where H. Wilkinson, of Halifax, has been preferred to W. E. Tucker, the Blackheath captain. Of this change it can be said that the return of Wilkinson, a man hailed last season as a second Voyce, undoubtedly adds speed to the pack in joining in passing movements and chance breaks-away. Wilkinson P. D. Howard, and H. G. Periton, however, may well be wanted as much in defence as in attack, and there Wilkinson's value is more problematical, though in more than one trial match he distinguished himself more as a coverer than as a supporter of backs in attack. If he can combine these qualities against France he may be of value.

SCOTTISH TEAM COMPLETED

The Scottish Rugby fifteen to play Ireland at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on Saturday next has been completed by the choice of R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals) to fill the position of full-back. Warren played in that position for Scotland against Wales on February 1.

The L.N.E.R. will run a cheap excursion from London to Edinburgh for the Rugby international match at Edinburgh on Saturday, February 22.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS	23	*HERIOT'S F.P.s	23
*HAWICK	11	JEDFOREST	0
*HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL F.P.s	21	*GREENOCK WANDERERS	8
*GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.s	10	KELVINSIDE ACADEMICALS	6

The majority of matches in Scotland were cancelled as the grounds were frostbound.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*BARROW	42	FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	5
*BROUGHTON RANGERS	9	SWINTON	3
*CASTLEFORD	14	BARNLEY	6
*DEWSBURY	26	KEIGHLEY	0
*HALIFAX	19	BATLEY	10
ST HELENS	10	*HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	5
*HUNSLET	16	HULL	4
*LEIGH	5	SALFORD	0
*OLDHAM	5	ROCHDALE HORNETS	5
*LEEDS	34	*ST. HELENS RECREATION	11
*WAKEFIELD TRINITY	21	BRADFORD NORTHERN	9
*WIDNES	10	WIGAN HIGHFIELD	5
*WIGAN	9	WARRINGTON	0
*YORK	8	HUDDERSFIELD	5

* Home team

Naval Conference refuses to limit

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

CAMBRIDGE WIN

AN EVEN GAME AT BLACKHEATH

Cambridge University beat Blackheath on the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday by five tries (15 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

At one time Cambridge looked like running up a large score, but they were severely handicapped by losing F. M. Heywood early in the second half. J. G. Askew was by no means at his best at full-back for the University, especially as regards his handling of the ball. L. H. Collison and N. Tanner were decidedly the best of the three-quarter backs, and Tanner was particularly good in looking after H. P. Jacob. J. A. Tallent put in some useful work, and Heywood tackled soundly. E. B. Pope and A. G. Cross worked hard at half-back, while J. J. A. Embleton, I. Morgan, D. M. Marr, and A. R. Ramsay were the best of the forwards. For Blackheath, J. A. N. Giles was rather erratic at full-back. Sir T. G. Devitt made some good runs on the right wing, but Jacob seemed quite out of form on the left. The usual combination between J. T. Kemp and C. C. Bishop at half-back was as successful as ever, but was spoiled by a weakness in the centre of the three-quarter line. W. E. Tucker, W. E. Pratten, C. B. Bailey, and H. A. Brashier were prominent among a hard-working set of forwards.

Cambridge had rather the better of the play at first, Heywood and Tanner doing good work on the wings. A smart forward movement by the Cambridge team ended in A. R. Ramsay scoring a try, but York was not able to convert. Good passing by the University backs, in which Tallent, Tanner, and Heywood were prominent, resulted in Embleton gaining a try. Tanner scored next after good work by Cross, Marr, and Embleton. Kemp then opened up the game for Devitt to run half the length of the field and score, in spite of being tackled by Collison, and before half-time Bishop made an opening for Hopkins to run in. Blackheath attacked at the start of the second half, Bishop making an opening from which Cambridge were obliged to touch down. Bailey then made a good dribble and Jacob was nearly over, but Collison pushed him into touch. Tanner next made a splendid run on the University right wing, and, being tackled by Tucker, passed to Cross, who scored a good try. Collison and Tanner made some clever runs, but about this time Heywood was injured and had to leave the field, his place being taken by I. Morgan. Devitt made a splendid run and kicked ahead, but Askew won the race for the touch-down. Giles joined up with the Blackheath three-quarter backs in a good passing movement, and Bishop obtained a try.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Emmanuel), back; N. Tanner (Pembroke), L. H. Collison (St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Clare) and F. M. Heywood (Caius), three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross (Caius) and E. B. Pope (Clare), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (Caius) (captain), A. W. Walker (Clare), D. M. Marr (Caius), G. E. Valentine (St. Catharine's), C. H. Williams (Jesus), N. A. York (St. Catharine's), I. Morgan (Fitzwilliam House), and A. R. Ramsay (Trinity), forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, R. G. Hopkins, W. E. Turner, and H. P. Jacob, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; W. E. Tucker (captain), W. E. Pratten, C. B. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, H. A. Brashier, C. B. Bailey, J. R. Walker, and K. J. Macintyre, forwards.

O.M.T.'s BEATEN

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat the Old Merchant Taylors at Teddington on Saturday by four goals (20 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

It was a thoroughly keen game and, up to a point, was closer than the score suggests. The Old Merchant Taylors actually led at half-time by 8 points to 5, but, though they must be given credit for taking full advantage of some rather wild play by their opponents, they would have been very lucky to win. The spectators who were watching the Hospital side for the first time this season must now have joined the ranks of those who have been saying for weeks that they would win the Hospitals' Cup, because it was evident, even in the first half, that there were very few weak points in their team and a number of definitely strong ones. They had, also, at scrummage half-back, the outstanding player on the field in J. T. C. Taylor. Taylor certainly had the advantage of playing behind a very fine pack that was heeling the ball consistently, but he never made a mistake, he knew exactly when to go through on his own and when to set his three-quarter backs moving, and he had the happy knack of being in the right place at critical moments in defence. In addition, he twice made a large gap in the Old Merchant Taylors' defence and scored a try each time.

As was to be expected, the struggle was chiefly at forward. The O.M.T.'s, have anything but a weak pack this season, but the Hospital forwards were too good for them in this game, C. R. Jenkins, R. N. Williams, and W. M. Capper being the most conspicuous. The three-quarter backs took their passes well and were sound in defence, but they have a dangerous habit of flinging the ball wildly away. It was this fault that cost them two tries. The home side were seldom dangerous, although Newell's pace sometimes caused the Hospital anxiety, but they tackled effectively, if rather high, and Bywater looked after Nunn, the old Oxford Blue, very carefully.

The Hospital kicked off against the wind, and for a long time the forwards kept the game to themselves. They had the first real scoring chance when Nunn broke through and passed to Prowse, but Newell got back in time to make a great tackle. After 20 minutes the O.M.T.'s made their first serious attack. Turnbull made a good run across the field from the left and passed to Newell, who scored far out. Wilkins failing to convert from a difficult angle, St. Bartholomew's attacked for the next five minutes, and eventually Taylor got the ball from a scrummage on the "25" line, and cut through to score between the posts. Nunn converting. Just before the interval a good run by Heck enabled Bywater to reach the Hospital "25" line, and Newell finished off the good work by running round behind the posts for Sprague to convert.

The second half had only been in progress a few minutes when Nunn made a long run before giving the ball to Marshall. Marshall was brought down on the line, but Prowse was up to touch down and Capper kicked a fine goal from near the touch line. Nunn damaged his knee in the movement, and for some minutes Ryan took his place; J. R. Jenkins going to full-back. Taylor was the next to score. He secured the ball from a loose scrummage near the goal-line and went over on the blind side, Capper again converted. A few minutes before the end Marshall gained a lot of ground, and from the scrummage that resulted when he was brought down by Turnbull the ball went by way of Taylor and Beilby to Nunn, who scored a try which he converted himself. Buncombe went off with an injured leg five minutes from the end and Edmonds moved into the three-quarter line.

The teams were:—

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. F. Sprague, back; A. N. Newell, G. E. Buncombe, L. Bywater, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, E. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, T. G. Runacre, J. C. Arnold, E. H. Edmonds, and C. L. B. Thomson, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—T. J. Ryan, back; J. D. Powell, C. D. Prowse, J. A. Nunn, and R. M. Marshall, three-quarter backs; C. R. Beilby and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, V. C. Thomas, R. D. Robertson, R. N. Williams, W. M. Capper, J. R. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

RAILWAYS MATCH IN DUBLIN

English Railways beat Irish Railways at Sandymount, Dublin, on Saturday by one goal and one try (8 points) to nothing. The match was the first occasion on which representative teams of the respective railways had met.

The Irishmen made the mistake of keeping the ball tight and it was fully a quarter of an hour before there was a creditable three-quarter movement, and that by the visitors. S. Mountain and A. Stock at centre three-quarter back frequently did clever things, and the old-time skill of J. Wetter, and his ability to keep his backs moving, were features of the game.

The first English movement produced the opening try. The ball was heeled out, to Wetter, who passed to J. Cooke. The latter gave to Stock, who made a good run before handing on to Mountain. Mountain rounded Rowlette and touched down for H. Rich to convert. In the second half the only score came when Wetter drew the defence before sending in J. O'Brien.

The teams were:—

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—H. Curras (L.N.E.R., Darlington), back; J. Atkinson (L.M.S., London), S. Mountain (G.W.R. and Newport, R.F.C.), A. Stock (G.W.R., Wales and Newport), and W. Hird (L.N.E.R., Darlington), three-quarter backs; J. Cooke (L.M.S. and Twickenham) and J. Wetter (captain) (G.W.R., Wales and Newport), half-backs; H. Morris (G.W.R. and Newport), J. Quinn (L.N.E.R., York), W. Mather (L.N.E.R., Darlington), G. E. Bryson (L.M.S., London, Wales and London Welsh), H. Rich (G.W.R. and Pill Harriers), L. A. Ginger (Southern Railway), D. T. Kemp (S.R. and Hampshire Trojans), and J. O'Brien (G.W.R. and Penarth), forwards.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—W. E. Rowlette (G.S.R. and Railway Union), back; J. G. Wilson (N.C.C. and Ballymena), H. T. Williams (G.S.R. and Monkstown), W. Keane (G.S.R., and Young Munsters, Limerick), and H. A. Watchorn (U.R.C.H. and Railway Union), three-quarter backs; J. O'Neill (G.S.R. and Dolphin, Cork, and Munster) and J. J. Keane (U.R.C.H. and C.Y.M.S.), half-backs; C. W. Flaherty (G.S.R. and Dolphin, Cork), J. M. Glynn (U.R.C.H. and Railway Union), P. Keane (G.S.R. and Young Munsters), M. J. Maher (G.S.R. and Old Wesley), M. A. McInerney (L.M.S. and Bective Rangers), J. Mcf. Neill (N.C.C., Ireland and Instonians) (captain), L. J. O'Grady (G.S.R. and Garryowen, Limerick), and J. R. Thompson (B.I.S.P. Co. and Palmerston, Dublin), forwards.

A HARD MATCH AT BEDFORD

LOCAL RIVALRY

Northampton beat Bedford at Bedford on Saturday by a goal (5 points) to nothing. Northampton were a little lucky to win, for Bedford had, if anything, the better of the game and far more of the ball. Where Northampton excelled was in the forceful play of their forwards in the open, which kept the Bedford backs from making much headway with the ball.

The two teams are local rivals, and they recently supplied between them the East Midlands county side which was beaten by Lancashire in the semi-final round of the county championship. Unfortunately neither team was at full strength. Bedford were without their best attacking player, R. C. Brumwell, who has a great scoring record this year, as well as L. Ashwell, another three-quarter back; while Northampton had to make several changes in their side, their most notable absentee being R. Webb, the former international forward. The game started in bright sunshine with a strong, cold wind blowing down the field, of which Northampton had the advantage in the first half. Later, when it came to be Bedford's turn with the wind, it fell away, the sky became dark and overcast, snow began to fall, while the sun still shone at intervals, and thunder and lightning helped to add to the depression of the play as the ground became insecure for foothold and the ball slippery and difficult to control.

Bedford started in fine attacking style against the wind, for, after some brief scrummaging near their line, J. G. Cook got away after some good passing and at the end of a long run down the wing, when he was hemmed in, he sent across a high kick well placed just in front of the goal. A. Marshall was well up and unchallenged, but he was off-side. Bedford continued to attack, for their forwards were getting the ball almost invariably, and Flying Officer D. L. Maclean was quick in getting it out to his backs for all the attentions of J. Millward, the diminutive but persistent Northampton half-back. The Bedford passing was good, but it just lacked the ability to get rid of the Northampton defenders, and Brumwell might have supplied that. Northampton at times attacked, for R. Vaughan was fielding and kicking well and often placed his side in strong positions. Their forwards, too, with E. Coley, T. Harris, and R. J. Longland ever in the van, made some determined rushes. At length from a scrummage near the Bedford line the ball came out on the Northampton side. Millward passed to R. Jones, who was once more playing for Northampton, still skilful at times, but a little slow and uncertain, and Jones passed on to W. A. Simes, who with a straight run, like that which M. Robson scored in the University match, scored a try right behind the goal, and Harris had no trouble in converting.

In the second half Bedford again excelled in the scrummages, which they preferred to lines-out, and the ball was constantly with their backs. Yet, though their passing was excellent in such cold and damp weather, they lost rather than gained ground through such movements. The Northampton backs each marked his man effectively and passes had to be given before a man could get moving. The Northampton forwards lent every assistance and played a fine spoiling game, and also by fine rushes with the ball at their feet often threatened danger to the Bedford line. There they found a plucky and effective defender, R. Eidsforth, whose play all through was as sound as it was strong.

Bedford are undoubtedly a good side. If their forwards would not rest content with merely heeling the ball to their backs they would be even better. R. Willsher seemed to be the only one with a true sense of his responsibilities in the open. Their backs on Saturday lacked the spring in attack which sees and grasps its opportunity at once. Northampton, with W. H. Weston, Vaughan, Coley, Harris, Jones, and Haselmere, may be classed a team of veterans, and their experience meant much to the side.

The teams were:—

BEDFORD.—R. Eidsforth, back; J. G. Cook, A. R. Jesty, S. F. Reed, and A. R. Alston, three-quarter backs; T. L. Williams and D. L. Maclean, half-backs; A. Marshall, R. Perkins, F. Rhodes, R. Joy, R. Willsher, C. Rose, W. H. Stapley, and H. W. Coward, forwards.

NORTHAMPTON.—R. Vaughan, back; R. I. Davies, W. A. Simes, A. D. Daniels, and E. E. Haselmere, three-quarter backs; R. Jones and J. Millward, half-backs; W. H. Weston, E. Coley, T. Harris, V. E. Watkins, R. J. Longland, M. Jelley, W. Green, and A. D. Matthews, forwards.

RICHMOND BEATEN

Rosslyn Park beat Richmond at Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing.

The ground was dry and the game was played at a fast pace. Rosslyn Park, on the whole, deserved to win. They were without their regular full-back, E. W. De Vere Hunt, who was playing for the Army, and J. D. Bradford, who usually takes his place, was playing at three-quarter back, so C. A. Russell played full-back, and had a great deal to do in the second half to keep Richmond from scoring. G. G. Aslett played full-back for Richmond in place of J. P. Whitham, who is going abroad, and at stand-off half-back they had T. J. M. Bannington of Bridgwater, Somerset. He took and gave his passes well and his tackling and kicking were sound.

Rosslyn Park had the wind behind them when the game started, and their forwards kept up a steady attack. Richmond were unlucky to lose E. V. Howes in the first few minutes, as he had his shoulder hurt. His loss rather upset the Richmond forwards in the scrummages, and they were altogether outplayed for the rest of the game. Rosslyn Park had the ball most of the time, but A. K. Woodhouse was at times rather slow in passing out, but the good understanding between W. K. Collins, C. C. Moore, and J. D. Bradford gave many chances to W. Lusty and G. M. Castle on the wings, but several were lost through hesitation.

Play had been in progress only a short time when Moore took a good pass from Bradford and cut through to score under the goal. A. C. Lusty converted. During the first half play was seldom carried out of the Richmond half of the field. Aslett let a long kick bounce out of his hands into touch in his own "25," and from the line-out R. G. Forbes-Bassett forced his way over the line. A. C. Lusty again converted.

In the second half Richmond had the advantage of the wind, and Rosslyn Park did not attack so persistently as they had done earlier in the game. Play was confined to their half of the field, and the two tries they scored were gained by sudden breaks-away. Richmond kept on the attack with well-placed kicks to touch. They got a penalty kick near the halfway line, but A. D. Allen had the misfortune to strike the cross-bar, and the ball rebounded into play. The Richmond forwards made a rush, but lost control of the ball, and it was safely touched down. The Rosslyn Park three-quarter backs made a run down the field, and D. C. Moore passed to J. E. Lewis, who scored far out. A. C. Lusty failed with the difficult kick. W. Lusty broke away on the other wing, and A. C. Lusty just got up in time to touch down after a long kick over the line. The kick again failed. Richmond continued to attack, but were unable to score.

The teams were:—

RICHMOND.—G. G. Aslett, back; J. Bickerton, H. D. Bradshaw, C. P. M. Gross, and G. M. Burton, three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Bannington and F. M. T. Bunney, half-backs; A. D. Allen, N. G. Fisher, F. S. Lee, G. E. S. Pross, D. Turquand-Young, E. Gibson, A. G. Mabey, and E. V. Howes, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—A. Russell, back; W. Lusty, C. C. Moore, J. D. Bradford, and G. M. Castle, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; A. C. Lusty, P. O'Neill, J. E. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, J. N. Jones, E. B. Eason, R. J. Iliffe, and F. S. Kendall, forwards.

ETON BEAT BEAUMONT

Eton played Beaumont on South Meadow on Saturday, and won by the substantial margin of five goals and one penalty goal (28 points) to one try (3 points).

Eton were the bigger side, and although Beaumont were the first to score they could not beat the excellent defence of Eton afterwards. The winners' three-quarters combined very well, and their passing was good. Maudslay, who scored five tries, being particularly smart. Their forwards were also very effective, and it was largely due to them that the home side gained such a decisive victory. The halves and full-backs also did well. Beaumont put up a good fight against a heavier side, and played much better than the score would suggest. A feature of the game was the fine place-kicking of Atkinson-Clark, who scored the penalty goal and converted all of the five tries.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; E. Page D. A. Hedley, the Hon. J. O. Scott-Ellis, and J. R. Maudslay, three-quarter backs; R. H. A. Brownrigg and H. J. Kelewin, half-backs; K. M. Payne, F. A. V. Cooper, H. C. R. Gillman, B. P. Tresise, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskine Crum, J. H. Little, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE.—S. Chubb, back; G. Wolf, A. Ransome, A. Shilhabi, and M. Elsdall, three-quarter backs; R. Bridwell and H. Stewart, half-backs; E. Murphy, W. Devas, W. Purcell, J. Jenkins, R. Dyrul, H. Schwetti, A. Wardell, and D. Williams, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

DERBY.—Derby v. Swansea (3.0).

GUY'S HOSPITAL IN GOOD FORM

OLD BLUES BADLY BEATEN

The Old Blues were badly beaten in a fast game at Honor Oak Park on Saturday, Guy's Hospital winning by six goals and two tries (36 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

The actual score does not reflect accurately the balance of the play, but is accounted for by the weakness of the Old Blues behind the scrummage and the opportunism and speed of the Guy's three-quarter backs. Mention must be made of Hogbin's accurate place-kicking, which was a feature of the game. Neither side was at full strength, Windsor Lewis being absent from the home side, and W. W. Nielson being unable to play for the Old Blues. W. G. Morgan played a big part in his side's victory, but the whole three-quarter line showed great resource both in defence and attack.

At the start Guy's attacked, but Symes stopped a rush and found touch. The Old Blues three-quarter backs showed some effective combination. Their forwards were getting the ball from the scrummages, H. E. R. Wales doing some clever things, but their attacks finished weakly. Guy's first try was due to fine work by W. G. Morgan and T. G. Robinson, T. Morgan obtaining the touch-down in the corner for R. A. Hogbin to convert with a good kick. The Old Blues took up the attack again, but D. F. Ryan was very safe and twice saved dangerous situations. Eventually J. E. Giesen made an opening from which W. G. Morgan raced away and scored, Hogbin failing to convert. Guy's were now playing with great confidence, and a movement between Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and Robinson ended in Ryan, who was backing up well, slipping over for a try in the corner, which Hogbin converted with the finest kick of the match.

After the interval the Old Blues three-quarter backs tried hard to get going, but the Hospital soon resumed the offensive, and before long a splendid round of passing resulted in Robinson touching down behind the posts for Hogbin to convert. The Old Blues held their own at forward, but were badly beaten behind the scrummage. W. G. Morgan made a good individual run and scored between the posts, Hogbin kicking another goal. The home backs were passing with almost uncanny prevision, and, having run almost the length of the field, what seemed a certain try was spoiled by a forward pass. A stray pass was snapped up by Robinson, who sent Giesen away at full speed to touch down in the corner. Hogbin scored the next try and converted it himself, and then T. N. Pearce kicked a penalty goal for the visitors. Before the end Hogbin obtained another try for Guy's and brought his tally of goals up to six.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; T. G. Robinson, J. E. Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Jones, three-quarter backs; L. K. Thomas and R. G. Eustace, half-backs; J. E. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. Hogbin, G. F. Lashmore, T. Morgan, K. P. Smith, L. S. Campbell, and S. Kunovsky, forwards.

OLD BLUES.—C. E. Symes, back; T. G. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, A. C. Bennett, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; H. E. R. Wales and E. M. Undery, half-backs; A. Payne, P. S. Osborne, F. G. E. Wyatt, D. S. Maclagan, J. N. Young, T. N. Pearce, J. Garrard, and R. E. Peters, forwards.

EXCITING GAME AT ALDERSHOT

The Army beat the Civil Service at Aldershot on Saturday by three goals and two tries (21 points) to a goal, two dropped goals, and two tries (19 points).

The Army pack, though strong physically, lacked finish, but Second Lieutenant H. Rew, the English International forward, played a good game. On the other hand, their three-quarter backs made many clever movements, and Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole at half-back, who was always ready to start an attack, took some rather wild passes well for such a cold afternoon.

The Civil Service kicked off and the Army started with a rush that immediately took play into the Civil Service "25." The Civil Service saved themselves by vigorous forward play and a long kick to touch. Both sides were rather ragged in the first quarter of an hour, but Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis frequently threatened danger, but he was closely marked. L. G. Ashwell, of the Civil Service, made some useful kicks to touch. The Army then began to press, and Cole feinted to pass, and, after beating several opponents, sent in Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight for a try between the posts, which Second Lieutenant D. H. Nott converted. Shortly afterwards J. T. Davies, of the Civil Service, made an opening for G. Goldsworthy to obtain a try. The kick failed. The game had greatly improved and was working up to a quite brilliant second half.

Immediately after half-time the Civil Service, who were two points down, attacked, and Goldsworthy dropped a goal. Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt found a touch for the Army far down the field, and a good movement ended in a try; the ball went along the three-quarter back line to Lieutenant G. Peddie, who cross-kicked, and Duke followed up well and scored between the posts. Nott converted. Soon afterwards Novis, who had changed over to play inside to Peddie, gave the latter a pass and he scored in the corner. The kick failed. Immediately afterwards the Army were given a free-kick, and McCreight just tapped the ball with his foot into his own hands again, and ran straight over for a try, with the opposing side standing still. Nott converted. The Civil Service seemed in a bad way, but after some good play by their forwards G. E. Richards got a try between the posts. The easy kick failed. From a scrummage near the Army line Richards dropped a goal. Novis made a nice opening for the Army, which was spoilt by a knock-on. The Army got the ball from the scrummage that followed, but Richards intercepted and ran a long way and scored a try between the posts, which Goldsworthy converted. It then looked as if the Civil Service would win, but shortly before "no-side," J. John, who had played pluckily throughout the afternoon, dropped the ball in trying to make a mark, and Peddie dribbled over for a try, which was not converted.

The teams were:—

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. Peddie (R.A.), Second Lieutenant C. C. Beatty-Powell (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant J. M. Rice-Evans (2nd Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers), and Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Battalion, The Loyal Regiment), and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Second Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Second Lieutenant D. A. Duke (1st Battalion, The Royal Scots), Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (R.E.), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Captain C. H. B. Rotham (Indian Army), Second Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment), Corporal Townend (1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—J. John, back; P. A. Gummer, G. Goldsworthy, G. S. Dunnett, and L. G. Ashwell, three-quarter backs; J. T. Davies and G. E. Richards, half-backs; W. Sheppard, A. H. Walker, S. C. Tucker, H. R. Wright, W. Darlington, H. Beer, V. S. Thomas, and J. Vaughan, forwards.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	15	*BLACKHEATH	11
LONDON WELSH	11	*LONDON IRISH	3
ROSSLYN PARK	16	*RICHMOND	0
*ARMY	21	CIVIL SERVICE	19
*BRISTOL	11	LONDON SCOTTISH	5
NORTHAMPTON	5	*BEDFORD	0
*CARDIFF	8	NEWPORT	3
SWANSEA	8	*COVENTRY	3
PONTYPOOL	8	*CROSS KEYS	0
		UNITED SERVICES (Portsmouth)	6
*DEVONPORT SERVICES	14	*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL	5
*GLOUCESTER	5	LLANELLY	3
HALIFAX	9	*HEADINGLEY	3
*LEICESTER	17	BRIDGWATER	3
*MOSELEY	6	BATH	3
MANCHESTER	15	LIVERPOOL	15
HARLEQUINS	18	*OXFORD UNIVERSITY	8
*PENARTH	11	NEATH	9
*TORQUAY ATHLETIC	8	PLYMOUTH ALBION	9
*WATERLOO	19	BRADFORD	0
*WESTCOMBE PARK	5	WEST HERTS	3
*CLIFFORD BASDON	15	PARK HOUSE	3
KINGSTON	6	LYONS	6
*WASPS	23	SIDCUP	8
*STREATHAM	29	TROJANS	0
TONBRIDGE	6	*CARLTON PARK	3
*WARLINGHAM	16	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL "B"	16
*SEVENOAKS	16	GUY'S HOSPITAL "EXTRA A"	6
*B.T.H. (LONDON)	13	NAPIER	8
G.W.R.	9	*ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE	6
UPPER CLAPTON	15	*BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	13
ILFORD WANDERERS	14	*EALING	5
*NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA	19	EXILES	3
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	8	*TOC H EXTRA 1ST	3
GUILDFORD	8	*DORKING	5
HONG-KONG BANK	12	STANDARD BANK OF S.A.	6
*ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE	22	CUACO	5
*R.A.F. (RUISLIP)	11	EDGWARE "B"	3
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL	6	*BARCLAYS BANK	3
LEXSBURY	21	*LLOYDS BANK	0
*CIVIL SERVICE	10	METROPOLITAN POLICE	9
WOODFORD	13	*SOUTHEND	8
SUTTON	18	*ESHER	9
*SURREY YEOMANRY	11	ARTISTS' RIFLES "A"	11
*OSTERLEY	6	POLYTECHNIC	0
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION	25	*MID HERTS	0
*L.C.C.	21	BOROUGH-ROAD COLLEGE	3
LONDON IRISH "EXTRA A"	41	*CAMBOLT	3
*CUSTOMS SPORTS	12	P.J.A.	8
*ROYAL HORSE GUARDS	22	WIMBLEDON	6
LEYTONSTONE	14	*CAMBRIDGE TOWN	6
*ROSSLYN PARK "EXTRA A"	31	HARBORIANS	8
*STAINES	14	L.M.S.R.	4

* Home team.

ETON BEAT BEAUMONT

Eton played Beaumont on South Meadow on Saturday, and won by the substantial margin of five goals and one penalty goal (28 points) to one try (3 points).

Eton were the bigger side, and although Beaumont were the first to score they could not beat the excellent defence of Eton afterwards. The winners' three-quarters combined very well, and their passing was good, Maudslay, who scored five tries, being particularly smart. Their forwards were also very effective, and it was largely due to them that the home side gained such a decisive victory. The halves and full-backs also did well. Beaumont put up a good fight against a heavier side, and played much better than the score would suggest. A feature of the game was the fine place-kicking of Atkinson-Clark, who scored the penalty goal and converted all of the five tries.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; E. Page D. A. Hedley, the Hon. J. O. Scott-Ellis, and J. R. Maudslay, three-quarter backs; R. H. A. Brownrigg and H. J. Kelewin, half-backs; K. M. Payne, F. A. V. Cooper, H. C. R. Gillman, B. P. Tresise, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskine Crum, J. H. Little, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE.—S. Chubb, back; G. Wolf, A. Ransome, A. Shilhabi, and M. Elsdall, three-quarter backs; R. Bridwell and H. Stewart, half-backs; E. Murphy, W. Devas, W. Purcell, J. Jenkins, R. Dyrul, H. Schwetti, A. Wardell, and D. Williams, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

DERBY.—Derby v. Swansea (3.0).

HARLEQUINS AT OXFORD

A SECOND HALF VICTORY

The Harlequins beat Oxford University at Oxford on Saturday by three goals and a try (18 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

There was a certain irony in the first half of the game. The first and last outstanding incident was a fine, but ill-supported, run by J. E. Hutton, the Harlequins' left centre. He has just been given his first international cap, but not by England. If Hutton did not achieve anything notable during the rest of the match it was not his fault, for the Harlequin pack, in conjunction with D. F. Phillips, the half-back, did not open up the game for the men farther behind, though enterprising forwards like P. W. P. Brooke, H. L. Price, and T. L. Tanner eventually did their fair share in the actual scoring. Up to half-time H. C. C. Laird shattered the hopes of the Selectors by rarely giving the ball to the three-quarter backs, among whom was A. Key, the Old Cranleighan scrummage half-back, who was tried as a centre. Laird preferred to punt ahead and, as his kicks generally reached the Oxford full-back 20 yards ahead of the fastest Harlequin, the University goal-line was not often in serious danger. J. E. Cox must have thoroughly enjoyed his first important match for the University up to the interval. He certainly played very well in such favourable conditions. Afterwards, when everything began to go wrong for Oxford, Cox, like the rest of the defence, had a much less pleasant time.

Laird and Key exchanged positions at half-time. Key then passed rather than kicked, yet even so fast runners like J. S. R. Reeve and J. C. Gibbs were left with little to do in attack. Better served by Phillips and the forwards than Laird had been, Key started the breakdown of the Oxford defence. He is not a fast runner, but he has a quick eye for an opening, and that quality twice carried him straight through the Oxford centre. The first time Hutton backed up well and gave a return pass that carried him over the goal-line close to the goal-posts. Hubbard placed a goal. Key also started the move that led up to the loose rush from which P. W. P. Brooke scored a try. Soon afterwards Brooke scored another try. As this and the final try, scored by T. L. Tanner with the Oxford team standing by watching, were converted, the Harlequins' victory was decisive.

M. Robson and F. W. Parr

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE F.A. CUP

The Fifth Round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup brought few real surprises. Of the six teams of the first rank who were playing against opponents of an inferior class, four won. Of the other two Manchester City have shown such wretched form of late that they were likely to be overcome by such a strong, bustling side as Hull City, while Sunderland, who seem never to have settled down this season, could only draw with Nottingham Forest and cannot face the replay match on Wednesday with any feeling of confidence.

By their victory at Middlesbrough The Arsenal proved that they have really recovered the brilliance they showed at the start of the season. Their success was perhaps the most notable of the day. Aston Villa were hardly likely to be beaten on their own ground by Blackburn Rovers. The other games went much as expected.

Huddersfield Town had some difficulty in scrambling home in their match with Bradford City. They were behind at half-time, Cochrane having scored early in the game for Bradford City. Jackson was rather neglected on the right wing. In the second half Bradford City still had the better af the play, but Smith got away and passed to Kelly, who headed the ball through the goal. Jackson then had a look in and struck the crossbar with a shot, and soon afterwards scored the winning goal. There were over 61,000 people at the game between Manchester City and Hull City at Manchester. The home team attacked during the greater part of the game, and Hull City won through the excellence of their defence and the inability of the Manchester forwards to make the best use of their chances. Toseland scored for Manchester City within three minutes of the start, but Hull City soon got a goal and then another mid-way through the second half.

Gallacher scored all three goals for Newcastle United, who had four reserves playing. For a time the Brighton and Hove defence held out, but in the end the excellence of the Newcastle forwards prevailed. Sunderland had a lead of two goals against Nottingham Forest at half-time, McLean and Gunson having scored. In the second half Nottingham Forest played a more open game, while Sunderland kept the ball close. Dickinson scored both goals, the second three minutes from the end of the game. Allen had centred to him and he headed in the direction of goal. England kicked the ball out, but the referee decided that it had been over the line.

RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
ARSENAL (Lambert, Bastin)	2	*MIDDLESBROUGH	0
*ASTON VILLA (Brown 2, Beresford)	4	BLACKBURN ROVERS (Bourton)	1
*HUDDERSFIELD TOWN (Kelly, Jackson)	2	BRADFORD CITY (Cochrane)	1
HULL CITY (Mills, Taylor)	2	*MANCHESTER CITY (Toseland)	1
*NEWCASTLE UNITED (Gallacher 3)	3	BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION	0
*SUNDERLAND (McLean, Gunson)	2	NOTTINGHAM FOREST (Dickinson 2)	2
*SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (Seed, Rimmer, Allen, Bentley own goal, Hooper)	5	BRADFORD (McLean)	1
*WEST HAM UNITED (Ohlsen, Watson 2, Yews)	4	MILLWALL (Wadsworth)	1

REPLAYED MATCH

NOTTINGHAM FOREST v. SUNDERLAND, at Nottingham, on Wednesday.

THE ARSENAL WIN AT MIDDLESBROUGH

THE GENIUS OF JAMES

The Arsenal deservedly entered the sixth round of the F.A. Cup competition when they outplayed and beat Middlesbrough at Ayresome Park on Saturday by two goals to none.

It was a good performance to win on their opponents' ground, and, although Middlesbrough were unfortunate in having to take the field without Camsell, their International centre-forward, The Arsenal's victory was decisive enough to make it evident that even the presence of that fine player would not have affected the result. The crowd of 42,000 was nearly a record for the ground, and the match was played in ideal weather conditions. Middlesbrough, having lost the toss, had to face a bright sun, and The Arsenal opened the game by playing in the first half an hour some of the finest football imaginable. The whole team worked together with perfect understanding, and the half-backs, playing close on their opponents, never allowed Middlesbrough to settle down while at the same time placing their own forwards constantly on the attack.

James, at inside left, was at his best, and it was not long before his genius had produced a great goal. In the first minute he had shown himself in form by a neat dribble to the right, and then a cross pass to Bastin which nearly put the outside left through. In another few minutes a very similar manœuvre was completely successful. There was some loose play just outside the penalty area, when James saw his opportunity. He dribbled cleverly with the ball close to his toes, veering all the time to the right and beating two opponents on his way. Once again the defence was drawn, and a beautiful square pass back to Lambert left the centre-forward with only the goalkeeper to beat, and he made no mistake with a shot into the corner of the net. The Arsenal were playing very well, but Middlesbrough were contributing to their own difficulties. With their full-backs standing almost square, Lambert was constantly threatening danger with his forceful dashes through the centre. Mathieson was twice called upon to save from Bastin after Lambert had made the openings, and on the second occasion the ball was only scrambled away after the goalkeeper had fallen full length and just got his hands to it. With so many fine movements a further goal was bound to come, and it was no surprise when Parker kicked hard up the field and Lambert, jumping up, headed the ball to Bastin, who in turn headed it again well clear of Mathieson into the top left-hand corner of the goal. Another score nearly followed when the ball, moving from James to Williams, was returned to Jack, for his shot to be charged down and then to reach James again, who shot just wide.

All this time Middlesbrough had been completely outmanœuvred, but they now began to find their feet, and in the quarter of an hour remaining before half-time put on some pressure, mainly through the efforts of Bruce and Webster. The second half was much more even, for their improvement was continued, although the tactics of The Arsenal may perhaps have contributed to this impression. So successful had the attacking methods of the London team been that it was surprising to see them abandoned for an almost purely negative policy, with James and Jack in a more or less defensive rôle among the half-backs. It may perhaps be said that the end justified the means, and that Middlesbrough never looked like getting on terms, but two goals is not a winning lead, and allowing opponents who are being run off their legs to recover confidence is often a dangerous policy.

Lewis had some trouble early in the second half when Webster nearly forced his way through, but Bruce, McKay, and Pease all shot too hurriedly when fleeting chances came to them. In fact, it was not until the closing minutes, when Elkes, who had been a sad failure in the centre, changed places with Bruce that there was any cohesion in their attack. Then a fine piece of play between these two players ended in Pease shooting hard against the post. Most of the real danger, indeed, still came at the other end, even though The Arsenal were relying mainly on Lambert and the two wingers, and more than once they exposed the limitations of the Middlesbrough defence. Mathieson having to run out to save unusually difficult situations. Once a goal looked certain when he fell, after some fine play between Lambert and Williams and a square pass from the former to Bastin, but somehow the ball was got away into safety. Middlesbrough's late rally, while showing that they had been playing below their form, never looked like troubling The Arsenal, who appear to have found a match-winning combination which it will be very difficult to beat.

The teams were:—

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Mathieson, goal; Smith and Adamson, backs; Wilson, Webster, and Forrest, half-backs; Pease, McKay, Elkes, Bruce and Warren, forwards.

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and Jobe, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Huddersfield Town (3.0).

ASTON VILLA WIN

A SPLENDID GAME AT BIRMINGHAM

Aston Villa beat Blackburn Rovers in the fifth round of the Football Association Cup competition at Birmingham on Saturday by four goals to one.

The match was in some ways the most attractive that has been played in the competition this season, and in winning Aston Villa played a quality of football that is not often achieved in a cup-tie. Set to face the wind in the first half, and with the Blackburn forwards and half-backs playing a strong game, they not only kept their goal intact, but succeeded in scoring twice. After half-time, when the wind began gradually to die down, the Aston Villa forwards made the result secure by a brilliant display, and only some good goalkeeping and desperate defensive play kept them from scoring more often. Blackburn revealed their capabilities in this half when they obtained a good goal as the result of a clever forward movement.

Aston Villa had the extra quickness with the ball, and played all through the match with first-rate combination and the greatest enthusiasm. The whole team were at the top of their form. The display of Gibson, their Scottish international right half-back, was one to be especially remembered, and his coolness and skill in defence and attack were the outstanding features of the game.

The important first goal was scored by Aston Villa after 12 minutes. At this time neither side had properly settled down, and the play was hurried and generally affected by the occasion. Gibson made the goal possible by keeping the ball close, drawing and outwitting two opponents in a most calm manner, and pushing the ball straight up the centre. The pace and direction of the pass were judged so perfectly that Brown was able to allow the ball to run on beside him, before driving it with a hard first-time shot into the right side of the goal.

Blackburn pressed hard to draw level, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were prevented from scoring. They lost a wonderful chance when Bruton, clear of all opposition except the goalkeeper, shot over the cross-bar from 10 yards out. Walker showed good judgment in falling back at this period, and he saved the situation from the Blackburn right wing more than once.

Aston Villa increased their lead before half-time by scoring an extraordinary goal. The Blackburn right back, Baxter, who was being hard pressed, passed back to his goalkeeper 15 yards wide of the goal. Crawford ran out to gather the ball, but before he could do so Houghton dashed in from the left wing, robbed him of it, and centred at once across the goal-mouth. Brown got the ball cleverly under control from among three defenders, and shot into the empty goal.

The value of the wind was shown when in the second half Aston Villa went straight down the field from the kick-off, and in the first minute Beresford, who had crossed over to the left wing, took a pass from Houghton on his chest, and as the ball fell drove it into the corner of the goal from close range. Blackburn now made their greatest effort, and Cunliffe was prominent with some clever runs on the left wing. They scored their solitary goal when some good dribbling by Puddefoot provided an opening for Cunliffe to cut in towards goal, draw Olney out, and pass square across to Bourton, who finished off a fine movement by scoring easily.

From this goal until the end of the match it was all Aston Villa. Their forwards were playing in a straight line, and their passes, regularly in the unexpected direction, were given and taken at a great pace. The Blackburn half-backs, especially Rankin, played a good, stubborn game, but the backs were outmanœuvred and outplayed. One more goal was scored, and it crowned a glorious movement in which all five forwards took part. The final shot by Brown was magnificently saved at full length by Crawford. The ball rebounded to Beresford, whose shot, which would have scored, was handled by Baxter. Brown scored from the penalty that was awarded. Only some great goalkeeping and some shots missing by the narrowest margins prevented Aston Villa from adding to their score.

Although the teams have met on several occasions this is the first time that Aston Villa have ever beaten Blackburn Rovers in this competition.

The teams were:—

ASTON VILLA.—Olney, goal; Smart and Mort, backs; Gibson, Talbot, and Tate, half-backs; York, Beresford, Brown, Walker, and Houghton, forwards.

BLACKBURN ROVERS.—Crawford, goal; Baxter and Jones, backs; Imrie, Rankin, and Roscamp, half-backs; Bruton, Puddefoot, Bourton, McLean, and Cunliffe, forwards.

WEST HAM UNITED'S EASY VICTORY

THREE GOALS IN FOUR MINUTES

West Ham United passed into the sixth round of the F.A. Cup competition by beating Millwall at Upton Park on Saturday by four goals to one.

The three games played by Millwall against the Corinthians, and their recent form in League matches, had suggested that they would give West Ham a hard game, but the home team had the upper hand from the start and before they were called on in the second half to face first a stiffening wind and in the closing stages a snowstorm which nearly blotted out the playing area they had made the result as certain as the issue of a cup-tie can be considered certain.

The wind had some influence on the run of the game. It blew almost directly down the field and West Ham had the benefit of it in the first half. For a time the home half-backs could not make the right allowance for the strength of the gusts and forward passes travelled too quickly to be used. While West Ham did most of the attacking there was a suggestion that Millwall, by controlling the ball better, might be dangerous. However, Cadwell, who played particularly well, and Barrett and Collins quickly adapted themselves to the conditions and the forwards became increasingly aggressive. Pipe and Tyler defended strenuously, but they found increasing difficulty in controlling the wing men, and Gomm failed to keep Watson in check. The Gomm failed to keep Watson in check. The first goal scored was the best of the match. Yews swung across a low pass from the right, and Gibbins, with a great drive, sent the ball under the bar at a pace which gave Lansdale no chance to save.

For 20 minutes after this, Millwall, fighting hard but with tactics which were occasionally dubious, avoided further disaster. Then came the great assault which made them look a third-rate side. The trouble began with a free kick taken by Barrett from just outside the penalty area The West Ham centre half-back did not attempt a direct drive but dropped the ball to Watson, who touched it neatly between the posts. This second reverse nearly broke down the Millwall defence in an astonishing way. Within two minutes Lansdale fumbled badly in clearing a bouncing ball and Yews, who had closed in, scored in a scramble on the goal line. Watson added the fourth almost from the restart. He and Lansdale went for the ball together and Watson headed it into the net over the goalkeeper's shoulder. The excitement lasted until Watson's third goal was spoiled by a decision of the referee.

After the interval the wind rose higher and blew more coldly, and Millwall made a show of taking the offensive. An energetic raid brought them a goal, chiefly through a weak clearance by Hufton, who, after running out, threw the ball down to Wadsworth and could not get back to save a simple shot. The visiting forwards had other chances in the following quarter of an hour but made no effective use of them. When the snowstorm swept over the ground at about half past 4 large numbers of spectators exposed to the weather, promptly hurried from the ground. Those who remained saw only whirling flakes and some very haphazard football on turf which rapidly became treacherous.

The teams were:—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Hufton, goal; Earl and Cox, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Early, Watson, V. Gibbins, and Ruffell, forwards.

MILLWALL.—Lansdale, goal; Tyler and Pipe, backs; Martin, Gomm, and Graham, half-backs; Corkindale, Hawkins, Cock, Forsyth, and Wadsworth, forwards.

Shaw, the Wolverhampton Wanderers' left full-back, has been transferred to Sunderland.

BRADFORD BEATEN

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY'S RALLY

Sheffield Wednesday, who have a distinct chance of winning both the League Championship and the Cup this year, beat Bradford in the fifth round of the F.A. Cup at Sheffield on Saturday by five goals to one.

The margin of goals indicates a crushing defeat for Bradford, but, although it is true that after the first 20 minutes or so of the second half Bradford were a tired and beaten team, it is also true that all through the first half they played neater, cooler, and more sophisticated football than their opponents, and they were exceedingly unlucky to be a goal down at the interval. The short passing of their forwards on a greasy and treacherous ground was brilliant in its accuracy, and, behind them, they had a half-back line, in which Dickinson was always an outstanding figure, that was more than willing to join in the many attacks their side made in the first half. It was fairly obvious, however, what would happen if and when Sheffield found their true form, for the Bradford defence showed a tendency to get drawn out of position during the comparatively few early Sheffield attacks.

Allen is not a classic centre-forward, but he has the modern virtues of speed and thrust, and Elwood, from the beginning, was inclined to give him to much room. The wing men, too, had an unaccountable amount of space in which to manœuvre, and it seemed probable that if the Sheffield defence could master the quick and clever Bradford forwards enough to give their own at least a fair share of the ball, goals would be bound to come. And so it proved. Bradford's effort was magnificent while it lasted, but, in the second half, Sheffield began to play the football that has made them the great side they are, and if Clough had not been in such good form in the Bradford goal the five goals might easily have been increased to seven or eight.

Some heavy showers of sleet in the morning had made the usual firm surface of the Hillsborough ground very slippery and uncertain, and they probably also kept down the attendance for what was, after all, a Yorkshire "Derby," to reasonable limits. At any rate, the ground record was not broken and there were about 53,000 rather subdued spectators present when the teams came out. The match started with a foul and the free-kick led to Seed driving in a fast ground shot which Clough did well to save. With a proper Cup-tie promptness, the ball went to the other end, and some clever short passing by the Bradford forwards gave Parrish two chances of shooting from close in, but he took neither of them. For some time the football was most exciting. The dribbling of the three inside Bradford forwards and of Davis, who played a fine game for them at outside-right, was excellent. After 10 minutes, however, Sheffield took a lead which was against the run of the play. Leach pushed the ball forward to Seed, who, throughout the match, was the brains of the Sheffield attack, and Seed, judging his pass admirably, swung the ball out to Hooper and ran on to head Hooper's perfectly placed centre into the net. Within five minutes, however, Bradford had equalized. Elwood, from a throw-in, gave a pass which looked as though it was meant for Millership. That player, however, having drawn the defence, astutely left the ball to McLean, who followed up one shot which was partially cleared with another that gave the goalkeeper no chance.

The game after this continued to be very even, with Bradford having rather the better of it. Sheffield took the lead once again, however, after about 30 minutes, when Rimmer headed through a corner-kick by Hooper, who took it beautifully with his left foot and made the ball swing into the goal. Just before the interval Bradford went within an inch or two of equalizing as Harwood, racing through on his own, hit the bar with a tremendous drive that left a black smudge as a memorial to Bradford's ill-fortune.

After so stirring a first half, the second was rather an anti-climax, with Bradford toiling hopelessly behind a team that belonged to a class, or, on the form of that 45 minutes, two classes above them. Sheffield should have gone further ahead immediately as, while the Bradford backs were looking to the referee to blow his whistle for off-side Allen and Burgess were left with the ball in front of goal, but they left it to each other and Bradford were saved. Sheffield, in direct contrast to the methods of Bradford in the first half, were indulging in long kicks with the wind which were very well placed and always had the Bradford defence looking uncomfortable. Leach got in a great drive which just skimmed the cross-bar, and, soon afterwards, a centre by Hooper found Allen unmarked in front of goal, and Allen, who had found the greasy ball rather hard to control, shot through without any difficulty. After Harwood had almost got through and had just been tackled in time in one of Bradford's few attacks, Seed, with a clever dribble, gave Burgess a very easy chance which that player somewhat surprisingly missed. Sheffield's fourth goal was something of a tragedy for Bradford, as Bentley, coming up and making a desperate tackle on Allen as that player was left with only Clough to beat, sent the ball through his own goal. The match was over by now, however, and with Sheffield doing much as they liked with the ball and their opponents, a fifth goal came before the end when Hooper, having one shot brilliantly saved by Clough, secured the ball again and this time Clough was helpless.

The teams were:—

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Marsden, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

BRADFORD.—Clough, goal; Bentley and Lloyd, backs; Taylor, Elwood, and Dickinson, half-backs; Davis, McLean, Harwood, Millership, and Parrish, forwards.

CORINTHIANS BEATEN

Southampton beat the Corinthians at Southampton on Saturday by two goals to none, and on the day's play the professionals were a good deal the better side and thoroughly deserved to win.

On account of injuries and the fact that W. T. Whewell and F. H. Ewer were playing in the Amateur International match at Aberystwyth, the Corinthians were compelled to field a comparatively young side, which contained only four of the team which had met Millwall in the F.A. Cup. They were never really together as a team, and their passing was for the most part wild. The professionals showed far better control of a light ball on a rather rough pitch. Their forwards always looked dangerous when in possession, the half-backs were adequate, and the first-time kicking of Keeping and Bradford, the two full-backs, was a feature of the match.

Some good play early in the game by Harkus, Dougal, and Watson enabled Haines to shoot, but Howard Baker cleared. Kemp-Welch soon afterwards very nearly broke through, but was pulled up by Keeping. Southampton were playing very good football at this time, and kept the Corinthian defence busy. Doggart sent Webster away, and White had to dive out to intercept his centre-kick. The amateurs then attacked, and from a free kick given against Watson for handling Doggart shot at goal, but his shot was blocked, and Kemp-Welch, following up, just missed with his shot. From a struggle in the Corinthian goal-mouth Haines opened the scoring for Southampton. A few minutes later he put his side farther ahead with a blind shot which entered the corner of the net. After the interval play was rather ragged on both sides. There were thrills at each end of the ground, but Southampton did most of the attacking. The Corinthian forwards had a few opportunities, but threw them away, and time came without addition to the score.

The teams were:—

SOUTHAMPTON.—White, goal; Bradford and Keeping, backs; Wilson, Harkus, and Woodhouse, half-backs; Weale, Mackie, Haines, Dougal, and Watson, forwards.

LOCORINTHIANS.—R. Howard Baker, goal; W. R. Goulding and D. Lomax, backs; C. T. Ashton, J. G. Knight, and A. T. Barber, half-backs; W. Yemm, P. G. T. Kingsley, G. D. Kemp-Welch, A. G. Doggart, and W. H. Webster, forwards.

ETON v. BALLIOL

Eton and Balliol College played a drawn match on Agar's Plough on Saturday, each side scoring one goal in a very even game. Balliol had the greater share in the attacking, but owing to the good display in goal by Stobart they were unable to defeat him more than once. He saved all kinds of shots, and he frequently went out and met a player with the ball when a goal seemed certain. The Balliol goal-keeper, Lambert, also saved some difficult shots.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—O. Stobart, goal; W. M. Hazeltine and A. E. Cameron, backs; E. Janos, the Hon. E. D. H. Astley, and R. H. Chapman, half-backs; T. E. Hubbard, R. C. Watson, D. J. Graham-Campbell, J. D. C. S. MacRae, and L. Moore, forwards.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—A. E. Lambert, goal; T. G. Usborne and E. A. Usborne, backs; R. K. Tinkler, A. S. B. Davidson, and A. H. Hunt, half-backs; C. J. Fletcher, the Rajah Lope, L. H. Hale, J. F. N. Mayhew, and J. H. Austin, forwards.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ENGLAND WIN

In the first amateur international match played on Smithfield Athletic Ground, Aberystwyth, England beat Wales by two goals to one. Play was not of a high standard and, though England deserved to win, they did not play as well as was expected. They were the more polished team and there was a good understanding between their half-backs and forwards, while the Welsh players were rather ragged though individually they showed much dash.

Dewey tackled fearlessly, and was successful in holding the wing opposed to him, but Hugh was rather uncertain. The Welsh half-backs played quite well, the best being E. Jenkins. Evans in goal repeatedly saved cleverly, but his daring led to the scoring of the second goal by England. Both the Welsh wing players were fast and Williams was in good form until he was hurt early in the second half. Millington kept goal well for England. The backs, Preston and Gates, were safe, and Whewell was good in midfield, and, with Ewer and Gilderson, made a sound half-back line. Smithies, who scored both goals for England, led the forwards with dash.

With the wind and sun behind them Wales had the better of the play to begin with, but they made little impression on the English defence till J. Davies broke through and tried Millington, but his shot was finely cleared. Once England settled down they attacked more than their opponents, and Evans, the Welsh goalkeeper, had to clear in quick succession shots from Bestwick, Coates, and Watson. Evans was always cool and saved his side more than once. Wales then broke away, and Davies-Owen scored from a pass by Nicholls. They thus gained rather against the run of the play. Almost immediately afterwards Coates centred to G. H. Smithies, who scored, and shortly before half-time, after a movement in which all five forwards took part, Smithies scored the second and winning goal.

In the second half England pressed nearly all the time. Evans saved well from Bestwick, Smithies, and Burns. Towards the end of the game Williams was injured and went to outside-right. Wales were then nearly always on the defence. A few minutes before the end Watson, the English outside-right, fouled Dewey and was ordered off the field, but Nicholls, the Welsh captain, asked the referee to reconsider his decision and Watson was allowed to continue to the end.

The teams were:—

WALES.—L. Evans (Cardiff City), goal; R. Hugh (Newport County and F. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians), backs; R. Thomas (Lovells Athletic), E. Jenkins (Lovells Athletic), and E. Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; J. Davies (Blaenaufestiniog), Nicholls (captain), (Cardiff Corinthians), F. H. Williams (Rhyl), R. Davies-Owen, and G. Darlow (Bristol University), forwards.

ENGLAND.—A. Millington (Liverpool Police), goal; J. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; W. Gilderson (Ilford), W. T. Whewell (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians), half-backs; G. S. Watson (Charlton Athletic), J. C. Burns (Leeds Park Rangers), G. H. Smithies (Preston North End), S. M. Bestwick (Bournemouth and Boscombe), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

OTHER AMATEUR GAMES

Percy Main Amateurs gained a rather unexpected victory over Yorkshire Amateurs in their replayed tie in the third round of the F.A. Amateur Cup competition at Harrogate on Saturday, winning by one goal to none. Yorkshire Amateurs had the better of the play for most of the game, but were unable to score, and Percy Main Amateurs, scoring a goal through Jefferson after the game had been in progress for 11 minutes, kept their lead until the end. Four matches were played in the fourth round of the Essex Senior Cup, Clapton, although beaten at home by Leyton by three goals to one, made a brave fight of it, and Walthamstow Avenue did well to be beaten by only three goals to two by Ilford, the holders of the Cup, at Ilford.

There were only three matches in the Isthmian League. Wimbledon's long run of successes was cut short at Plough-lane by Kingstonian, who deservedly won by two goals to one. Kingstonian scored their goals in the first half through Carey and Gibson, and but for the good play of Lewis, the Wimbledon goalkeeper, they would have had an even better lead at half-time. Wimbledon had more of the game in the second half, but although Dowden scored a rather lucky goal they never quite looked like saving the game. Dulwich Hamlet were always the superior team in their match against Wycombe Wanderers at Champion Hill, winning by seven goals to none; but the Casuals, although they were generally attacking, beat Oxford City at Kingston by only two goals to one. In the Southern Counties Amateur Championship Sussex and Hampshire played a drawn game at Worthing, each side scoring three goals; Devonshire beat Gloucestershire at Bristol by four goals to three; and Wiltshire beat Dorset at Chippenham by three goals to one.

London Caledonians beat Cambridge University at Tufnell Park by five goals to four. The London Caledonians, with the wind behind them, had matters all their own way in the first half, Davie scoring three goals and Sloan one, while Walker obtained one goal for Cambridge. Davie twisted his ankle before the interval and was unable to play in the second half, and this, combined with a great improvement in the play of the Cambridge team, changed the run of the game in the second half. Another goal by McCracken had given the London Caledonians a lead of five goals to one at half-time, but afterwards Reeves (two) and Barty King reduced the lead.

AMATEUR RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

	Goals		Goals
*ENGLAND	2	WALES	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

KINGSTONIAN	2	*WIMBLEDON	1
*DULWICH HAMLET	7	WYCOMBE WANDERERS	0
*CASUALS	2	OXFORD CITY	1

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

THIRD ROUND REPLAY

PERCY MAIN AMATEURS	1	*YORKSHIRE AMATEURS	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*SUTTON UNITED	1	FINCHLEY	1
*SOUTHALL	6	CHESHUNT	0

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

BOSTALL HEATH	4	*CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	2
*CRAY WANDERERS	2	ROMFORD	0
*CRAVEN ATHLETIC	1	CHELMSFORD	1
*TOOTING TOWN	4	WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	1

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

THIRD ROUND

*H.M.S. EXCELLENT	2	DERBYSHIRE AMATEURS	0

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP

SECOND ROUND

BARNET	2	*HAMPSTEAD	1
HATWARDS SPORTS	3	*ENFIELD (After extra time)	2
*WEALDSTONE	3	UXBRIDGE TOWN	1
*METROPOLITAN POLICE	3	LYONS CLUB	2

ESSEX SENIOR CUP

FOURTH ROUND

*BARKING TOWN	3	COLCHESTER TOWN	0
LEYTON	3	*CLAPTON	1
*ILFORD	3	WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	2
DAGENHAM TOWN	4	*G.E. (ROMFORD)	1

SURREY CHARITY SHIELD

MITCHAM WANDERERS	1	*WOKING	0

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION)

*CHESHAM UNITED	4	SLOUGH	2
*CRITTALLS ATHLETIC	1	HAYES	1
*EGHAM	3	BRENTWOOD AND WARLEY	0

DIVISION I.

*APSLEY	2	R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	1
*HERTFORD TOWN	5	WINCHMORE HILL AND ETON	2
HOUNSLOW	4	WATFORD OLD BOYS	2
*LEAGRAVE AND DISTRICT	3	CHESLEY (OXFORD)	2
*LEYTONSTONE UNITED	2	HITCHIN TOWN	1
*BERKHAMSTED TOWN	10	POLYTECHNIC	1

DIVISION II.

EASTERN SECTION

*HITCHIN TOWN RESERVES	4	BISHOP'S STORTFORD	1
LETCHWORTH TOWN	5	*HODDESDON TOWN	3
*WALTHAM COMRADES	2	LEA RIVER GAS	2
POLYTECHNIC RESERVES	5	*WELWYN GARDEN CITY	3

WESTERN SECTION

*FARNHAM UNITED	2	WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC	1
G.W.E.	7	*HAYES RESERVES	1
*SLOUGH RESERVES	4	BERKHAMSTED TOWN RESERVES	1

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP

*EASTBOURNE COMRADES	8	WICK	0

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

CAMBRIDGE TOWN	4	*AQUARIUS	0
WESTMINSTER BANK	2	BANK OF ENGLAND	1
CARSHALTON	2	*BARCLAYS BANK	1
*MIDLAND BANK	3	OLD LYONIANS	3
*CLOYDS BANK	2	*ALEXANDRA PARK	1
*EALING ASSOCIATION	2	LENSBURY	1
*NORSEMEN	4	TOC H	1
*CUACO	2	HIGHGATE	2
*CROUCH END VAMPIRES (abandoned after 15 minutes.)	0	MOTOR UNION	0
ALLEYN OLD BOYS	2	*EAST GRINSTEAD	1
CIVIL SERVICE	2	*N.P. BANK	1

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

OLD FINCHLEIANS	4	*WATFORD AMATEURS	2
OLD LATYMERIANS	5	*CHINGFORD	0
*NORTHERN	5	OLD OWENS	2
REIGATE PRIORY	3	*THOS. COOK AND SON	2
ST. MICHAEL'S (LEIGH)	7	*CRYSTONIA	1
*P.L.A.	4	SAVINGS BANK	0

OTHER MATCHES

*LONDON CALEDONIANS	5	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	4
*SOUTHAMPTON	2	CORINTHIANS	0

* Home team.

LEAGUE RESULTS AND TABLES

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*BIRMINGHAM (Haywood)	1	LIVERPOOL	0
*BOLTON WANDERERS (Milson, Gibson 2)	4	LEEDS UNITED (Duncan, Jennings)	2
*BURNLEY (Page)	1	LEICESTER CITY (Chandler)	1
*GRIMSBY TOWN (Robson, Prior)	2	MANCHESTER UNITED (Rowley, Reid)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	27	17	6	4	72	31	40
Manchester City	28	14	6	8	64	50	34
Derby County	28	15	4	9	56	53	34
Leeds United	28	15	2	11	57	41	32
Blackburn Rovers	29	13	5	11	74	67	31
Aston Villa	28	13	4	11	56	54	30
Leicester City	29	12	6	11	59	60	30
Liverpool	29	12	6	11	47	55	30
Middlesbrough	28	13	3	12	63	56	29
Bolton Wanderers	30	11	7	12	54	49	29
Huddersfield Town	28	12	5	11	42	49	29
Portsmouth	28	10	8	10	50	43	28
Sheffield United	28	12	4	12	61	58	28
Burnley	30	10	8	12	59	70	28
Manchester United	29	12	4	13	45	56	28
The Arsenal	27	10	5	12	44	38	25
West Ham United	29	10	5	14	59	66	25
Birmingham	28	9	7	12	51	45	25
Everton	29	7	9	13	49	62	23
Sunderland	27	8	7	12	43	56	23
Grimsby Town	28	8	5	15	48	70	21
Newcastle United	27	9	2	16	50	74	20

SECOND DIVISION

*BARNSLEY (Curran, Wallbanks)	2	BURY (Smith)	1
*CARDIFF CITY (Williams, L. Davies, Harris, Blackburn)	4	BLACKPOOL (Watson, Broadhurst)	2
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (Marshall, Bisby (own goal), Hartill)	3	*NOTTS COUNTY	0
*PRESTON NORTH END	0	SWANSEA TOWN	0
*READING	0	STOKE CITY	0
*TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR (Cook, Poynton)	2	OLDHAM ATHLETIC (Littlewood)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	29	16	8	5	65	34	40
Blackpool	28	18	2	8	70	56	38
Chelsea	28	13	10	5	50	27	36
Wolverhampton Wanderers	29	13	7	9	57	49	33
Bradford	28	13	7	8	57	50	33
Bury	29	14	4	11	58	50	32
Southampton	28	13	7	8	55	50	29
Cardiff City	29	12	5	12	41	41	29
West Bromwich Albion	27	12	4	11	72	55	28
Charlton Athletic	27	9	10	8	40	37	28
Stoke City	30	10	8	12	54	54	28
Tottenham Hotspur	29	11	5	13	51	45	27
Hull City	27	11	5	11	41	49	27
Nottingham Forest	28	8	11	9	33	42	27
Preston North End	29	9	8	12	43	53	26
Notts County	29	6	13	10	39	42	25
Bradford City	27	8	8	11	29	47	24
Reading	30	7	10	13	36	49	24
Millwall	28	6	12	10	42	57	24
Barnsley	29	8	7	14	58	51	23
Bristol City	27	8	6	13	45	61	22
Swansea Town	29	7	7	15	36	48	21

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

*COVENTRY CITY (Pick 2)	2	BRENTFORD (Blakemore)	1
*CRYSTAL PALACE (Simpson)	1	EXET

REPORT ON GAS POISONING

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM"

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS NOT INCREASING

The report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade "to consider the increase during recent years in the number of deaths ascribed to poisoning by coal gas supplied for domestic purposes, and to make recommendations as to any measures relating to the production and use of gas for domestic purposes which might be taken with a view to diminishing the number of such deaths," has been presented to the Board [51-182, price 6d. net].

The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil (Chairman), Sir John Robertson, M.D., Professor Richard Vernon Wheeler, D.Sc., F.I.C., and Mr. Frederic John Wrottesley, K.C.

A return of the number of deaths in Great Britain ascribed to coal gas poisoning by accident and suicide respectively, given by the Committee in their report, shows that the figures in 1918 were, accident, 102; suicide, 103—total, 295; and in 1928, accident, 168; suicide, 1,191—total, 1,359. It is stated that some of the deaths classed as accidents were really cases in which there was great likelihood of suicide. Support is given to this view by the fact that, out of 1,026 cases of death from gas poisoning in England and Wales, reports of which have been specially investigated by the Board of Trade during the last eight years, no fewer than 602 were proved to be due to gas taps being found open with, in many cases, no adequate reason.

WAR AND SUICIDE

"It is a noteworthy fact," says the report, "that the Great War had the effect, during its continuance, of largely checking all forms of suicide." The report goes on to say:—"While the rate for suicide in England and Wales from all causes, taking males and females together, has returned to the same level as that which obtained in the years prior to the War, nearly all the increase which has occurred since the low rates registered during the War has taken the form of suicide from coal gas poisoning. In the past drowning has been the most common means of suicide, but gas poisoning now heads the list. Every witness who has dealt with this matter has considered that the publicity given to cases of suicide by gas poisoning has been the cause of the adoption of this means of suicide, through suggestion and imitation; and it has been urged that the publicity afforded to such cases should be checked. In illustration of the danger of publicity, reference has been made to the number of cases in recent years of suicide by taking lysol and aspirin after publication of instances of the use of these substances, and this notwithstanding that in the case of lysol the death is a most agonizing one.

"We have been at some pains to ascertain whether the easy accessibility of gas causes persons to commit suicide who would not otherwise have done so. Sir Maurice Craig holds the view that 'from a medical standpoint it has always been quite obvious that the will to die is the primary matter and that the mode selected to obtain this end is either what appeals to the individual or not infrequently some means that has been referred to in the newspapers during the recent period before the suicidal act,' and Dr. Ingleby Oddie, the coroner for Westminster, told us that 'people who have made up their minds to kill themselves will do so somehow, for there are always trains, rivers, lakes, windows, razors, lysol, and so on.'

"On the other hand, we have an indication from the figures put before us that the rate of suicide among females has increased considerably above its highest level before the War, and that the increase takes the form entirely of coal gas deaths. It would seem, therefore, that, although the use of gas as a means of suicide is largely a change of fashion, and although there may be other factors contributing to an increased suicide rate among females, the non-repellent circumstances attending the use of gas, and the accessibility of this means, may be influencing some persons, especially females, to commit suicide who would not otherwise do so."

It is mentioned that Sir Maurice Craig, M.D., in his evidence laid stress upon the importance of the early treatment of mental disorder as the only means by which people with a tendency to commit suicide can be helped. Many of these persons, in his opinion, are not insane, but commit suicide from the fear of becoming so. Early treatment is, in his view, the best method of dealing with it.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of their inquiry the Committee came to the following conclusions:—

(1) While the number of deaths by suicide from coal gas poisoning in Great Britain in recent years has shown a large and disquieting increase, the number of accidental deaths from such poisoning shows, on the whole, no appreciable increase and remains at a figure which, we consider, gives no cause for alarm.

(2) We believe that, to a large extent, the increased number of gas suicides denotes merely a change in the suicidal means adopted. We are satisfied that it is not consequent on an increase of carbon monoxide in gas supplied for domestic purposes, for the proportion of carbon monoxide in ordinary coal gas is quite sufficient to permit of its use as a means of suicide, and many of the cases of suicide reported are, in fact, effected with coal gas to which no carbon monoxide has been added. We are unable to suggest any effective measure relating to the production and use of gas whereby the tendency to commit suicide by gas poisoning may be checked, without imposing on the whole body of gas consumers a financial burden or other inconvenience which, in our opinion, is not justified. Against any increased number of suicidal deaths which may be directly due to the use of this agent, must be set the admitted advantages accruing from a supply of cheap gas to many millions of households throughout Great Britain.

In these circumstances, we feel that the prevention of suicide by gas becomes part of a larger question of preventing suicide by any method which is easily accessible to the public, and that the points to which we have referred regarding the publicity given to suicide cases and the early treatment of mental disorder would need consideration on a wider basis than that contemplated by our terms of reference.

(3) We do not think that the extraction of carbon monoxide from ordinary coal gas is practicable at the present time. On the other hand, we accept the view that the new manufacturing processes involving an increase of carbon monoxide tend to reduce the cost of producing gas. In view, therefore, of the economic and social benefits which follow the supply of cheap gas, we think that no general prohibition or limitation should be placed upon the supply of carbon monoxide in gas at the present time.

(4) We are agreed that the addition to gas of substances designed to act as irritants or to give to gas a distinctive penetrating odour not now associated with coal gas is neither desirable nor necessary having regard to—

(a) The relatively small number of fatal accidents caused by gas compared with the large number of persons exposed to the danger of gas leakage; and

(b) The probability that intending suicides either would not be deterred thereby or would seek, and find, some other means of suicide.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Referring to the examination made by the Board of Trade of the deaths reported to them, revealing that out of the 1,026 cases examined, 602 were caused by gas issuing from an open tap, the report states that in a small number (16) of these cases, it is clear that the victim had turned the wrong tap where two taps were close together. A somewhat larger number (22) was due to gas, left alight while the victim slept, being extinguished by the exhaustion of the supply from a pre-payment meter into which coins were subsequently placed by another person, with consequent resumption of the supply to the victim's burner. A proportion of the remainder of these cases is accounted for by sudden faintness or illness, drunkenness, forgetfulness, or shakiness on the part of an aged person, or the turning of a tap while the victim was asleep or half asleep. Other causes suggested at the inquests include:—

(a) Absence of stop pins in lighting burners so that the tap could be turned completely round and there was no definite "off" position; (b) taps too loose; (c) taps turned on when articles were hung on the gas bracket or removed therefrom; (d) taps near the door kicked or knocked when furniture was moved; (e) kettles or saucepans boiling over and extinguishing the gas; (f) absence of the sense of smell on the part of the victim.

In the period under consideration 73 deaths were accounted for by the disconnexion of flexible tubing or by such tubing becoming defective. Deaths definitely due to defective pipes, fittings, and meters numbered only 93.

Dealing with gas fittings, it is pointed out that during the last eight years 14 deaths were due to escapes from sliding gas chandeliers—a type of fitting largely used at one time—and that the pressure at which gas undertakings are now required to supply gas has rendered the use of this type of fitting exceedingly dangerous. Steps have been taken to eliminate it by connecting it to a non-sliding type wherever possible, but some owners nevertheless persist in retaining the chandeliers.

The attention of the Committee was also called to the fact that geysers are frequently installed either with no flue or with a flue which is not efficient, and that sufficient ventilation is not provided for the confined spaces in which the apparatus is fixed. A representative of one gas undertaking informed them that about 60 or 70 flueless geysers are fixed in houses in the area of that undertaking, and that in the case of one geyser where a death had been caused, the owner refused to alter it, and a second death resulted from its use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(1) That the Board of Trade should continue to keep themselves informed as to the number and nature of fatal accidents recorded as due to gas poisoning and as to the percentages of carbon monoxide in gas supplied for domestic purposes, with a view to their applying to Parliament for powers to limit, either generally or in particular cases, the percentage of carbon monoxide in gas supplied for domestic use if the results of their inquiries should at any time show that this is desirable.

(2) That a series of experiments on the lines suggested by Dr. Haldane should be carried out with a view to obtaining and making known accurate information as to the toxicity of gas as now supplied for domestic purposes should it escape from modern gas pipes and gas fittings.

(3) That a central body consisting of representatives of the various branches of the gas industry and of representatives of manufacturers of gas pipes, apparatus, and fittings should be formed to institute and encourage research into, and to collect information regarding, means of rendering gas non-toxic and, generally, of improving the safety and efficiency of the apparatus used in the distribution and supply of gas. The information obtained by this body should be made available, at frequent intervals, for the use of individual gas undertakings and makers of gas apparatus.

(4) That conferences should be held, at not longer than annual intervals, between representatives of the Board of Trade and of the central body to discuss questions relating to the production and supply of gas from the point of view of the safety of the public.

(5) That gas undertakings, which have not already done so, should be urged to establish a system of voluntary inspection of consumers' gas apparatus with a view to detecting unsafe, badly adjusted, and improperly ventilated apparatus and warning the consumer of the danger of its use. If it should be found, by experience, that consumers refuse to act on warnings of this kind, steps should be taken to empower the undertaking to cut off the supply until the danger is removed.

(6) That steps should be taken, by by-law or otherwise, to provide—

(a) That where a hole is made for any purpose under the ground, through the wall of a new building or an existing building, the person executing the work shall stop up any resulting aperture so as to prevent the free passage of gas into the building.

(b) That geysers shall be properly fixed and adjusted and that both the apparatus and the room in which the apparatus is fixed shall be adequately and efficiently ventilated. It should be made unlawful to instal or maintain a geyser without a proper flue.

(7) That as a safeguard against fatalities caused by the escape of gas from street mains the police should be instructed to report immediately to the gas undertaking concerned any unexplained gas escape which may be noticed in the street, and to use their discretion in giving warning to persons in the vicinity of the escape who may be asleep.

The Committee, in conclusion, express their appreciation of the restraint shown by the Press in reporting their proceedings in response to a request made by the chairman at the first of their public sittings.

At the Monmouth Assizes on Friday, Mrs. Flora Dunn, of Newport, was awarded £3,000 damages against the Newport Corporation for the loss of her husband, Frederick Holman Dunn, who was killed in Newport on August 22 last year, when a corporation motor-omnibus skidded and crashed into a lamp post near which he was standing.

BRITISH LEGION

PROGRESS IN WALES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, FEB. 15

The Mayor of Swansea (Councillor Lovell) extended a civic welcome to the delegates at the ninth annual conference of the Wales area of the British Legion at Swansea to-day. The chairman's report stated that affiliation fees for the past year were over £500 in excess of any previous year. This indicated that the membership was now 25,000, and, taking into consideration the branches formed during the latter portion of the year, the real financial membership stood at 30,000. The women's branches now numbered 131, an increase of 30 in the past two years. The Poppy Day collection last year realized £130,000, a record sum.

The work of finding employment for members was becoming increasingly important, and, in addition to the Area Council Employment Committee, 142 county, district, and branch committees had been set up, an increase of 11 on the previous year. During the year 3,211 pension cases had been dealt with by the area office, and of 235 cases presented at the Pensions Appeal Tribunal 50 per cent. were successful. Grants made to local committees during the year amounted to £22,610.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN VAUGHAN, the president, in his opening address, referred to the satisfactory progress made during the past year. Recently there had been a muddle-headed attack on the Legion by a Sunday newspaper. They welcomed all criticism, but it must be well-informed criticism, and the result should be all to the good. It could do no harm to the Legion, because they feared no publicity. It might be good, because they had now some very distinguished men inquiring into the administration, and perhaps they would be able to assist it.

Mr. W. F. FRANCIS (Swansea) moved a resolution of unqualified confidence in Lord Jellicoe and the National Executive Council "in respect of the unwarranted attack by certain newspapers in connexion with their work," and looking forward with confidence to the report which was being prepared upon the present investigation.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, and a message containing it was sent from the meeting to the national president.

Major-General Vaughan was re-elected area president for the fifth successive year and Lord Treowen and Mr. Harry Calderwood (Milford Haven) were re-elected hon. treasurer and chairman respectively.

WAR BOOKS

COLONEL JOHN BROWN (Northampton), vice-chairman of the national executive, said that in the battle for peace they had, as in war, the quiet and the hard-pressed fronts. In South Wales they were bearing some of the heaviest burdens it was possible to bear and it was the duty of areas now fortunately placed to come to their aid. Referring to recent war books, he said these purported to show the horrors of war and were put forward as propaganda for peace. If these books were true they would be an insult to ex-Servicemen and none of them would be fit to walk the streets and mix with decent women.

Loyal greetings were sent to the King and the Prince of Wales.

EXTENSION OF VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

MEMORANDUM BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF PAPWORTH

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, and Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, have all visited the Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge, since the present Government took office in order to observe the manner in which tuberculous workers are employed and their families protected from infection. A memorandum on the extension of the village settlement system has now been submitted to the Ministry of Health by Dr. P. C. Varrier-Jones, the medical director of Papworth, who was appointed a member of the Ministry's Advisory Committee on Village Settlements some 10 years ago.

The memorandum deals with two principal difficulties at present standing in the way of the fuller development of the system. The first is finance, the second is *personnel*. The suggestion made is that local authorities should be empowered to divert to the service of village settlement loans the money now spent upon maintaining unemployable tuberculous persons and their families in unsuitable conditions calculated to spread infection. Two methods are indicated: either that a Village Settlements Department should be set up at the Ministry of Health, or that a National Association of Village Settlements, on which the Ministry of Health and existing approved and affiliated settlements would be represented, should be registered as an independent association under section 20 of the Companies Acts. In the former case the Ministry of Health would provide the necessary capital funds to institute a village settlement at the request of a local authority; and the local authority would pay to the Ministry 10s. per week per person "settled" in its own settlement for a period of 15 years. This contribution, it is claimed, would provide for the repayment of the Ministry's advance with interest at 5 per cent. within 15 years. In the latter case, a local authority requiring a village settlement would be advised to deal with the National Association of Village Settlements, who would enter into a contract to provide a village settlement subject to the payment of 10s. per week per person "settled," over a period of 15 years. This contract, possibly supported by a State guarantee, would enable the National Association to issue 15-year Debentures at the rate ruling for Government-guaranteed securities.

It is pointed out that the annual cost of operating a village settlement large enough to support 180 tuberculous persons, with 320 dependents, should not exceed £1,000 per annum, whereas the cost of maintaining the same number of persons outside a village settlement now exceeds £14,000 per annum. If the net saving of £13,000 were diverted to the service of the proposed Ministry advances or Association Debentures, therefore, a capital sum of £130,000 could be borrowed and repaid, with 5 per cent. interest, in 15 years. The estimated cost of a village settlement of this size, however, is put at £100,000, so that there appears to be an adequate margin. The memorandum claims that by the means indicated further village settlements can be established without adding a penny to the cost of existing social and health services, while at the expiry of the 15 years the cost per week per person settled could be reduced to 1s. In the section referring to *personnel* a warning is uttered against the establishment of any village settlement without specially trained staffs.

NEW METROPOLITAN ORGANIZER

The General Purposes Committee of the National Executive Council of the British Legion, meeting in London on Saturday, in confirmation of the recommendation of the Metropolitan Area Council, appointed Major C. F. Adams organizing secretary for the Metropolitan area.

GANG OF MOTOR BANDITS CAPTURED

THREE MEN SENTENCED

At the North London Police Court on Saturday Mr. Bertrand Watson sentenced LEONARD FRY, 25, clerk, of Kennington Park-road, WILLIAM ANDREWS, 27, bookmaker's clerk, with no fixed home, and LAWRENCE MARTIN, 25, bookmaker's clerk, of Kentish Town-road, who were charged on remand as suspected persons loitering with a motor-car at York-road and Brecknock-road, N., with intent to commit a felony.

At previous hearings evidence was given that the prisoners drove in a powerful motor-car to a post-office and a furrier's, and, finding that they were being watched, tried to escape, but were chased and overtaken by Scotland Yard officers in one of the fast police cars and caught after a struggle.

Fry and Martin were now further charged under the 7th section of the Prevention of Crimes Act, they having been previously convicted. Evidence of previous convictions was given against all the prisoners, but Andrews, who was said to be the owner of the motor-car, had not been in the hands of the police since 1921.

Detective-sergeant Wilkins told the magistrate that the three prisoners belonged to a dangerous gang of motor bandits responsible for several "smash-and-grab" raids in London recently. There was no doubt that the car was to be used for such purposes on this particular day, when four other men got away. Martin was a particularly dangerous and violent man.

Mr. WATSON sentenced Fry to 12 months' imprisonment, Martin to nine months', and Andrews to two months'—all with hard labour.

LONDON FIRE

THREE WOMEN KILLED

A fire at a house in Kenton-street, near Brunswick-square, W.C., early on Saturday morning, resulted in three women being killed. Two died through jumping from the burning building, and the third from suffocation. They were Mrs. Sarah Brown, aged 48; Miss Rose Brown, aged 22, her daughter; and Miss Kate Isabella Quail, aged 55, a servant.

The fire occurred when the members of the household were asleep. The house, which was occupied by Mr. Solomon Brown, a tailor, and his family, consists of a shop on the ground floor and three storeys above. Mr. Brown was alarmed at about 4 o'clock in the morning by something burning. On going from his bedroom on the second floor to a back room on the floor below, which was used as a kitchen, he found it in flames. There were seven other people in the house, including Mr. Brown's wife, and he called them. The fire was spreading rapidly and filling the house with smoke, but at that time there seemed to have been an opportunity to escape. Mr. Brown, his son John, aged 17, and one of his daughters, Miss Gertie Brown succeeded in getting into the street. A young woman who lodged at the house got out of a window in the top storey at the back, and, crawling along the parapet, reached an adjoining house, where she was rescued through a window. The others appear to have hesitated or to have been unable to find their way through the dense smoke. Mrs. Brown was heard calling her children.

Miss Gertie Brown heard her mother's screams and ran downstairs. She was met by a young man named Mr. Sidney Levine, a neighbour, who carried her into the street. Mr. Levine returned to the house and got as far as the second floor, where Mrs. Brown was screaming and calling her children. She was in the front room, which was filled with smoke, and Mr. Levine was unable to persuade her to leave. So dense was the smoke that he had difficulty in getting out of the room, and when he reached the street escape by the staircase was impossible.

Residents in the neighbourhood had been aroused by cries for help, and the fire brigade was quickly summoned. Mrs. Brown could be seen at a window of one of the front upper rooms, and the spectators were alarmed by her apparent intention to jump out. They appealed to her not to do so, and men rushed to some scaffolding on the other side of the road to obtain ladders in the hope of being able to rescue her. Dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the house, and the unfortunate woman in her terror jumped from the window and was killed. Then her two daughters, Miss Rose Brown and Miss Becky Brown, also jumped from the second floor. A few seconds later members of the brigade arrived with a fire escape. Miss Rose Brown had fallen into the street and received injuries from which she died after being taken to the Royal Free Hospital. Miss Becky Brown fortunately fell on to a balcony outside a window on the first floor. She also was taken to the hospital, but she was able to leave the institution later in the day.

The brigade succeeded in confining the fire to the house, and after it had been put out they found the body of Miss Quail. It was suggested that she might have delayed leaving the house in a search for the son of Mr. Brown, being unaware that he had escaped.

RESCUES FROM HOTEL FIRE

Damage estimated at not less than £5,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the Victoria Hotel, Largs, Ayrshire, on Saturday morning. About 7 o'clock fire was discovered in the bar and the flames spread rapidly. Within half an hour the whole interior was gutted.

Mr. John Hall Malcolm, an ex-Provost of Largs, who is a bedridden invalid, lives next door to the hotel, and the police carried him to safety wrapped in a blanket. Two American tourists, husband and wife, were asleep in a room next to the bar, but were forgotten when the other guests were warned. They awoke with the heat and on opening their bedroom door were met by flames. They rushed to the window and were rescued by firemen. They were taken into a house near by, where was also taken Mrs. Hale, wife of the hotel proprietor, who was lying seriously ill in the hotel with pneumonia. The cause of the fire is not known.

CHESS

UNIVERSITY AND CLUB MATCHES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Cambridge University played Birmingham on Saturday afternoon at St. Bride Institute, E.C., both teams finding it more convenient to come to London than endure the cross-country journey to either home town. A closely contested match ended in a draw at six games all, which must be accounted a good performance by Cambridge University.

The following is the full score, with the Cambridge University names first:—

R. L. Mitchell ½; H. E. Price ½; Max Black 0; A. J. Mackenzie 1; C. H. O'D. Alexander ½; G. H. Edwards 0; W. E. Sandbach 1; A. F. Kollaway 0; R. W. B. Clarke 0; P. Allender 1; J. M. Holford 0; K. Hoan 1; T. Reid ½; C. H. Martineau ½; K. A. Matthews 1; G. Barrick 0; L. P. Scott 0; F. Harper 1; R. F. Fairbairn 1; G. P. Smith 0; M. Benger ½; H. S. Gopsill ½; J. E. Hope ½; A. B. Collins ½. TOTAL—Cambridge University 6, Birmingham 6.

The Civil Service team played the University of London at the Ministry of Health on Thursday evening, with 22 players on each side. It had been hoped to have 40 a-side, but the University of London hardly rose to the occasion. The Civil Service team won, with the following score:—

J. Mahood 1; E. J. Scrimgeour 0; F. W. Dunn 1; V. Ivanoff ½; W. G. Crockett ½; H. E. Foster ½; E. W. Osler ½; G. G. Black 1; W. O. Woodfield 1; C. Lummis ½; R. Coman 1; S. May ½; W. S. Wallis 0; J. J. Lucas 1; W. W. Hunt ½; W. S. Goodman 1; R. C. S. Taylor 1; R. J. Kershaw 1; J. Grinland 1; G. Kuryas 0; E. W. Harris 1; G. W. Whitmarsh 0; F. H. Jerram 1; R. G. Bartlett 0; J. L. Brodie 1; L. S. Rossberg 0; J. D. Todd 1; D. W. Barham 0; H. C. Lewis 1; E. G. Startup 0; F. E. Allen ½; E. Mason ½; H. Perrugoria 0; J. Mednitsky 1; L. E. Fitzerald 0; H. Senlac 1; J. R. Thomas 1; M. Shapiro 0; W. H. Hipkiss 1; D. Freeman 0; L. W. Forster 0; C. E. Ford 1; A. E. Capel 0; D. A. Bailey 1. TOTAL, Civil Service 13½, University of London 8½.

Kent met Essex at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, the 50 boards played counting for the Amboyna Shield Division of the Metropolitan Counties Championship. Kent had the best of matters from the first, and finally won by 29½ games to 20½.

The remaining match in the second division of the Hamilton-Russell Cup Competition was played at the Ladies' Lyceum Club last week, with the Athenæum Club as the visitors. The Athenæum Club won with the following score:—

Sir A. Whitelegge 1; Mrs. Wheelwright ½; Rev. R. V. Mills ½; Miss Hooke ½; the Hon. F. G. Hamilton-Russell 1; Mrs. James 0; Maynard Hooper 1; Mrs. Latham 1; Lionel Hurst 1; Mrs. Fitzgerald 0. TOTAL, Athenæum, 8, Ladies' Lyceum 2.

The final scores in this division are:—

Junior Constitutional, 3 points; Reform, 2½ points; Athenæum and Queen's Club, 2 points each; Ladies' Lyceum, ½ point.

The Canterbury Chess Club are endeavouring to arrange a Congress at Easter in Canterbury, and are asking the members of the Kent Chess Association for financial assistance and suggestions as to what tournaments are desirable. The West of England chess organizers were unable to see their way to arrange any congress this year, and if the Canterbury effort fails, it would seem there will be no congress at Easter. Those interested can receive all particulars from the Rev. W. E. Evill, 14, St. Dunstan's-terrace, Canterbury.

The Hastings chess club announce that the Boys' Annual Congress will be held during the weeks from April 7 to April 11, and from April 21 to April 26. An open tournament will be held during the first week, and the Ginner Cup tournament during the second week, together with another open tournament. No boy may compete whose 18th birthday is before May 1, and all boys must be of British birth. Entries should be sent by Monday, March 31, to Mr. W. A. Winser, 7, Carlisle-parade, Hastings.

COLLIERY AMALGAMATIONS

The view that it is to a reduction in the cost of production and to an improvement in plant and equipment rather than to colliery amalgamations that the coal trade must look for a return of prosperity was expressed in a statement made on Saturday by Mr. G. A. Spencer, the agent of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Industrial Union. He believed that in Nottinghamshire amalgamation would not be an advantage. There was a point in every undertaking beyond which extension could not result in economic management, and this point was reached more quickly in the coal trade than in any other, because every pit and seam was different. Large buying had its advantages, but schemes similar to the Five Counties scheme would accomplish much more than amalgamations.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

opens to-day

TRADE BUYERS

are cordially invited to attend these great displays of British products at London and Birmingham from February 17th to 28th. Admission free daily from 10 a.m. Goods sold to Trade Buyers only.

THE PUBLIC

will be admitted to the Fair at Olympia each evening from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., except Saturday, February 22nd, when admission will be from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. ADMISSION 1/-. Castle Bromwich, daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADMISSION 2/6.

BUYERS INTERESTED IN TEXTILES SHOULD ALSO VISIT THE LANCASHIRE COTTON FAIR, CITY HALL, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, ANY DAY UNTIL MARCH 1st.

C.F.H.

MR. BALDWIN IN ULSTER

FREER TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, FEB. 16

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin brought their three days' visit to Ulster to an end this evening, when they returned to London.

Mr. Baldwin's declaration at the luncheon of the Ulster Reform Club, of which Mr. Archibald Scott is president, in favour of safeguarding and the fostering of Empire trade relations in preference to either a general tariff or Empire free trade, is regarded by Ulster Unionists as the most practical and speedy method of achieving unity of Imperial effort without hampering industrial development in the Dominions.

Mr. Baldwin made it clear that in view of the status which the Dominions have attained Empire free trade was a matter for themselves.

LORD LONDONDERRY, who also spoke, said that as individual industries had to unite in Great Britain, Empire industries would also have to unite and form as great a unit as the United States of America.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Lord Londonderry and the Ulster Ministers, inspected the new Northern Ireland Parliament House, which is in course of completion at Stormont, Belfast. At a reception in the City Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Coates.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Speaking at the luncheon of the Ulster Reform Club, Mr. BALDWIN said that the Unionist Party was the only party in which they found every shade of fiscal opinion. That had been the weakness of the party ever since 1903. Whoever led the party must have for his principal object a policy which would bring a greater number of the party together in harmony and the extremists must act as they think fit. It would have been difficult to have said at this juncture that the party would stand for a complete and general protective tariff. There was a great deal to be said for it, but there was also something to be said against it, and he was speaking purely on business and not political grounds. No country had such a variety of industrial interests as our own. In consequence, in adapting a new system, they ran the risk of putting an industry, as it were, on to the bed of Procrustes. They ran the risk, in a general tariff, of having a scale beyond what was necessary for a number of industries and possibly, on the other hand, what would be insufficient for others.

In the variety of industries which had grown up under 80 years of our free trade system there were the greatest difficulties in adapting any comprehensive system which might not do more harm than good. It was equally obvious that a good many industries in this country would be very severely handicapped if they were unable to secure through safeguarding the protection which they required when exposed to the unlimited competition of longer hours and lower wages.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

An industry in process of reconstruction was more liable to suffer damage from unfair competition than at any time in its existence, and the necessity for safeguarding it was greater during the period of conversion or alteration. That emphasized from another angle the importance of safeguarding.

The second point was that the more they produced, the more they wanted markets. There was no open market, as we had been to the Continent and to America, for us to put our surplus production into. Therefore we had got to look round and see what we could do in the development of markets for our own goods.

There has been in the last few months, Mr. Baldwin continued, a move such as I have never seen in England before towards safeguarding from men who would have looked askance at any form of protection even up to the last election. Reports have reached me from the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire of all places in the world, Manchester of all places in Lancashire. I know of old Liberals, and you know what that means, who would deny with their last breath that they were or ever could be protectionists, who are now anxious to try what safeguarding may be able to do for them in a crisis such as which they never dreamed of in the old days when Lancashire used to take the line that no country in the world outside Lancashire could ever make or sell cotton goods.

I hope the business men of this country will turn their brains on this subject of the Empire. Just as the next generation will show whether our democracy is going to survive as a democracy, so the next generation is going to show whether the Empire is going to survive as an Empire or not. We might as well look things in the face.

CHANGE SINCE THE WAR

The great change since the War, and a change of which we were the witnesses when we were in office last and at the last Imperial Conference, is that change gradually brought about by the demand for complete independence on the part of the Dominions in all matters concerning their own development. It is a complete autonomy in Dominion matters.

It is only natural that young communities at a time like this should be looking almost exclusively at their rights as members of the Commonwealth of the British nations or members of the British Empire—these things are synonymous—rather than at their duties. It is the folly of youth, and a great many children do the same thing. Statesmen in all the Dominions are looking to see in what direction we can come together, so as to create a nexus which binds us together and will take the place of the more formal union in which they passed through infancy.

In 1903 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his first great tariff reform campaign, had exactly the same objective in his mind, to find some subject which would bring together the different States in the Empire, and would prevent them from flying off from the Empire and becoming a number of small nations instead of remaining and growing into the great nations as a part of the still greater home. Mr. Chamberlain approached the subject agriculturally, crudely, and in a word, the idea was to draw in Empire foodstuffs and tax the foreign foodstuffs, or to tax all foodstuffs, with a large preference on Dominion foodstuffs.

Things have altered in the last 30 years, and the tendency of the Dominions to-day is to industrialize themselves. No one knowing the Dominions will doubt that. They want to become manufacturing countries. Some will do it more slowly than others. I believe that Canada by many years will be the first great manufacturing country among the Dominions. The prospects of her future are boundless. You, in Ulster, have helped to develop Canada into the mighty Dominion she is. At the moment the most hopeful approach to bringing together the Dominions and ourselves is on the industrial rather than the agricultural side.

"A GREAT IDEAL"

Free trade within the Empire is a great ideal; freer trade within the Empire is practical politics, and at the start we do not know how far we can go. I believe it is a hopeful direction in which to start. I believe we may be of great assistance to the Dominions in developing their industry. I believe that such assistance could be given in such a way that we might develop our own industry too. It is the only way that I can see by which you may work towards what we all want to see, and that is the conception of the Empire as a unit.

Until you have got that supposition clear in your mind, and until you are working for it, you cannot begin to approach that wider subject on which so much interest has been shown of late, and that is the possibility of having your unit protected against the world with free trade inside it like the United States of America. There is nothing better I should like to see, but the last word does not rest with us; it rests with the Dominions, and, believe me, we can travel with good will some way on that journey starting on the lines which I have indicated.

I am by no means hopeless of living to see the day come when we, in this country, can so visualize the Empire as a unit when we may spread like a blessing all the works here in England, in Scotland, in Canada; and that, whether we be masters or workmen, we shall think no more of emigrating within that area than we think of emigrating from Yorkshire into Lancashire. That would be a wonderful thing for our people. Such a policy, in its infancy at this moment, is one which I believe will find work for our brains, occupations for our hands for another generation or it may be longer. I am quite sure that the basis of it is sound. I want business men to study this question and form their own conclusions.

TASKS OF NAVAL CONFERENCE

MR. HENDERSON'S OPTIMISM

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, in a speech at the 121st birthday celebrations of the Birkenhead branch of the National Union of Foundry Workers on Saturday, referred to the Naval Conference.

MR. HENDERSON said that the result of the Conference was of immense importance to this country and every civilized nation of the world. An agreed measure of naval disarmament would greatly improve the prospects of international peace, as it would facilitate the drafting of a general treaty for the limitation of naval, land, and air forces by the Governments of the world. They were now deep in the details, and directly confronted with the difficulties that had to be solved. Decisions naturally came slowly, and there had been some public disappointment, but such incidents were connected with every international conference.

What was more important, said Mr. Henderson, was the manner in which the difficulties had been approached. Was there a firm determination that they must be overcome? The British Government had no doubt as to the answers to these questions. They believed the peoples of the respective countries were entitled to ask for and to receive a substantial reduction in the armament burdens which they were called upon to bear. In fact, every delegation was convinced that an agreement was essential to the vital needs of the nation which it represented. Indeed, they desired that any agreement that might be reached should open the way for more drastic and progressive disarmament in years to come. The public declarations that had already been made encouraged that belief.

The abolition of the submarine, the Foreign Secretary added, had already been discussed, and it was found that, whereas at the Washington Conference, nine years ago, this country alone was in favour of its abolition, other nations had now moved towards our point of view. If events proved that the Conference was unable to come to such an agreement now, the movement for the stringent limitation and eventual abolition of such craft would have received a powerful impetus. The same might safely be said of the monster capital ships which now constituted so great a part of the burden of naval armaments. Our own Government, in declaring plainly that it desired an all-round reduction of capital ships, had been inspired by the hope that, in the near future, it might become possible to abolish them altogether. These ideas were gaining more and more support from public opinion and from Governments all over the word. They could look forward with hope and confidence to the results of a Conference which had begun its work under the influence of these ideas, as they would mean another definite step forward along the path of international peace.

THE AMERICAN VIEW

SENATOR REED'S BROADCAST ADDRESS

Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, representative of the Republican majority in the United States Senate on the American delegation to the Naval Conference, delivered an address, which was broadcast to the American people from the B.B.C. studios in London yesterday afternoon. Senator Reed spoke over the Transatlantic "circuit" (short-wave) of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Senator Reed spoke of the work done at the Washington and Geneva Conferences, and then said:—

At the Geneva Conference, as at the London Conference now meeting, the United States has consistently stood for equality in naval strength with Great Britain. Our delegation at Geneva calculated that for America to equalize the British programme of 70 to 75 cruisers that was then announced we should have to build 54 new cruisers at a cost of nearly $900,000,000 [£180,000,000]. After long negotiation Great Britain made another estimate of its needs and brought its cruiser programme down. To balance this our delegation at Geneva felt that we should have to build 37 new ships at a cost of $600,000,000 [£120,000,000]. In the three years that have elapsed since that time international confidence has been so greatly improved that Great Britain now estimates her cruiser programme at a total of 50 ships, and we can secure equal strength with that British cruiser fleet for approximately $450,000,000 [£90,000,000], part of which has already been expended. The problems of naval limitation and the questions that have to be decided here in London are not all capable of expression in figures, but I believe that the figures that I have just given are a vivid expression of the progress that has been made since the Geneva Conference of 1927.

While the Washington Treaty of 1922 provided for a holiday in battleship building for nine years, it also provided for a very considerable amount of battleship building at the expiration of that holiday. Under the terms of the Washington Treaty, America and Great Britain must each begin the building of 10 new battleships between now and the end of 1936, and Japan must begin six within the same period. A single ship of this sort costs us $40,000,000 [£8,000,000] and costs the other countries nearly that much. One of the tasks on which we are working is a method by which this great building programme can be avoided or postponed in fairness to all the countries concerned. The problem is not as simple as it sounds, however, for at the present time the battleship fleets are all above the ultimate strength contemplated by the Washington Treaty, and we cannot arrange a holiday unless at the same time the surplus ships are scrapped by each country so as to give us immediately the relative strength contemplated by that treaty.

We have not yet been able to accomplish an agreement on cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, but the problems have been clarified by statements of views from the various countries and we are hard at work in the effort to harmonize these views. Great Britain at the moment is very strong in cruisers, America is very strong in destroyers, and Japan is very strong in submarines. It is obvious that concessions must be made by each of us, and yet such concessions must be carefully arrived at and their effect carefully calculated in advance.

The American delegation has insisted throughout that we must not make the mistake of dealing with some categories while leaving others unlimited. There is no use in saving on battleships only to be extravagant on cruisers or other craft. Merely to transfer competition from one category to another is not a real step forward.

Great Britain and ourselves have hoped that submarines might be wholly abolished, for we have feared that in any war the temptation to use the submarine in ways that shock humanity will be so great as to be nearly irresistible. Our French and Japanese friends do not share these views, and it is evident, therefore, that this Conference cannot succeed in abolishing the submarine. But we were delighted to see the Prime Minister of France arise at the meeting and propose that all the nations should agree that hereafter submarines shall be forbidden to attack merchant ships except after visitation and search and provision made for the safety of passengers and crew in the same way that international law requires surface vessels to do. If this treaty is respected—and we believe that it will be—the horrors that characterized the submarine campaigns of the World War will not again occur. We believe that this in itself is an important accomplishment, because we remember that it was that submarine campaign that brought America into the World War.

Having declared that the American delegation had been unanimous in every step so far taken, Senator Reed added:—

The delegation, and indeed the whole Conference, is moving as rapidly as is possible, working long hours every day and often far into the night. When results begin to come, they will come fast, and in the meantime we trust that you will not become too impatient.

WELSH ANTHRACITE WORKERS

At the quarterly meeting on Saturday of representatives of craftsmen in the Welsh anthracite industry it was resolved to ask for a special South Wales coalfield conference to consider the question of the readjustment of hours and wages of craftsmen and surface workers likely to be involved in the operations of the new Coal Mines Bill.

A national campaign has been planned by the Leathersellers' Company against the warble fly. The hides of cows are damaged by the puncture which each warble fly makes. The Ministry of Agriculture hope that the enormous loss will be lessened by an effort on the part of stockowners to clear the warbles out by the use of insecticides.

TAX BURDENS ON INDUSTRY

STATEMENT BY F.B.I.

"GRAVE BUDGET OUTLOOK"

The Federation of British Industries has for some time been gravely concerned at the increasing burden of taxation upon productive enterprise. The matter was considered by the Grand Council at its meeting last week, when the following report was unanimously adopted:—

The Budget outlook is extremely grave. British industry has been struggling for nearly a decade to recover its position in the markets of the world, handicapped by a load of taxation which not only far exceeds that of any other important commercial country, but, so far from showing signs of decreasing, has actually grown cumulatively more burdensome. It now finds itself faced with the certain prospect of additional taxation.

This prospect not only comes at a time when many of our competitors are contemplating decreases in taxation, but follows a year in which Great Britain, in her position as an international centre, has had her commercial and industrial activities hampered and curtailed by abnormally high credit rates and disturbed commodity markets, culminating in an international financial disaster of a magnitude unparalleled in the past 50 years.

In the opinion of the Federation, the present situation is one of grave and increasing menace to the financial and industrial stability of the country, and should receive the most anxious consideration of his Majesty's Government before the financial arrangements for the ensuing year are completed. The Federation bases this conclusion on the following facts:—

1. THE REVENUE HAS BEEN LOSING ITS BUOYANCY

The following table shows the net yield of income-tax during the past nine years. The figures indicate the net amount yielded by income-tax in the years given. Many accordingly differ from the gross receipts, which contain items not directly relevant to the revenue collection for the years to which they relate.

NET YIELD OF INCOME-TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Standard Rate in £	Net Yield	Net Produce for each penny of the normal rate
	s. d.	£'000	£'000
1920-21 ..	6 0	*353,220	4,906
1921-22 ..	6 0	*345,963	4,805
1922-23 ..	5 0	291,246	4,854
1923-24 ..	4 6	262,877	4,868
1924-25 ..	4 6	272,979	5,055
1925-26 ..	4 0	236,040	4,917
1926-27 ..	4 0	235,688	4,869
1927-28 ..	4 0	†228,000	4,750
1928-29 ..	4 0	†220,000	4,583

* Includes Irish Free State in years 1920-22.
† Estimate.

The ominous feature of the above table is that it confirms the view that the confidence of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer in the continued buoyancy of the revenue has been misplaced. It suggests that the losses attributable to persistent depression in our heavy basic industries and the staple textile trades, together with the vast burden of unemployment relief and wastage of productive effort which they have entailed, are not being counterbalanced by gains in other directions.

Some idea of the high proportion which industry contributes to the total of income-tax can be gleaned from the following table:—

ESTIMATED NET PRODUCT OF INCOME-TAX DISTRIBUTED BY SOURCES

	% of Total
Real Property	13·0
Farming profits	5
Securities	17·8
Business:—	
(a) Mining, manufacturing, and productive ..	22·3
(b) Distribution, transport, and communication ..	17·3
(c) Finance, professions, and other business	6·5
Salaries, &c.	22·6
	100·0

It would appear from the foregoing that approximately one-fifth of the total net income is derived directly from mining, manufacturing and productive industries, to which should be added a substantial proportion of the sums under the heading of "Real Property" (Schedule A), salaries, and under the business headings B and C, since the sums contributed by these items in a large measure depend upon the prosperity of industry.

II.—THE REAL BURDEN OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT HAS INCREASED MORE OR LESS CONTINUOUSLY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Since our National Debt must ultimately be paid off in goods, its real weight must not be measured by its nominal value in sterling, but by the purchasing power of that nominal value in goods. As is well known, the value of the pound sterling has been steadily increasing during the past years, largely as a consequence of the restrictive monetary policy pursued by our monetary authorities. The effect of this on the burden of the National Debt is illustrated in the following table. For purposes of comparison the nominal amount of debt (other than floating, foreign, and pre-War) has been converted to 1913 values by means of the *Statist* index-number of wholesale prices. The figures thus obtained (shown in the last column) make it clear that whereas the nominal value of the debt has increased only slightly during the past decade, the real burden of the debt, as measured in goods, more than doubled in the first half of the period (1920-5), since when it has experienced a further increase of approximately 20 per cent.

March 31	Total Debt	Floating Debt	Foreign Debt
	£ (million)	£ (million)	£ (million)
1920	7,832	1,264	1,279
1921	7,585	1,243	1,161
1922	7,676	1,021	1,089
1923	7,772	810	1,155
1924	7,681	774	1,126
1925	7,648	742	1,121
1926	7,616	704	1,111
1927	7,623	716	1,101
1928	7,611	689	1,095
1929	7,596	737	1,085

March 31	Pre-War Debt (funded and terminable annuities)	Debt other than floating foreign pre-War	*Statist* wholesale Price Index No. 1913 = 100	Debt other than floating, &c. (see col. 5), expressed in 1913 values
	£ (million)	£ (million)		£ (million)
1920 ..	334	4,955	308·0	1,609
1921 ..	333	4,848	208·5	2,325
1922 ..	331	4,536	156·8	3,339
1923 ..	328	5,479	156·1	3,510
1924 ..	328	5,453	161·2	3,383
1925 ..	327	5,456	164·8	3,311
1926 ..	326	5,475	148·4	3,689
1927 ..	326	5,480	145·4	3,779
1928 ..	326	5,501	145·4	3,783
1929 ..	326	5,448	141·8	3,842

III.—THE VOLUME OF SAVINGS HAS FALLEN.

It is generally agreed among those who have studied the problem that the total real savings of the country have fallen substantially below the pre-War level. While it may be true that certain established corporate undertakings have been able to maintain their proportion of savings by means of undistributed profits, it must be remembered that the exigencies of the post-War period have called for greater savings rather than the same savings as before the War. This has been partly to enable schemes of reorganization to be undertaken, partly to permit the laying down of fresh plant, and partly to enable experiments to be made in new lines and developments; in short, to enable the change over from pre-War to post-War conditions to be made and to assist British trade to resume its position in the van of industrial progress.

It is unnecessary to point to the moral in regard to the effect of any further increase in taxation, especially as the Federation has already made its views clear on this point on similar occasions in the past (notably in connexion with the effect of taxation upon the reserves of limited companies).

IV.—THE DOUBTFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

The results of British trading during 1929 are sufficiently well known to make it unnecessary to do much more than observe that there is nothing in the evidence at present available to warrant the view that it was appreciably better than 1928. Such slight improvement as was experienced was in the main in the heavy basic industries, which must progress considerably above their present level before they can be regarded as profitable assets from the revenue point of view. Our export trade figures (exclusive of coal) can only be made to record an improvement by making special allowances for the fall in raw material prices which occurred largely as a result of the disorganization of finance and commerce by the circumstances attending the New York Stock Exchange "boom" and the crisis which brought it to a culmination—events which also are not promising from the point of view of tax collectors.

Lastly, the year closed under the shadow of a financial disaster in America whose repercussions were felt in practically every security and commodity market in the world. The year 1930 has accordingly opened with important commodity markets still disorganized, accumulations of stocks of raw materials and finished goods which it will take time to liquidate, and the volume of unemployment as high as it has ever been during the past three years.

The Federation desires to reiterate the views which it has expressed on many occasions in the past—namely, that the circumstances which have led to the present disquieting state of affairs are, in its opinion, a direct consequence of the policy of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, who in framing their Budgets, and in particular their estimates for current expenditure, have had little or no regard either for the conditions of our national production or the needs of those responsible for its efficient operation. In particular, no account appears to have been taken during recent years of the cumulative effect of the burden of taxation on a decade of industrial depression accompanied by a falling price level and credit stringency.

The Federation believes that the facts and figures set out above afford conclusive evidence that the limits of industry's taxable capacity have been reached, and that the present volume of our national production is insufficient to provide the sums at present being expended, and under contemplation, by the State on unreproductive purposes without grave injury to our national productive forces.

So long as trade is continuing to make progress and the national income increasing, an annual increment accrues to our national wealth which can, if it be so desired, be taken from industry by taxation and devoted to social purposes. Exactly the contrary situation appears to face us at the moment. Unemployment is at its highest level for the past three years, industry and prices are declining, and in addition the Stock Exchange collapse of last autumn not only swallowed up directly an appreciable proportion of the profits made in that year, but also, through the disorganization of important raw material prices which it entailed, converted the working profits of many firms engaged in industries consuming those materials into balance-sheet losses.

In the circumstances it is imperative that industry should be given time both to recuperate and adjust itself to the new conditions. In order that this may be easily and speedily effected, it is above all desirable that industry should be left with the maximum of accumulated resources. Until this readjustment has been accomplished and the present period of trade depression surmounted, it is, we believe, nothing short of disastrous to venture on still further expenditure for unproductive purposes.

LORD DERBY ON SAFEGUARDING

CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

Lord Derby opened the extensions to the Macclesfield Conservative Club on Saturday. He was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire (Sir William Bromley-Davenport).

Speaking at a Unionist meeting in the Stanley Hall LORD DERBY said now that the Labour Party had been called on to fulfil their promises with regard to unemployment they were saying exactly what the Conservative Party had said—namely, that the question could not be solved in a hurry. Being in difficulties they were asking that that question should be dealt with on a non-political or non-party basis.

It was by tariffs, or rather safeguarding duties, that any present prosperity was maintained and any future prosperity could be looked for. This was a matter to be treated in a non-party spirit. Mr. Baldwin had taken what the extremists would call the middle course. He (Lord Derby) would not give way one inch on the duties that had been imposed, and he would sooner go forward a mile with his leader in proper safeguarding than 100 yards backwards with those who wished to take off the duties.

He (Lord Derby) was looking to Mr. Baldwin for guidance on this question. If Mr. Baldwin stepped forward he would follow with implicit confidence. That might not be as bold a policy as some would like, but a bold policy was not always the right policy.

They must not take a false step in dealing with a question which would affect not only themselves but others who would come after them for hundreds of years.

There was a policy being put forward by a newspaper, and they ought to treat it as a policy which required the utmost consideration. The only fault he had got with it, at the moment, was that they ought to know what they would get, and what they would have to give up.

MR. COOK ON MINERS' WAGES

"WE HAVE REACHED THE LIMIT OF OUR PATIENCE"

Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Blaina, South Wales, yesterday, replied to a speech made by Mr. Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, at Cardiff. He said that Mr. Williams's statements destroyed all hope of peace and prosperity in the industry, and were really "the limit," especially when the owners "beat the miners by political action in 1926."

Continuing, Mr. Cook said:—"I regret this speech, and must inform Mr. Evan Williams and the public that I am speaking on behalf of my colleagues when I say that we look upon this as a challenge to the Miners' Federation and the Labour Government. It is a challenge which the whole mining community and Labour movement will accept. We shall stand as a united army against any attack on miners' wages consequent on a reduction in the hours, and we shall have the public behind us in this fight against further reducing our standard of living.

"We want peace and we have paid a great price for it. We have given the Coal Bill now before Parliament our support, as we realize that this Bill is an instalment to help the industry to secure improvements for the miners. We have reached the limit of our patience. We will submit neither to the loss of Part I. of the Bill nor any attack on wages. The miners are not yet broken, and if we are forced to fight we will fight for victory.

"I appeal, before it is too late, to the Liberal Party and Mr. Evan Williams to retract immediately—one from attempting to destroy Part I. of the Bill and the other from attacking the miners' wages. If a struggle is forced, we are not to blame, but it is inevitable if both Mr. Williams and Mr. Lloyd George represent their respective parties in their recent declarations. I issue a call to our people. While desirous for peace, let us prepare for war by organizing on a 100-per cent. basis. We do not want war, but war will be forced upon us. Do not let us be caught napping this time."

Speaking at Abertillery, Mr. Cook said that the mining industry could not be saved by rationalization. Unfortunately their people, through the T.U.C. and the Labour Party, were supporters of rationalization—a decision which was bad for the working class and for industry generally. It would mean more unemployment, intensified competition, and continuous reductions in the standard of living for the masses.

MR. RAMSAY MUIR ON CABINET DICTATORSHIP

MR. RAMSAY MUIR, chief organizer of the Liberal Party, speaking at the annual meeting of the Northern Liberal Federation at Darlington on Saturday, said that the more he probed into the working of the British Constitution and the machinery of Government the more dissatisfied he became. Bureaucracy had become a formidable power, and the Cabinet had made itself omnipotent, having swallowed the prerogative of the Crown and, whenever with a majority, the prerogatives of Parliament. The Cabinet controlled the whole vast national expenditure and exercised a dangerous dictatorship. Many reforms and reductions were necessary before we got back to proper government and a proper supervision of expenditure. Only by doing away with huge majorities supporting dictatorial Cabinets would the House of Commons again become a real criticising and controlling Government. At least three parties were now essential to make democracy a reality. If we had not had three parties the results at the last election would have told an absolute lie about the mind of the nation. It might appear paradoxical, but it seemed that a minority Government was the only way of making the will of the people prevail. He hoped that never again would there be a Government with a clear majority, not even a Liberal Government. He hoped that people were so dissatisfied with the rotten electoral system that they would deliberately despoil voting papers.

MR. W. THORNE ON AN ELECTION

MR. WILL THORNE, M.P., at Cambridge on Saturday, referred to the necessity for the Labour Party being prepared for the next General Election. He added:—"You may expect a General Election between now and the end of the autumn."

I.L.P. CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT

"SECRET CONFERENCES WITH LIBERALS"

Criticism of the Government and support for the attitude of those Labour members of Parliament who recently opposed the proposals of the Unemployment Insurance Bill marked the discussions at a conference of the London and Southern Counties Division of the Independent Labour Party, which was held at Swinton House, Gray's Inn-road, on Saturday and yesterday.

Fifty-eight branches were represented. A letter of appeal to the delegates stated that in 1925 the division had 185 branches with 8,000 members who were "good on the books," which contained the names of 10,000 members. The divisional council explained that their ambition was to establish 200 branches with a membership of 10,000.

The chairman, Mr. J. ALLEN SKINNER, said the fundamental thing on which the Government would be tested, as the figures in the Brightside election showed, was its relation to unemployment. In October Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, said that the Government would be rightly judged by its handling of that problem and expressed confidence that when February came the figures would be better than under the late Government. Well, February was here, but the figures were worse, and he could find no ground for assuming that next February there would be any substantial difference except in a downward direction.

There was a somewhat lively debate on a resolution congratulating Mr. James Maxton, the chairman of the Independent Labour Party, and other members of the party who supported him in his opposition to the Government's proposals in the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The resolution was carried, with only five dissentients. Among them was a Bermondsey delegate, who said he thought that if the Maxton group in the House of Commons could not act on a majority decision they ought to leave the party. In Bermondsey, he explained, the Labour members who controlled the borough council "fought like blazes" among themselves, but they always met before a council meeting to decide their procedure, with the result that the municipal meetings lasted only seven minutes. "Shame!" remarked several members, amid laughter, which was renewed at the remark of a woman delegate that Bermondsey had suppressed minorities.

Mr. J. MARLEY, M.P., invited the conference to consider whether the resolution was meant to unite or split the Labour Party, and another delegate argued that when Mr. Snowden refused to accept the proposals of Mr. Maxton and his friends the whole of the group "backed out and forgot their election speeches."

Mr. JOHN BECKETT, M.P., who said he had acted as unofficial whip of "the rebel group," remarked that meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party were secret, but as some one had given a one-sided view of the proceedings at the recent meeting over the Unemployment Insurance Bill, he would state the facts. The meeting was unanimous, he said, with the exception of the member for West Leyton, in rejecting the Government proposals. The result was that Mr. Snowden and Miss Bondfield came to address them. He (Mr. Beckett), the eleventh speaker opposing the Government proposals, moved that the proposals should be sent back as unsatisfactory and be redrafted by the Government. The chairman, Mr. John Scurr, asked him to withdraw the motion, because of the damage it would cause the Government if the news leaked out. Two days later the Bill was printed.

"Party meetings are a farce," declared Mr. Beckett. "In view of the secret conferences which take place with the Liberals practically every week, whenever I want to know what the Government are going to do I go to the Liberals," (Laughter.) It took three weeks for the capitalist forces to realize that they had a convenient defence in a tame Labour Party in the House, but it would take the country three years to find out what was happening. He looked to the Independent Labour Party to keep Socialism alive until the country realized what was happening and the "gravedigger did his work."

There was further criticism of the Parliamentary Labour Party during the discussion of a resolution that the conference should instruct its National Administrative Council "to reconstruct its I.L.P. Parliamentary group on the basis of acceptance of the policy of the I.L.P. as laid down by the decisions of the annual conference and as interpreted by the National Administrative Council, and to limit endorsements of future I.L.P. Parliamentary candidates to nominees who accept this basis."

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that of the 55 I.L.P. candidates at the General Election, each of whom received a grant of £20 towards his expenses, 37 were returned, though there were about 140 Labour members who had stated that they wished to be notified of I.L.P. announcements.

Several delegates objected that the resolution was unfair to members of the Parliamentary Labour Party as a whole, because each of them, whether endorsed by the I.L.P. or otherwise, was elected as a candidate of a local division of the Labour Party, and also gave his or her word of honour that he or she would obey the decisions of the party.

The resolution was carried.

Among other resolutions adopted was one that expressed "concern over the recent intensification of anti-Russian propaganda in this country and elsewhere," and urged that a "development of the most friendly relations, and an extension of economic cooperation between Great Britain and Russia, should be made one of the main aims of Labour foreign policy."

LORD PLYMOUTH ON CONSERVATIVE UNITY

LORD PLYMOUTH, speaking at a Junior Imperial League rally, at Walthamstow, on Saturday, said that the position in regard to unemployment was largely due to the fact that there were in authority a number of hidebound people who still worshipped that outworn old goddess free trade. It was time they cast aside these ridiculous, old-fashioned ideas and introduced new ideas. For months Lord Rothermere had been carrying on a venomous and bitter attack on Mr. Baldwin for no reason of principle or political principle, but because he happened to have a strong personal opinion against the Conservative leader. When they read of the Conservative Party being rent from top to bottom let them remember that there was no truth in it. All Mr. Baldwin's colleagues in the late Government were absolutely behind him in the policy he enunciated. The fate of the country and the Empire depended on the Conservatives, and they intended to face the country unitedly at the next election.

All credit was due to Lord Beaverbrook in enunciating his policy of Empire free trade, and it was a very important subject, though there might be differences of opinion as to how quickly they could make an economic unit of the Empire. The subject must appeal to Conservatives who put the Empire into the forefront of their policy. There were difficulties in the way. The Dominions were economic units, all having a system of tariffs and protective duties, and they did not seem very likely at present to depart from their present policy. It would be a fatal mistake if the Conservatives had a policy involving taxes on food unless they got a very definite *quid pro quo* from the Dominions in exchange. Mr. Baldwin was perfectly right in saying that it was not the policy of their party to put taxes on foodstuffs.

MR. BEN TURNER'S TOUR IN SOUTH WALES

Mr. Ben Turner, Secretary for Mines, concluded his tour of the South Wales coalfield on Saturday with a visit to the Rhondda Valley and the miners' convalescent home at Talygarn. In the Rhondda Valley he saw the scene of the recent floodings at Porth and Trehafod. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Watts Morgan, M.P., and a number of miners' leaders, and was much interested in the schemes undertaken by the Glamorgan County Council and the district councils for preventing future inundations. At the Fernhill Colliery Mr. Turner had what he afterwards described as a profitable discussion with the owners and colliery checkweighers on mining conditions in South Wales.

The CEYLON Legislature has passed the amended Customs schedule whereby the increased duties, imposed on January 23, on petrol, matches, kerosine, tobacco, spirits, and timber are confirmed and the increases on other commodities are rescinded.

PRESERVING THE COUNTRYSIDE

SIR HILTON YOUNG'S BILL

NEW POWERS FOR COUNCILS

The text of the non-party Rural Amenities Bill, the second reading of which will be moved on Friday by Sir E. Hilton Young, and a forecast of which was given by our Parliamentary Correspondent in *The Times* of February 13, has now been issued. It is entitled "A Bill to provide for the better preservation of Rural Amenities and Objects of National Interest."

Part I. deals with town planning and Clause I. defines "rural amenities" as meaning:—

The beauty of the landscape or rural scenery and the enjoyment of the countryside, including fields, trees, woods, hills, valleys, cliffs, foreshores, streams, commons, open spaces, village greens, ways, buildings, or groups of buildings, space about buildings, gardens, and other features with picturesque characteristics, historic associations, archæological interest, or architectural merit.

Clause 2 provides that for the purpose of preserving rural amenities, a town-planning scheme may, notwithstanding section one (1) of the Town Planning Act, 1925, be made in accordance with the provisions of that as respects any land which is not in course of development or does not appear likely to be used for building purposes. The local authority may adopt a scheme proposed by a majority of the owners of any land with respect to which the local authority are themselves authorized to prepare a scheme. Provision is made for the compensation of owners of land reserved as open spaces out of funds recovered from owners the value of whose land for building purposes is increased by the preservation of neighbouring land.

SURVEY BY COUNTY COUNCILS

Another clause requires county councils or joint town planning committees to make a survey of their areas with the object of making clear (*a*) what are the resources of the area in land devoted to or suitable for residential development, industrial development, agriculture, horticulture, forestry or parks or possessing rural amenities or containing minerals; and (*b*) social conditions. All responsible authorities, when preparing town planning schemes, must take any such survey into consideration, and the Minister of Health may amend a scheme so as to give effect to the survey. Before a town planning scheme as a whole is ready to be sent to the Minister for his final approval the Minister may, after holding a public local inquiry, approve of that part of a scheme dealing only with the proposals for the preservation of rural amenities. Where the council of any county is satisfied that the rural amenities of any area are likely to be prejudiced and that the local councils are not proposing to make a town planning scheme, or are proposing a scheme which in the opinion of the county council is inadequate, "the county council shall make such a scheme for that area at the expense of the district council or councils" in accordance with the Town Planning Act.

Another clause provides that an ancient monument or other object of archæological interest may be acquired for the purpose of preservation.

Part II. contains miscellaneous provisions. Where the Minister of Health is satisfied after holding a public local inquiry that the rural amenities of any area are likely to be prejudiced, and in the absence of action by the county or county district councils, he shall make an order putting in force in the area such by-laws relating to new streets and buildings as he thinks reasonably required. The council of any county district may prohibit the erection of temporary buildings to prejudice rural amenities.

EXPORT OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

Another clause provides that where the owner of any building proposes to export such building in whole or in part to any other country he shall forthwith give notice of his intention to the Commissioners of Works. No such building may be so exported without the written consent of the Commissioners of Works after consultation with the Ancient Monuments Board. Proceedings to restrain such export may be taken in the county court by the council of the county or district in which the building is situate or by any person resident in the county.

Proceedings to restrain the continued exhibition of any advertisement or advertisement hoarding prejudicial to rural amenities may be taken in the county court, which may order the removal of the same.

If at any time the council of any county borough or county district considers that, having regard to rural amenities, any growing trees of a height of more than 30ft., or having a trunk of a girth of more than 2ft. 6in. at a height of 5ft. above the ground, or any group of such trees, ought to be preserved, the council may register the tree or group of trees. No person shall cut down, lop, top, or wilfully destroy any tree registered by the council, except with the consent of the council or upon an order of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, or where the tree has become dangerous. On appeal by an aggrieved owner or occupier a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may make an order authorizing the cutting down, lopping, topping, or destruction of a tree, but such order shall not affect any rights as between the owner and occupier. Where any tract of woodland having an area not less than 50 acres is felled it shall not be used for any other purpose than the growth of timber unless the Forestry Commissioners, after consultation with the Minister of Health, certify that it is no longer necessary to reserve such site for the production of timber.

It is laid down that for the purpose of the acquisition of open spaces for the preservation of rural amenities, the following provisions shall take effect:—

(1) The powers conferred upon county councils by section 14 of the Open Spaces Act, 1906, may be exercised by any local authority within the meaning of that Act, and the power to contribute which is conferred by that section shall be extended to contributions towards the acquisition of open spaces.

(2) In the definition of "open space" in section 20 of the said Act, the words "and the whole or the remainder of which is laid out as a garden or is used for purposes of recreation, or lies waste or unoccupied," shall be omitted.

REFUSE

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Letters to the Editor

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

CONSIDERATIONS OF TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Owing to absence abroad I have been unable to draw your attention to one or two aspects of the Charing Cross problem as promptly as I could have wished.

Sir Reginald Blomfield in your issue of January 10 set out clearly the hopeless failure as well as the extravagance of the scheme in the present Bill. He might have gone farther by stating that its fulfilment is likely to be a deplorable mistake. It is safe to say that every one imbued with any town-planning or architectural instinct who has studied the problem independently is agreed upon this point. That those who originated or are in charge of the official scheme think otherwise in no way qualifies or vitiates that statement. But the official scheme holds the field nevertheless. While no lack of unanimity weakens the effective criticism of the Bill by town-planners, architects, and other competent experts, yet their failure to agree upon a constructive alternative minimizes their influence. Sir Reginald has launched an interesting suggestion, which, however, not only flies in the face of some of the strongest evidence given before Lord Lee's Commission, but leaves London saddled with the monstrous railway bridge, the elimination of which was at the very basis of the improvement. Sir Reginald's scheme is unfortunately not much more than half a solution of the problem. I wish I could think otherwise; for concentration upon a sound and comprehensive alternative is of all things most desirable at this stage, so that Parliament may have before it some really authoritative demonstration of the great opportunities that are in danger of being missed.

One of the strongest arguments of the supporters of the official scheme is that they have considered and rejected all the alternatives. It is true that the Bill now before Parliament represents the 20th scheme that has been evolved by the official mind. But it is most emphatically not true that all possible alternatives have been properly weighed by a body of experts capable of appreciating each of the important aspects of the problem. In an intricate question of this nature it is essential that the advice of experts in all aspects should be taken at each step in the consultations which precede the final selection. Important public interests are clearly not given a fair hearing if their experts are not consulted until after all the vital decisions have been taken. Yet this is what has happened. After Lord Lee's Commission had reported, the announcement that there was a possibility of the Southern Railway terminus crossing the river created an entirely new situation. The opportunity for a vastly greater improvement was opened up. But no effort was made to ensure that each step forward should bring the maximum of good to all the interests concerned. Prejudices were created, vested interests involved, and when at last a distinguished town-planner and architect was given a chance, there was little left to do but round a pavement and mould a cornice.

And this same reason which is at the root of the defects in the present Bill also hampers its critics in the production of alternatives. No scheme perfect in all its details can spring fully armed from the brains of town-planners. They too need the willing cooperation, not only of some, but of all the other interests; and in its absence can only bring forward suggestions which, however good, must needs contain at least minor imperfections. But when one such alternative, besides its other attractions, can demonstrate a saving of some millions of pounds, it is reasonable to state that with this money in hand such imperfections, if they exist, can be overcome. You, Sir, published details of this scheme on July 30, 1929.

It has been said that traffic requirements are so urgent and immediate that they must overrule all town-planning considerations, however regrettable that may be. But it is a fact that at least a year can be saved from the time necessary to complete the scheme in the Bill, and this will more than offset the time needed for reconsideration. Admittedly traffic is of great importance; but are the other issues involved fully realized? This is no question of vistas and aesthetics alone, but the condemnation of a central London area (which might rival Kingsway) to a permanent condition of poverty and slums, which will be perpetuated by the impossibility of moving the brand-new terminus to be created. Are the Lambeth slums not only to last indefinitely, but to be vitiated by murky road tunnels? What has happened to all the eagerness for slum-clearance? The Ministry of Health is just as vitally concerned as that of Transport.

I would appeal to you, Sir, and to all other prominent leaders of opinion, to drive home the main contention, which is unanswerable except by evasion: that this great development of almost unparalleled importance to London's future shall receive adequate consideration in all its aspects.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. D. CAROE.

WILLS IN FRANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Readers who are not familiar with French law may care to have these few remarks to supplement the paragraph in your issue of February 11 in regard to the impounding of General Forbes's will. As a matter of law there is nothing unusual in the nature of the proceeding related in that paragraph, although it may very well be that the situation was not properly explained to Mrs. Forbes.

French law provides that seals may be placed on the effects of the deceased by any one claiming a share in his estate, by any creditor, or, in the absence of the surviving husband and wife or of the heirs, by persons residing with the deceased. Furthermore, in the absence of the heirs, the *juge de paix* may affix the seals of his own proper motion. The fact that Major-General Forbes was a prominent person and that he died in an hotel would of itself in the eyes of French officials suffice to justify the opposition of seals. The fact that no mention of seals is contained in your paragraph suggests they were not actually affixed, because, as your paragraph suggests, there was nothing upon which they could be affixed. The delivery of the will is only an incident of the affixing of seals. It is the duty of the *juge de paix* to inquire for a will, and if one is found it is his duty to hand it to the President of the Court for identification and ultimate deposit in the office of a notary, which are the formalities substantially equivalent to an English probate.

Mrs. Forbes was informed that the will so deposited could not be returned, which is true, but what she apparently was not informed of was that the deposit of the will in no wise hinders its probate in England, for it is a long-established practice of the Court of Probate that, where probate has been granted by a foreign court, an English grant can be made upon a duly authenticated copy of the will. In some instances I have known probate obtained upon a photographic copy of the will.

There is no ground whatever for indignation in this proceeding, substantially speaking, and the comment which it has raised is misdirected only because apparently the authorities failed to inform Mrs. Forbes of the true nature of the proceedings and of her rights as regards the will.

I am, &c.,
OLIVER E. BODINGTON.
6, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, Feb. 14.

DEMONSTRATION CARS

USE OF TRADE PLATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is a good deal of talk in these days in regard to the restrictions under which the motor industry is operating in this country at the present time, and we would desire to draw your attention to the undernoted case.

We recently had occasion to send down a 32-seater demonstration omnibus from our Willesden depôt to our Cardiff office, on limited trade number plates. The driver was proceeding to Cardiff, where he was to receive instructions in regard to the number of trials which were to be carried out, strictly in accordance with the regulations laid down dealing with the use of limited trade number plates. In the printed form dealing with this matter the regulations provided that these plates can be used

"for test or trial for the benefit of a prospective purchaser; for proceeding at the instance of a prospective purchaser to any place for the purpose of such test or trial; or for returning after such test or trial."

Our driver was stopped by a policeman and was subsequently brought before the magistrates at Fairford, Gloucestershire, where he was fined £5 for an alleged offence. In the usual form which the driver is compelled to carry, it was stated that the driver was proceeding "on demonstration."

Apparently we have been fined for describing the vehicle as proceeding "on demonstration" instead of "for test or trial." We leave your readers to draw their own conclusions in regard to the action of the magistrates in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. YOUNG, Director, Albion Motor Car Company, Limited.
Bank-buildings, 20, Kingsway, W.C.2, Feb. 15.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All honour to the associations which provide playing fields for the young and healthy, but will no one plead for the old and delicate, who are unorganized but very numerous? Even if the whole of Hyde Park were cut up into football grounds, surely the teams using them would represent but a fraction of the population of the immediate neighbourhood.

It is considered selfish of the old to complain of being defrauded of their rights, are not even football players or bowlers sometimes ill? In these days of living in flats, how is fresh air to be had for convalescents except in the parks? How many have even a back garden or a doorstep to sit on? A short distance by omnibus takes thousands to Hyde Park who have neither private cars nor strength to battle with the crowds in going to and from the real country. For them grass to walk or sit upon is of untold value, and especially on the fringes of the park; but how much grass will be left between the barracks and the Albert Memorial when next summer comes? A bare space, such as may be seen in Battersea Park, will be not only an eyesore to all passers-by, but completely useless to every one.

If Mr. Lansbury wishes to please the greatest number per acre, I suggest that he should tend the grass with the utmost care and permit a supply of low chairs, suitable for tired backs and limbs.

Yours obediently,
ELEANOR M. C. STAPLETON.
12, Observatory-gardens, Kensington, W.8, Feb. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your efforts to preserve the amenities of the parks are much appreciated. May I suggest a point that seems to have been overlooked by your correspondents—namely, that at most four people can play tennis and 22 or 30 can play football at one time. The consequence would be that the enjoyment of such parts of the park as were set aside for games would be sacrificed for the benefit of the few privileged persons or organizations that could manage to arrange for the use of the courts or fields, and in a few years' time prescriptive rights might be claimed by a few cliques that had managed to oust unorganized individuals from the enjoyment of the games in the park. By all means let the children play there as heretofore, but let there be no permanent disfigurements.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK BECKER.
24, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Feb. 13.

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that 14 men met in a room in King-street, Manchester, and passed a resolution asking that the safeguarding duties should not be repealed; but if he is going to take 14 only as representing the altered state of opinion in Lancashire then I am afraid he is misleading himself.

As a director of several important companies, cotton and art silk, I am meeting week by week the leading people in the textile trade, and I can assure him that there are very few business men in Lancashire, no matter what their opinions on economic subjects generally (I have not any myself), who do not think that this would be a most inopportune time to remove these duties. The trade has accommodated itself to the duties, and if a change were brought about it would be a year or two before it could accommodate itself to new conditions.

There is one opinion in relation to these duties in Lancashire, and I believe in the country at large, on which there is absolute unanimity, and that is that we should know now what is going to be done about them. This is not an ordinary Budget secret. Surely the Chancellor knows enough about business to realize that nothing is worse than uncertainty. I can assure him as a merchant that no one will buy a piece of goods—art silk, silk, lace, &c.—affected by these duties, if they can help it, until they know one way or another. The result is that men and women are being thrown out of employment and businesses are being ruined, all because the Chancellor has some red-tape idea that he must do the correct thing in keeping with precedent. One would expect this from some aristocratic die-hard, not from one professing progressive ideas.

I have been a free-trader all my life, but the artificial conditions under which we are living to-day, with the most highly protected labour market in the world and the irksome conditions imposed by Mr. Snowden's friends, have made me rather doubt whether something has not gone loose between theory and practice. What has made me further doubt is the proposed tariff truce. If free trade is all that we have claimed for it why have a tariff truce? "Go on with your tariffs," says the free-trader of the old days; "the more you put on the better for us." I wonder.

I am, &c.,
JOHN B. WALKER.
69, Kensington-court, W.8.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow us to bring to the notice of those of your readers who are interested in the economic and social aspects of history the work of the Economic History Society? The society was founded in 1926, under the presidency of the late Sir William J. Ashley, for the purpose of promoting the study and teaching of economic history. With this object, it issues the *Economic History Review* and other publications of interest to students and teachers of the subject. A special effort is made by the editors of the *Review* to render it of practical service to teachers of economic history in schools and universities, and for this purpose to secure that all sides of the subject are adequately represented in it. Among the contributors to it have been the late Sir William Ashley, the late Professor George Unwin, Professor W. S. Holdsworth, Professor H. Pirenne, Professor See, Professor Sombart, Sir William H. Beveridge, Professor Gras, Mr. J. L. Hammond, Mr. G. N. Clark, Mr. C. H. K. Marten, Professor Rostovtzeff, and Professor Kosminsky. In addition to the *Review*, the society issues from time to time special publications which are likely to be of use to teachers of economic history. Among those which have already appeared are "The Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850," by Dr. Eileen Power, and "Air Photography and Economic History," by E. Cecil Curwen, and a reprint of Mun's "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade."

Members of the society are entitled to receive the *Economic History Review*, approximately 192 pages, free of charge, and other publications of the society free or at a reduced price. Those desiring to join the society should forward one year's subscription (10s. 6d.) or a life membership fee (£6 6s.) to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. L. Gray, 20, Mecklenburgh-square, London, W.C.1.

W. R. SCOTT, President.
J. H. CLAPHAM, Vice-President.
J. A. WHITE, Hon. Treasurer.
The Economic History Society.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS

CONFIDENCE IN THE PACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Prime Minister, in his reply to Mr. Baldwin on February 13, connected the reduction in cruisers with the Pact of Paris with the powerful support of which "we feel justified in looking forward to a period in which armed conflicts need not be expected."

May I point out that occasions have occurred in which expectations of peace, founded upon a current political situation, have been sadly disappointed; though those expectations were entertained by men no less versed in foreign affairs, no less peace-loving, and hardly less sagacious than his Majesty's Ministers of to-day?

No man wished more for peace than Pitt. His whole policy of the reconstruction of finance, the great work to which he was devoted, demanded peace. In his Budget speech of February 17, 1792, he demanded a reduction in the British naval and military expenditure because

unquestionably there never was a time in the history of this country when from the situation in Europe we might more reasonably expect 15 years of peace than we may at the present moment.

Almost exactly 12 months later (February 1, 1793) the war began which lasted for over 20 years.

On July 5, 1870, Mr. Hammond, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, proved an equally unfortunate prophet when he assured Lord Granville that he had never in his long experience known so great a lull in foreign affairs. Six weeks later, on July 19, the Franco-Prussian War began.

We may not look on Lord North as a very sagacious man, nevertheless he held the reins of power. In 1772 he urged a reduction in the naval expenditure, justifying it on the same argument of "improbability." Writing to the First Lord on September 5, 1772, he said:—

I do not recollect to have seen a more pacific appearance of affairs than there is at this moment . . . . This is the time, if ever there was a time, for a reasonable and judicious economy. . . Great peace establishments will, if we do not take care, prove our ruin.

For these reasons he insisted upon a reduction in naval expenditure. True, he did not reduce the number of the ships as our present Ministers propose, but he rendered them ineffective by not furnishing the supplies which would enable them to be maintained in an effective condition. The losses and catastrophes of the war of 1775-1783 were the aftermath of his prophecy and policy.

Finally, is it not within our recollection that similar sentiments were expressed, to justify a severe reduction in the naval expenditure, in the Spring of 1914, by a British Minister?

The Pact of Paris may indeed give a more "powerful support for Peace" than existed in these earlier instances. But we cannot discover, in the vast increases in naval expenditure of other nations, in the creation of navies which before hardly existed, any evidence of confidence in the Pact as a means of preventing war. Their doctrine would seem to be "Put your trust in the Pact, but keep your powder dry." Ours, on the other hand, is to damp our powder; for no one imagines for a moment that with the attenuated force of heavy cruisers which is now proposed it would be within the bounds of practical possibilities to defend the sea communications of the Empire.

Yours, &c.,
HISTORICUS.
February 15.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AMENITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may interest your readers to know that the Council for the Preservation of Rural England have for a long time been anxious to establish a branch of their society in Buckinghamshire, and that a small committee has been at work with this object in view. As Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cottesloe will be its president, and it is intended to invite the leading landowners and influential residents in the county to become vice-presidents. The scheme is nearly complete and a public meeting will be held (probably early in April) to inaugurate the new branch.

Faithfully yours,
ALEX. H. GORDON.
Stratton Croft, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, Feb. 13.

A BIRD SANCTUARY IN ROMNEY MARSH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In 1928 the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds purchased an 18-acre meadow in Romney Marsh, Kent, as the nucleus of a bird sanctuary; the farmer-landowner, who is a life-long zealous bird-protector, has now become willing to sell the additional land needed for the completion of the reserve, and will continue to guard the sanctuary as an authorized watcher of the R.S.P.B.

In the interest of some of the rarer British marsh birds, and of winter bird visitors, it is highly desirable that this land should be acquired. The whole will form a magnificent, compact sanctuary, comprising open water, stretches of mud, beds of reeds and rushes, and also a considerable area of grass, part of which may well be continued as pasture, and being of peculiar value, would bring in a steady revenue. To enable the purchase to be made, a sum of about £4,000 is needed.

For years garganey, shoveller, and other duck have regularly visited this ground; innumerable waders, such as ruffs and reeves, black-tailed godwit and whimbrel, rest here on migration, and in winter it is the haunt of grey geese and many other wildfowl.

There are various "protected areas" in Great Britain where the killing of any bird is illegal throughout the year, but such areas depend upon the continuous assent of councils and landowners, and may any day cease to be. The desire of the R.S.P.B. is to provide for all time a summer and winter sanctuary for all species, and especially for waterfowl and waders, which have at present little peace from the time of their arrival in this country, or from the cessation of close time in September. Happily the land is remote from roads, and is not easy of access owing to the broad ditches by which it is intersected.

In launching this endeavour the society is responding to a definite requisition. The International Conference on the protection of migratory wildfowl, held in 1927 at the Foreign Office under the chairmanship of Lord Ullswater, recommended the reservation in all countries of certain areas as feeding sanctuaries, the need of such for ducks and waders having been emphasized in a preliminary report. The effort of the R.S.P.B. is the first attempt in this country to act upon the recommendation of the Conference. Moreover, such an area in such a part of Kent will be of the greatest interest, not only to ornithologists, but also to botanists, on account of the rare water plants growing in the dykes and marshes. Probably no more ideal bird sanctuary could be found in any of the marshes of south-east England, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds therefore appeals to all bird lovers, and to all who are interested in the preservation of both fauna and flora, to assist in procuring this land.

Yours faithfully,
WINIFRED PORTLAND, President.
GREY OF FALLODON, Vice-President.
BUXTON, Hon. Treasurer.
MONTAGU SHARPE, Chairman of Council.
E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, Chairman of Watchers Committee.
FRANK E. LEMON, Hon. Secretary.
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 82, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

The followers of science generally will also deplore the attitude of the Soviet towards religion, and the methods of dealing with this question where physical means are taken to stop belief, which is an intellectual attribute. The whole attitude of science to-day is directed towards freedom of belief. For it is evident that each human being is entitled to form and hold opinions concernig the origin of things and the existence of a Higher Power in control. It is now reasonably certain that science deals only, and then imperfectly, with the material universe. It cannot deny the existence of a controlling force. Nor can the Soviet.—Mr. W. P. DREAPER, Hampstead Heath, N.W.3.

ECONOMICS IN WHITEHALL

Sir William Beveridge, in the course of his letter, rightly points out that the primary function of the newly appointed Economic Advisory Board is to act in the capacity of a central advisory body in attempting to solve the many and diversified economic problems with which this country is confronted. Surely "Econax" has failed to realize that the distinguishing feature of this organization is the direct contact which is being established between permanent officials and leaders of commerce and industry—that is the *raison d'être* for its establishment. The cooperation of the members of the Board with all the existing Government institutions, which "Econax" mentions, will be helpful, as well as necessary, and the "pooling" of the knowledge and experience of the official economists and statisticians—whose work is more or less specialized in nature—as well as the assistance and advice of the representatives of finance and commerce should prove to be of inestimable value in the pursuit of the important work with which the Economic Board has been delegated.—Mr. BARNETT SAMUEL, 14, Perceval-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE TALLEST BARRISTER

To the best of my recollection, my old schoolfellow at Westminster, William Cowell Davies (the Chancery Law reporter) at school certainly stood 6ft. 7in. in his socks, and at Lincoln's Inn was known as "Long Davies." As I knew both Davies and Coward well, I have no hesitation in saying that Davies, owing to his spare figure, gave a greater impression of height than Coward.—Mr. E. HARROW RYDE, 45, Russell-square, W.C.1.

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

The present Exhibition at Burlington House is a great and unique opportunity for the lovers of art to view some of the masterpieces of the world, but their enjoyment is modified owing to some hundreds of people who think that the proper way to appreciate a picture is to smell it. These persons quite block out the lower lines, and you see them with their headgear rubbing against the pictures. If a space of about two feet deep could be roped off, it would add to the general comfort and save much irritation.—Mr. HARRY PLOWMAN, 23, Steele's-road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

It is very much to be hoped that those inhabitants of the Isle of Purbeck who are opposing the further "opening up" of their beautiful district by the construction of a bridge across the mouth of Poole Harbour will receive support from the general public. The coast between Swanage and Lulworth Cove is one of the loveliest parts of the south coast and one of the few which are hitherto unspoilt and where the walker can get away from motor-cars and omnibuses. Studland is not what it was, because of the ferry over the harbour; but Corfe Castle and the Purbeck Hills are still more or less inviolate. Is no part of the south of England to be kept safe from commercial development?—Mr. J. L. ETTY, 28, East St. Helen's, Abingdon, Berks.

THE LATE DEAN OF LINCOLN

During the whole of the time he held the Deanery of Lincoln Dr. Fry was an active member of the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, and a year ago he consented to become its vice-chairman, as well as chairman of the newly-formed temperance committee. As chairman of the latter committee he drew up eight months ago a list of men who were willing to give addresses on temperance in the diocese, and included his own name in that list. "I am prepared to go, as far as time will allow me," he said to the committee, "to any parish, however small, in Lincolnshire, and address any organization on temperance." In view of his great age and of the heavy demands that were then being made upon his time and energy in connexion with the Cathedral Repair Fund, these words made a deep and a lasting impression on the members of the committee.—The REV. T. E. MEURIG-DAVIES, Great Carlton Vicarage, Louth, Lincs.

NUMBERED ROADS

There are evidently those who appreciate the numbered roads and those who do not. My personal grievance against this new plan is that the numbers have taken the place of the mileage figures. For those who want to get from one end of England to the other as quickly as possible the numbers are evidently a help. Others, like myself, prefer to know places by their names, and we therefore like to know, when we come to the signposts, how many miles we are away from them. One of your correspondents points out that the numbers enable him to cross the roads at a higher speed than would otherwise be possible. Is this not a very good reason against having the roads numbered so clearly?—The HON. MRS. POLLOCK, Longdown Cottage, Sandhurst, Berks.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

Perhaps the bicycle trade may be of service to despondent farmers. The following advertisement was in a local paper in the West Indies:—"Bicycles for Sale. All Good Milkers."—Mr. L. L. FERARD, 42, Stratford-road, Kensington, W.8.

REGULATIONS IN THE PARKS

Mr. Sisley complains that dogs must be on the leash in St. James's Park, and "this even applies to the railed-in asphalt path over the suspension bridge," as a few dogs may have invaded the flower beds. Also "the keepers have ample powers to deal with the owners." This order was given two years ago, not only to protect the flower beds but also to prevent dogs chasing the wild fowl and scratching up the turf. The Office of Works cannot provide keepers to guard all the flower beds or prevent dogs from entering the park at each end of the bridge. The Green Park of over 50 acres is not a hundred yards away, where there is no restriction.—Mr. H. RICARDO, Union Club.

DIRTY CARS

Fancy our having dirty cars in Great Britain. We, who have always prided ourselves on the cleanliness of our autos, are deteriorating sadly, judging by the number of filthy machines seen daily parked round the squares of London. Of course, in the United States cars do not expect to be cleaned. In fact they never appear to be washed from the day they are born until they go to the scrap heap. They are a sorry sight. May I, a woman who has seen motors more or less all over the world, make a solemn protest and suggest that our chauffeurs and owner-drivers should keep up their well-earned reputation of running clean cars over our roads, which are the best roads in the world.—Mrs. ALEC-TWEEDIE, Devonshire House, Mayfair.

MINERS' HOURS

I have just read with interest the statement of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries, which appears in your issue of the 13th inst. I entirely agree with their statement. I also strongly support the view that, if there is to be any reduction of the number of hours in the pit of a coalminer, it should be on the basis of 90 hours a fortnight. This would give some flexibility to the arrangement of working time. I should like to say that I have had 60 years' experience as a mining engineer, colliery manager, and colliery director.—Mr. ARNOLD LUPTON, 7, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

"QUESTIONNAIRE"

The correspondence respecting this word recalls a saying of Sir James Murray, which I have not seen in print and which may be worth recording. It was in the earlier days of the New English Dictionary, and in the course of a lecture he referred to the word "renaissance." After touching on the facial acrobatics which most people found necessary in attempts to deliver it in French, he exclaimed: "Why don't they say *renussans* and have done with it?" This is on the same sound and sensible lines which Sir Sidney Low advocates in his letter to you; and an adjacent column bears him out. The word "repertory," used in Mr. Granville-Barker's article, has of late superseded "repertoire," which, unless memory plays me false, at one time was the accepted rendering. The practical utility of the older word in English has revived it, and "repertory" seems likely to illustrate again the survival of the fitter. The views of Mr. H. W. Fowler in his "Modern English Usage" on the use and pronunciation of the French words now finding a home in our language seem to reduce the question to the basis of common sense, to which happily the British generally gravitate. The correspondence in your columns cannot fail to assist in establishing a desirable standard.—Mr. BURDUS REDYOND, 19, Summerhill-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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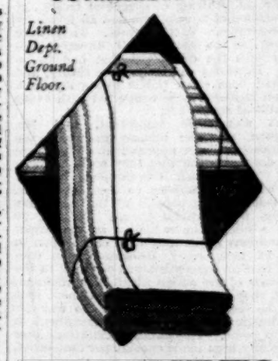

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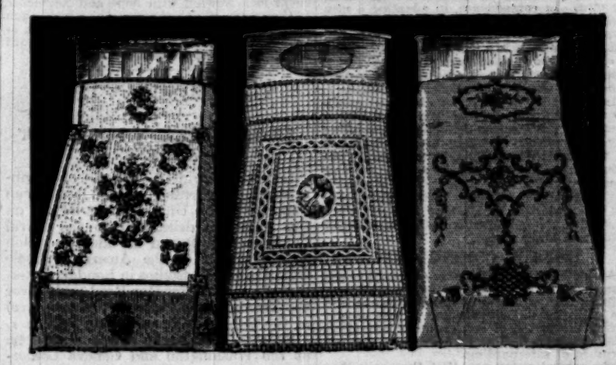

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MARMOT TIES, very handsome stoles for Spring wear. In Sable dyed Marmot. They are lined ruched Crêpe de Chine and represent exceptional value. Price each £4.10.0, less 20% off your Bill Price £3.12

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BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

OPENING AT OLYMPIA TO-DAY

APPEAL BY CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER

The British Industries Fair will be opened at Olympia this morning, and will continue until the last day of this month. Trade buyers will be admitted daily, except on Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the general public can visit the Fair on payment after 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday and after 4 o'clock on other days. The heavy industries section of the Fair will be held over the same period as the Olympia display at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

The Fair, suitably housed this year in a building which, enlarged and improved and offering modern services, will make the many stalls more accessible, will show to buyers from all parts of the world the latest products of the manufacturers within the Empire. Only British firms are permitted to exhibit and no exhibitor may show articles other than those of his own manufacture. Direct comparison with foreign products is for this reason not feasible, but thousands of visitors familiar with what is being done in other countries will be able to appraise the degree of success obtained in meeting and challenging foreign competition in various markets.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The Fair in recent years has offered increasing refutation of the idea that our manufacturers are lacking in enterprise and adaptability, and the stands at Olympia to-day will show many new developments which should lead to an increase of exports. The exhibits cover a very wide range. Among the articles eligible for inclusion in the London section are cutlery, jewelry, glassware, china, paper, stationery, printing, fancy goods of many kinds, leather goods, toys and games, sports goods—in which Great Britain excels—scientific and optical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, photographic apparatus, wireless apparatus, musical instruments, furniture, chemicals, drugs, perfumery, food-stuffs, confectionery, tobacco, and textiles, including artificial silk.

The Department of Overseas Trade has installed a special inquiry office at the Fair and visitors are invited to apply for any trade information they require. An officer of the Department is also attached to each section of the Fair to furnish information as to suitable British sources of supply to visitors who may experience difficulty in obtaining the goods they require and to give any other assistance which buyers may need. Interpreters will be in attendance and their services are available without charge.

For overseas buyers there is a special club situated near to the entrance in the main hall, and the Rotary Club of London has organized an office and reception room for Rotarians at the Hammersmith-road entrance to the small hall.

MR. SNOWDEN'S LETTER

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has addressed a letter from the Treasury to chambers of commerce and trade associations throughout the country asking them to help the Government to make this a record year for business at the British Industries Fair.

"The Department of Overseas Trade," he states, "with the cooperation of its representatives throughout the world, has done its best to ensure a good attendance of foreign buyers at the Fair, and it is hoped by this means to secure a large amount of export business. It is, however, of equal importance that the merchants who buy for the home markets should, wherever possible, make their purchases at the Fair.

"I am sure we can rely on the cordial cooperation of your chamber to help in every possible way to make the Fair a great success, which will give a much-needed stimulus to the export of British goods. I am making a special appeal this year in view of the importance of the crisis through which the country is passing, as I know of no better way of improving the financial position and remedying the unemployment situation than by increasing the output of British manufactures."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, has written to county and municipal authorities expressing the hope of the Government that they will ascertain whether their requirements for the coming year can be supplied through their normal purchasing channels by the firms exhibiting in the Fair. In the interests of British manufacturers and the success of the Fair he suggests that the councils might give a lead to the ratepayers whom they represent.

GOVERNMENT TRADING

£5,800,000 LOST ON ZINC CONCENTRATES

The accounts and balance-sheets of trading or commercial services conducted by Government Departments for the year ended March 31, 1929, together with the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report, are published (H.M. Stationery Office, 51, price 2s. 6d. net).

The account for the British Industries Fair (London section) reflects the continued expansion of the Fair, notably by increased expenditure under the heads of new building works, installation and decoration, and heating. The first of these heads included an outlay of £5,000 in respect of additional accommodation required; the second included expenditure on the improvement of the general amenities amounting to £3,510, which was met from the proceeds of a special increase in the rent charged for space; while the extra cost of heating was due to the increased accommodation and the extreme severity of the weather. Publicity expenses, amounting to £23,774 16s. 3d., were again reimbursed from a special grant of £25,000 provided in the Estimates of the Department of Overseas Trade. Contrary to anticipation, says the Comptroller, the whole of the increase in expenditure was not made good by increased receipts, and excluding the publicity expenses the profit on the Fair amounted only to £169 11s. 9d., as compared with a profit of £5,119 9s. 3d. realized on the previous Fair.

The cash receipts during the year on the Farm Settlement accounts totalled £45,058, and the payments £54,432, the latter including £8,328 for capital and £3,500 in respect of income-tax on the Sutton Bridge estate, the date of payment having been advanced at the request of the Inland Revenue authorities.

With regard to the National Stud and Farm, Tully, Co. Kildare, the report states that after making the necessary charges for insurance, interest on capital, depreciation, headquarters and other overhead expenses, there was a net profit of £12,655 7s. 8d. on the year's working. The profit was mainly attributable to satisfactory sales of bloodstock.

Purchases of zinc concentrates during the year amounted to £1,196,485, an average of £4 5s. 11d. a ton. Sales realized £1,068,797, or £3 1s. per ton. "The reserve of £750,000 provided at March 31, 1925, to meet losses upon the sale of stocks in hand, has been retained in the accounts," states the report. "The ultimate loss on contracts entered into with the smelters will be much greater. The loss during the year amounted to £1,133,389, or to £3 4s. 8d. per ton on concentrates sold during that period. Of this 12s. 4d. per ton represents interest on advances charged to the account during the year. The loss of £4,667,299 17s. 6d. at March 31, 1928, has since been increased to £5,800,688 16s. 4d."

IDEALISM AND REALITY IN INDIA

PROFESSOR S. RADAKRISHNAN, George V. Professor of Mental and Moral Science at the University of Calcutta, speaking at the annual meeting of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Gower-street, said that the responsibility of his young hearers on return to their motherland would be very great. The power of the educated classes could be exercised for good or for evil. He begged them to cultivate and maintain the outlook of the scholar and not to be the victims of noisy propaganda. They were much given in India to holding conferences and congresses and passing resolutions without taking them seriously. What was the good of passing a resolution in favour of independence and then going out for a dance? He felt that the weakness of their country was the divorce between aspiration and effort. They must combine with their idealism a sense of reality. He found in various parts of India that, in this condition of affairs, those whom he had known in youthful days as great idealists were turned into hardened cynics.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOLS

REMOVAL SUGGESTIONS

In the near future matters affecting the two schools in the City owned by the Corporation of London are likely to come under review.

The City of London School for Girls in Carmelite-street is unhappily situated, and for a considerable period it has been realized at Guildhall that the question will have to be taken in hand seriously. Indeed, some years ago the present Lord Mayor, Sir William Waterlow, was inclined to advocate removal to Dulwich, where a site could have been secured in connexion with the Dulwich College foundation. At that time, however, the Common Council were disinclined to listen, the feeling being very strong that a City site was an essential part of the scheme of the founder to provide a girls' school on the same lines as the City of London School for Boys.

With the passing of the years the demand for more spacious surroundings has increased; while City traffic on the one hand and the departure of middle-class parents from central London to more distant fields has emphasized the need for removal.

Miss Bugby, the headmistress, in her last report, had the courage to write:—

"We manage to achieve results comparable with those of other schools more favourably placed, but the serious aspect is that, whereas examination results are known and appreciated in the educational world, the general public is better able to appreciate a building and a site. . . . The general public knows the Boys' School. It is there on a commanding site for all the world to see. . . . I am persuaded that if this school had well-equipped and well-placed buildings such as the Boys' School possesses it would become a really great school. . . . I cannot bear to envisage the possibility that in the years to come it may have ceased to be."

That report was presented just as the Common Council was rising. The Schools Committee has now been re-appointed under a new chairman, and the matter thus opened seems likely to assume very large aspects indeed.

THE CHARTERHOUSE SITE

While the headmistress of the girls' school is thus pressing for new and commanding premises, it so happens that the Merchant Taylors' School is preparing to remove from its site of three-and-a-half acres at the Charterhouse to Moor Park, Hertfordshire. It is fairly well known that the site of the City of London Boys' School, which occupies "the commanding site" of over one-and-a-half acre on the Embankment, could be disposed of to advantage. There is undoubtedly room in the quiet and seclusion of Charterhouse-square for both the boys' and the girls' City of London Schools; but the transfer would mean a property deal of some magnitude and very expensive building schemes.

The main building of the Merchant Taylors' School does not compare with the City of London Boys' School on the Embankment, and the Corporation will be faced in any consideration of the subject with that fact—a very expensive consideration. Yet the relative values of the two sites are so far apart that there is room for negotiation. The three and a half acres, which would give everything necessary for the two schools at the Charterhouse, are, apart from consideration of buildings, of far less value than the one and a half acre on the Embankment.

Officially, the Corporation and Guildhall officials refuse to say a word on the subject. But the problem is not being neglected by any means, and astute minds are engaged in an endeavour to find a basis for preliminary overtures.

FOOD VALUE OF MILK

EXPERIMENT WITH 10,000 LANARK CHILDREN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, FEB. 16

An experiment in which 10,000 Lanarkshire school children will take part will be started to-morrow by the Lanarkshire Education Authority. The experiment, which will extend over four months, has a double object. It is intended to test the food values for growing children of the higher grades of milk, and at the same time incidentally to help to ameliorate the distress prevalent in the mining areas in the county.

Each day at 11 a.m. 5,000 pupils will receive a special ration of three quarters of a pint of raw grade A milk and another 5,000 will receive a similar quantity of pasteurized milk. Periodically the weights and measurements of the children will be taken, and in order to obtain comparisons the weights and measurements of 1,000 other children who have not been so treated will be taken.

One-third of the children who have been selected to receive the milk ration will come from distressed homes, but the other two-thirds will come from homes where the father is in employment. The cost of the experiment is estimated at £9,000, but none of this will fall on the ratepayers. Five thousand pounds is being contributed by the Empire Marketing Board, £2,000 comes from the balance of the Scottish Miners' Distress Fund, and the remainder from other outside sources. Some time ago Glasgow Education Authority carried through a similar experiment, but on a much smaller scale.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AND PRAYER

BAMPTON LECTURER AND TYPES OF WORSHIP

THE REV. L. W. GRENSTED, Fellow of University College, Oxford, gave the third of his series of Bampton Lectures yesterday in the University Church, his subject being "Faith and Worship."

He discussed the recent psychological attempts to explain faith away, and said that its central importance for religion rested on its character as a personal attitude, akin to love, and that it was something far more than a mere acceptance of creeds. The psychologists had often regarded it as something childish, akin to suggestibility and credulity. In the same way prayer had been held to be no more than a form of autosuggestion. But these explanations broke down when the real nature of suggestion was considered, since this too was seen to be dependent on personal relationships. The lecturer pointed to the facts of hypnosis, as the extreme case of suggestion. Here the whole process depended upon a close personal relationship set up between the hypnotist and the person hypnotized. And thus the attempt to explain faith and prayer in this way led directly to the conclusion that their very existence, as facts of human life, depended upon a reality, personal in character. But this was simply the religious hypothesis of the existence of God.

MARGARET-STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Margaret-street Hospital for Consumption the MAYOR of MARYLEBONE said that the collectors would have to make great efforts to maintain the contributions during 1930. This would be a very trying and difficult year for all charitable institutions.

Mr. F. M. ELGOOD, chairman of the executive committee, in presenting the reports, said that there were 9,000 attendances at the out-patients' department, and preventive work among children had been most satisfactory. Lady Boyton was thanked for her munificent gift of complete X-ray equipment for the Fairlight Sanatorium in memory of her husband, Sir James Boyton, who was for many years president of the hospital. The financial report showed a small deficit, and Mr. Elgood warned the collectors that when the Ministry of Pensions grants ceased (and they had already been reduced by a half) more difficulty would be experienced in maintaining a good financial position.

SENTENCE AFTER SURRENDER

HARRY WILLIAM HART, formerly secretary of the Herefordshire General Hospital, was sentenced by MR. JUSTICE BRANSON, at the Herefordshire Assizes, on Saturday, to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, after having pleaded "Guilty" to five counts charging him with defalcations amounting to £193, forging a receipt for £78, and making false entries on counterfoils of other receipts. Hart, who was formerly a hospital official at Birmingham and Exeter, went to Ontario when a warrant was issued for his arrest, but returned after four months, and surrendered to the police. Prosecuting counsel said the frauds were very clumsy, and defending counsel said Hart had got into difficulty through living beyond his means.

NORBURY PARK

SURREY COUNCIL AND PRESERVATION

SALE TEMPORARILY AVERTED

A movement is on foot to save Norbury Park, one of the loveliest stretches of parkland in the Home Counties, from the speculative builder. A threat of immediate sale of the estate for development has been temporarily averted by a member of the Surrey County Council, who, by securing an option on the property, has assumed personal responsibility for its purchase for £85,000; and the lately-formed Town Planning Committee of the council has prepared a memorandum sug-

gesting that the council shall secure control of the estate, by purchase or otherwise. This memorandum will come before the Finance Committee to-morrow.

Norbury Park is in the parishes of Fetcham and Mickleham, and lies between Leatherhead and Dorking, on the opposite side of the valley to Box Hill and Mickleham Downs. Part of it is well wooded with large forest trees, and the upper slopes afford magnificent views. The most notable feature of the park, however, is a famous grove of ancient yews, known as the Druid's Grove, some of which are said to have been standing at Domesday. The mansion, situated on the plateau at the top of the park, has interesting associations. Fanny Burney, the diarist, who was married to General d'Arblay in the little church of Mickleham, was a great friend of the Locks, who lived at Norbury Park. Here many of the distinguished *émigrés* from the French Revolution often met, among them Mme. de Staël, Talleyrand, Narbonne, and the Duc de Broglie.

The Mid-Surrey Regional Town Planning Committee, in the report which it issued 15 months ago, recommended that some 500 acres of Norbury Park, including the banks of the Mole, should be scheduled for preservation as a private or public open space. The committee wrote:—

> A sluggish and somewhat uninteresting stream as far as Brockham, the Mole then follows a most picturesque course at the foot of Box Hill, and reaches perhaps the zenith of its beauty under the wonderful hanging woods at Norbury Park, which should, together with the Druids' Grove, be preserved at all costs.

The full extent of the estate is about 1,340 acres, and the scheme, which, it is hoped, will be submitted to the county council at its budget meeting on March 4, will probably provide for the disposal of outlying portions.

The park belonged to Mr. Leonard Salomons—to whom the public owes the preservation of Box Hill—until his death. It is known that had he lived a little longer Mr. Salomons would have taken steps to ensure the permanent preservation of the whole of Norbury Park. The present owner is Sir Edward Mountain, chairman and managing director of the Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Company.

SAVING A KENT WOODLAND

PURCHASE OF 75 ACRES

A piece of woodland which for centuries has provided a picturesque environment for the Church of St. Edmund the King, Kingsdown, near Sevenoaks, has lately been in danger of destruction. Kingsdown, through which runs the main London and Folkestone road, is rapidly changing in character. Land once devoted to agriculture is being divided into building plots, and dwellings of various types are being built on the countryside. This transformation is now attracting the attention of experts in town planning who hope to exercise some influence in the development of estates in the district.

But residents in Kingsdown have lately been seriously concerned with the fate of the wood in the heart of which stands their small, ancient church. This church was given to the monks of Rochester by Henry I., but in part it is stated to be of earlier date. It contains a well preserved wall painting depicting the story of Cain and Abel, the date of which has been placed by some authorities as 1050. Near this is a small window of Tudor brickwork, and in the north windows is some 14th-century glass. A massive square tower is built entirely of undressed flint without any brick or stones in the quoins. In the churchyard are two yew trees the size of which immediately attracts attention. The trunk of one is about 30ft. in circumference and the other is only a few feet smaller.

The woodland surrounding the church contains oak, birch, beech, and yew trees, and covers 75 acres, through which there are public paths leading to the church. Land in close proximity has been planned as building sites, and last year the wood itself was for sale. The rector, the Rev. F. W. Warland, immediately started a movement to save it from the builder, and he had the support of the Bishop and the Dean of Rochester. The only means of saving it was by the purchase of the whole acreage. The sum required was £1,600, a large amount to be raised in Kingsdown, which is described as a poor parish.

The rector now announces that the wood has been saved, the whole acreage having been acquired by means of a loan. He also points out that although the wood will be preserved the loan which has enabled the purchase to be carried out must be repaid. An appeal has, therefore, been issued for subscriptions to help "in preserving one more beauty spot in the county of Kent and one within 21 miles of London Bridge." This is signed by the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of Rochester, the Archdeacon of Rochester, the Archdeacon of Tonbridge, the chairman of the Kent Education Committee, and the rector. Sums amounting to about £100 have been promised and further subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. F. W. Warland, Kingsdown Rectory, Sevenoaks.

FEWER MEN IN SHIPYARDS

MR. J. HILL ON RATIONALIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, in his report for February states that at the end of January the union had 9,698 members unemployed, as compared with 10,026 at the end of 1929. Commenting on the fact that half a million tons more shipbuilding was under construction than in the early part of 1929 he considers that a continuous improvement in employment may be expected for some months to come.

Mr. Hill adds that it would be interesting if they could have a complete return of work turned out by their members as it would show the ever-increasing value of the work to the amount of wages paid for the work. In 1921 the tonnage built was 1,538,052 and the number of men employed was 229,379, while in 1929 the tonnage at 1,580,254 was slightly higher, but the number of men employed was only 156,938.

"The difference of output of warships is not available," he continues, "but the fact remains that our output per man is increasing year by year, and as a consequence everyone is being squeezed out except the strongest and most efficient. In 1921 the registered number of men in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry (employed and unemployed) was 358,278. In 1929 this number had dropped to 204,613." Mr. Hill adds the observation that this is a bit of the rationalization which they were told was going to solve the question of unemployment.

Summonses against the BLAENAVON COMPANY, LIMITED, F. KEMP CARTWRIGHT, agent, and WILLIAM LEWISON, colliery manager, for alleged breaches of the Coal Mines Act and regulations arising out of the Milfraen colliery explosion on July 10 last, in which nine miners lost their lives, were adjourned at Pontypool on Saturday until March 6 and 7.

SEARCH FOR HULL TRAWLER

RETURN OF H.M.S. ROSEMARY FROM THE ARCTIC

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 16

H.M.S. Rosemary, a fishery protection vessel, has returned to Portsmouth to give leave to her crew after a search of over 2,000 miles in Arctic seas for the missing Hull trawler St. Louis.

The Rosemary was finishing her patrol on the Murmansk coast when she received from the Admiralty wireless orders to join with H.M.S. Harebell in searching for the St. Louis, which left Hull on January 8 for the northern fishing grounds off Bear Island. The vessel has not been heard of since, and she is believed to have been lost with her crew. The Harebell and the Rosemary met about 30 miles off North Cape and searched to within 100 miles of the permanent ice barrier, going farther into the Arctic than any British warships had been since the middle of last century. The search was continued down to Lerwick, and the Rosemary and Harebell were joined by the Boyne, Dee, and Spey.

The patrol met with very bad weather at times and the snowfall was so blinding that it was impossible to see from one end of the Rosemary to the other. The whole ship was covered with ice, which was so heavy that it bent the berthing stanchions.

ALLEGED THEFTS OF LETTERS

CHEQUE FORGERY CHARGE

Detective-sergeant Sharp, of Scotland Yard, giving evidence at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday in a case in which four men were charged separately with stealing letters, stated that the police had been keeping observation on a gang of suspected letter thieves, and were going to suggest a charge of conspiracy.

The four men before the Magistrate were JOHN NOONAN, 39, labourer, of Highbury, JOHN THOMPSON, 29, bookmaker's clerk, FRED MCLAUGHLIN, 35, painter, and FREDERICK HOLLYMAN, 34, of no fixed abode. In the cases of Noonan and Hollyman it was alleged that the former went to 73, Great Portland-street, and the latter to the G.W.R. office in Tottenham Court-road, placed a newspaper folded lengthwise under the door, made a sweeping movement with it, and withdrew a letter each. In both cases after the letters had been opened and examined they were thrown away, but were recovered by detectives. In the two other cases the prisoners when arrested had papers on them which it was alleged had been taken from letters. They dropped them on the ground.

The prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

At Bow-street Police Court on Saturday JOHN JACKSON, 32, engineer, of Arlington-street, Islington, was remanded, before Mr. Fry, on charges of uttering a forged cheque drawn by Sir John Kennaway, feloniously receiving a statement of account belonging to Lord Hambleden, and attempting to obtain money by false pretences from the Royal Bank of Scotland (Drummond's branch), Charing Cross. Bail in £200 was allowed.

Mr. Frank Powell, prosecuting, said that on February 4 Sir John Kennaway posted a cheque for £1 12s. to his tailors, Messrs. Haldane, Pugh, and Binnie, Cork-street, Piccadilly. Three days later Jackson presented the cheque at Drummond's Bank, with the amount altered to £90 12s. He told the cashier he came from the tailors, and in proof of this showed him a statement of account which the firm had sent to Lord Hambleden. Jackson was detained for inquiries and was later given into custody.

It was clear, said Mr. Powell, that someone had abstracted letters from Messrs. Haldane's letter-box. One of these letters contained the statement of account which Jackson produced at the bank and a cheque for £54 which Lord Hambleden had posted to Messrs. Haldane, but the cheque had disappeared. When charged Jackson said that a man he worked for sent him to the bank to get the cheque cashed.

Liverpool Corporation has placed a third repeat order with John Thornycroft, and Co. for 40 six-cylinder six-wheeled omnibus chassis.

ROUND THE SHOPS

NEW COLOURS FOR THE SPRING

The fashion charts for the spring are in many lovely new pastel colours, and also in clear colours, both for day and evening. Manufacturers are faced with the difficulty of naming these colours each year as fashions change, and the new materials take tones different from the fabrics of the period before the invention of jersey, hopsack, stockinette, and other loosely woven cloths, and before there were so many mixtures of silk and wool and artificial silk whose texture gave different colour results in the dyeing.

Now the old colour names cannot be used to describe new tones, and others have to be found. The moods of nature and the colours of the sky have supplied inspiration to one of the new charts. Even these have proved insufficient, however, and fruits and farm produce have been called upon. Such descriptions as golden-melon, lemon-rind, butter-yellow, Spanish-brown, hacienda, and Valencia-red appear in the new lists, and are encouraging as forecasts of what will be worn in the bright days of spring.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, are beginning a Fabric Week to-day, when there will be a display of all the new materials, woollens, silks, artificial silks, cottons, and lingerie fabrics. The firm have drawn up a spring colour chart, indicating the colours and tones which will be in favour in the coming month. These colours are arranged under such headings as "Shades of the Sea," "Shades of Gold," "Shades of the South," "Shades of the Dawn," "Shades of Heaven," and neutral shades. Pastel colours will be important for day and evening. New woollens cover a range of light-weight tweeds; jersey fabrics, friska-tweeds, hopsacks, wool de Chines, Angora jersey, flecked materials, and suitings. The silks are of great beauty, and include coating silks such as marocain embroidered in small dots, printed mousselines in new patterns, printed crêpe de Chines, dyed shantung, and new satins. Every day mannequins will display the new materials made up in suitable frocks.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have in their model gown department advance collections of spring models from famous Paris houses, as well as dresses designed by their own artiste and copies of models. There are new models from Patou, Lucien Lelong, Vionnet, Lucile Paray, and other well-known dress designers. Evening ensembles showing the fashion for the matching short coat are in distinguished designs; one in green marocain is charming, cut on flowing simple lines.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, will end their special prices for orders for advance spring models on Febrpary 22, and it is essential for those who wish to take advantage of these prices to place their orders in the next few days. Furs, charming wraps and coats in silk, velours, tweeds, and other materials, "wetorphine" coats, tailor-mades, blouses, millinery, and lingerie are included in this special offer.

WHITELEY'S, Westbourne-grove, in an effort to promote in a practical way the sales of Home and Empire products, have organized an Empire Week in cooperation with the Trade Commissioners of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire Marketing Board. There will be an exhibition of representative displays from all parts of the Empire, which will be opened this morning by Sir William Crawford.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have a selection of attractive frocks for day and evening wear in their six-guinea department. There are lace dresses with smartly made short coats, which show the new waistline and the fitting hip, and are in rich patterns and good colours. In georgette there are pretty frocks, with bolero effects for evening, made on simple clinging lines and with long skirts. The popularity of skating has called for special suits for the rinks, and attractive outfits in good colours, with full skirts, can be obtained at this moderate price.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are making a most seasonable offer in their fur department. Twenty per cent. will be taken off the price of every fur garment bought during this week. There will be no special price tickets, but the same marked prices will remain and the reductions will be made when the article is purchased. This is a very big reduction on seasonable goods and should be appreciated by those who neglected to buy their furs before the cold weather set in.

THE ROVER "METEOR"

A NEW MODEL

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The new Rover, known as the "Meteor," has a six-cylinder engine of 20 nominal horse-power and a four-speed twin-top gear-box. As a genuine Weymann saloon it costs only £398.

To some extent the chassis resembles the two-litre Rover, but advantage has been taken of the latest ideas. The aim has been to meet overseas requirements with an engine of sufficient capacity, easy change gear, reasonable dimensions, not too high gearing, and a moderate price. The six-cylinder engine is of 72 and 105 mm., making the capacity 2,580cc. The machine is taxable here at £20 a year, but the brake horse-power at 3,600 r.p.m. is stated to be 60. The valves are overhead, and are worked by pushrods, the pistons are of aluminium, and the camshaft is driven by chain. One oil filler under the bonnet serves for the lubrication of the engine, clutch, and gear-box—a plan which saves an owner-driver trouble. There are four large main bearings, and the crankshaft has a Lanchester vibration damper at the front end. The clutch bearings are automatically lubricated and the clutch which forms a unit with the engine and gear-box has cork inserts to help progressiveness in taking up loads. The cam steering provides a light action, and the gear-box has a quiet third. The gear ratios on the four forward speeds are 5.3, 7.69, 11.24, and 20.09 to 1. The propeller-shaft is enclosed in a torque tube and the shaft rightly has a steadying bearing mid-way. Final drive is by spiral bevel. The four-wheel brakes are worked by pedal; the back brakes only can be applied by hand lever. The suspension is half-elliptical and works with hydraulic shock absorbers. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 9ft. 10in., 4ft. 8in., and 9in. The chassis suitable for the limousine body has a wheelbase 1ft. longer—namely, 10ft. 10in. The equipment includes thermostatic control of the water temperature, electric dippers for the head lamps, a positive pump for the carburettor feed, and chromium plating. The makers put the highest speed at about 75 miles an hour, and acceleration on top gear from 10 to 30 miles an hour in under 10sec.

The prices of the "Meteor" two- and four-seated tourers are £380 and £390 respectively; of the "Regal" model of Weymann saloon, £440; of the sportsman's saloon and sportsman's coupé, £398 each, or £440 for the "Regal" models, which have additional equipment; while the coachbuilt saloon and the limousine cost £438 and £495, or as "Regal" models, £480 and £537. The prices of the Light Six and 10-25 h.p. four-cylinder models remain the same, but there is a new four-door saloon body on the Light Six chassis. The prices of the two-litre Rover, however, have been reduced and the fabric saloon now costs £368, the sportsman's saloon £368 also, the coachbuilt saloon £408, and the limousine £485; in all four the "Regal" models are rather more.

MORLEY COLLEGE

MUSIC AND ART FOR WORKING MEN

Students of Morley College for Working Men and Women, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E., held their annual dinner at the college on Saturday evening. PROFESSOR GRAHAM WALLAS, the president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, who proposed the toast of "The College," said that it had developed out of the Old Vic Music-hall. In 1924 the college started on its own career and left the Old Vic to carry on another career equally illustrious. Both the college and the theatre were embodiments of a great ideal which sought to deal with the problem arising from the immense growth of wealth and the complexity of civilization existing at the beginning of the 19th century. From that period grew the movement for giving to working people knowledge of the sort that they wanted—knowledge of Shakespeare and music and art.

The PRESIDENT briefly responded.

LADY ASTOR, M.P., submitted the toast of "The Staff and Students."

Mr. A. S. COLLINGRIDGE, who replied, said that the college had on its books the names of 2,700 men and women students.

Mr. G. R. STRAUSS, M.P., acknowledged the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Mrs. EVA A. HUBBACK, the principal.

News in Brief

Through the Belfast Fund, raised as a thanksgiving for the King's recovery, over £2,727 has been given to local hospitals.

Postal orders, stamps, and £90 in cash were stolen from the sub-post-office in Midanddterrace, Victoria-road, Acton, on Friday night.

Mr. Elliott Seabrooke's picture, "Bank of Trees," in his exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, has been bought by the Contemporary Art Society.

Cardiff City Council has decided to confer the honorary freedom of the city upon Alderman Sir Illtyd Thomas and Alderman H. M. Thompson.

Eight nurses of the Woking Hospital who have contracted diphtheria have been removed to Guildford Isolation Hospital. The Woking Hospital has been temporarily closed.

The Allotments Organizations Society and the National Union of Allotment Holders decided on Saturday to amalgamate under the name of the National Allotments Society.

The Mayor of Bedford (Alderman S. B. Morling), who has made a flight in the R 101, will present a gift of plate from the town to the officers of the airship on February 26.

Mr. David Cant, 22, an assistant architect, died in Arbroath Infirmary on Saturday from injuries received through falling 35ft. from the roof of a building in course of construction.

Sir Stanley Machin, who filled the office some years ago, has been elected Master of the Fruiterers' Company. The new Wardens are Mr. Noel W. Richardson and Mr. George Monro.

Miss Ella Wootton, of Kingswear, South Devon, who was "Queen" at the railwaymen's centenary celebrations at Liverpool five years ago, was married in Kingswear Church on Saturday to Mr. W. W. Gill, builder, of Dartmouth.

Dr. Seager Thomas, senior police surgeon, who examined the human bones found in a trunk in a Southampton contractor's yard, said on Saturday that the bones were a haphazard collection, and had been buried a long time.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Government of Burma invite applications for various appointments in the engineering branch of the Burma Provincial Marine Service. (p. 3)

The annual general meeting of the Corporation of King George's Fund for Sailors will be held at the Mansion House on February 24. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Miss Bertha Frech, of 16, Pelham-crescent, London, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

Oceanic and African art pieces or collections are wanted for a museum. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 40 tons of paint mixed for use. (p. 1)

Notice is given that the annual general meetings of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution and the Artists' Orphan Fund will be held in London on February 26. (p. 3)

THE LONDON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT ON SIZE OF CLASSES

Mr. J. C. BUCKLEY, president of the London Teachers' Association, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the association at the Memorial Hall, London, on Saturday, said that the teachers of this country had too long been asked to achieve the impossible. Frequently housed in buildings unworthy of the name of schools, faced with classes of over 50 scholars and supplied with inadequate and insufficient equipment, they had been expected to work educational miracles. The schools of the future should have a teacher for every class, plus one supernumerary. This would allow practical work to be taken in half-classes, for practical work with classes of 40 was impracticable nonsense.

Miss C. J. ROBINSON said that by far the greater number of boys and girls leaving London schools entered occupations which were in no way safeguarded, and one of the best ways of improving the conditions of these young people would be to get the school-leaving age raised. A large percentage of the young people at evening schools were obtaining further education at the expense of their health.

THE FORD TUDOR SALOON

VALUE *far above the* PRICE

THE robust strength of the Ford car is derived from Ford engineering and from British materials manufactured in England by British workmen.

In designing the Ford car, expense was set aside as a criterion, as Ford methods had long since discovered how to level prices by means of Ford production.

With the handicap of expense removed, the Ford organization set about combining sturdiness, speed, comfort, safety and beauty in the Ford car.

New use of fine materials.

Although many of these qualities are obvious from a brief acquaintance with the car, others are produced from causes that are hidden from all but the microscope—as, for example, the uses of fine steel.

In 1905 the Ford organization made use of a new alloy that multiplied the tensile strength of steel by three. In the new car this development is carried further.

More than forty different kinds of steel are used, each for the part to which it can add new strength and durability.

For dependable long life.

This proper use of fine steel contributes to reliability on the road, to strength and safety at all speeds, and to long and useful life.

Such engineering policies carried throughout the car and the painstaking care to all details of comfort and economy give to the Ford car a value far above the price.

Ford Motor Company Limited is one of the leading industrial organizations in Great Britain and a large employer of skilled labour.

Plans were perfected in 1911 to make the Ford car entirely in England. Progress has been continuous, and the present beautiful model is practically all made in England by British workmen.

Demand for the Ford throughout the British Isles calls for larger production. At Dagenham, on the Thames, Europe's largest motor car works is now being built — the Ford works of the future. This modern plant is expected to employ 20,000 men.

There are Ford dealers throughout Britain, each a specialist in helping Ford owners to enjoy safe, dependable motoring over an increasing period of years.

Ford

FORD MOTOR CO. LIMITED
London & Manchester

LINCOLN FORD FORDSON

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

AN EXCITING LIFE

By CALLISTHENES

We in this House are not among those who think it a proof of superiority to find nothing exciting. The finest work is done in a state of excitement, controlled, perhaps concealed, but deep. We more than half agree with the aphorism that man is of no use till he is excited.

We like to see the men and women around us here show a touch of excitement in their work. It usually means it will be good work. It means they are enjoying it. We find life in this Store at every time of the year has excitement in it.

There is excitement in the mere pace of modern business. Getting things done quickly is always more exciting than getting them done slowly—and there is nothing about modern business that we in this House love more than its speed. We find it exciting to think that the pace is increasing, and that ten years hence we shall look back at the business of to-day as the old days of calm and leisureliness.

There is excitement in the arrival at nine o'clock and the first sight of the sales slips giving yesterday's results. There is the excitement of seeing if the merchandise we have bought in Bradford, Manchester, or Birmingham looks as well in our own departments as it did in the manufacturer's showrooms. There is the excitement of seeing whether the public agree with us in our opinion of the attractiveness of the merchandise.

These are permanent excitements, but each week brings its own special excitements.

Just at present we are excited about our plans for Birthday Week next month, and also, though it may surprise the public, about our plans for next Christmas.

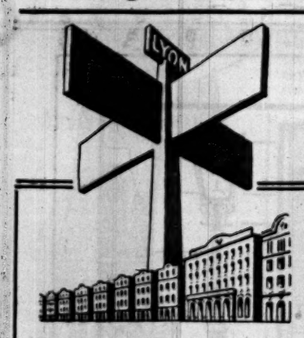
There is the new Aeroplane Department of Selfridge's which we are busy organizing. There are decisions to be taken about filling in the two light-wells in the Eastern Section of our Building, what consequent departmental rearrangements are to be made, what Sections are most fitted to take advantage of the extra available space.

We find it exciting to see from our windows the building going up next door and the others near by, and to know that all this growth is making our end of Oxford Street literally the most important shopping centre in the World.

There is also the seasonal excitement of trying to guess what the Chancellor of the Exchequer will do in the Budget, for whatever affects British industry and commerce affects this Store.

Nor are these excitements confined to those in administrative positions. They can be shared by every member of the Organization, for we here are a team and it is the experiences of the team which are exciting.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF LYONS

March 3-16, 1930

Agricultural Machine Week

March 11-16

Reserve Your Hotel Accommodation

Ask for the booklet, "Acheteurs" ("Buyers"), containing practical information for a trip to Lyons

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700 pages - 12 French francs

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The aristocrat of drinking waters

Perrier

HASTINGS MUSIC FESTIVAL

A four-days festival, for which the Municipal Orchestra has been enlarged to 60 players, will be held at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, from February 26 to March 1. Mr. Basil Cameron is the director of the festival and will conduct all the concerts, except that on the Saturday afternoon, when Sir Henry Wood will conduct a Wagner programme with Mme. Tatiana Makushina as the singer. Other soloists include Mr. Arthur Rubinstein, Mr. Walter Widdop, Miss Isolde Menges, Mr. Cyril Scott, Miss Harriet Cohen, and Mr. Gaspar Cassado. The festival will conclude with a performance of *Merrie England*.

Music This Week and Week-End Concerts will be found on page 21

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

TWO AMERICAN PLAYS

Mr. Basil Dean's next production will be an American comedy entitled *Wealthy and Wise*, which will be produced at the New Theatre some time next week, in succession to *A Symphony in Two Flats*, which will be withdrawn on Saturday. The new comedy is the work of two American authors, Miss Eleanor Chilton and Mr. Herbert Agar. In the cast are Miss Mary Newcomb and Mr. Athole Stewart. Another American drama, to be produced at the Royalty Theatre on March 10, is *Appearances*, by Mr. Garland Anderson, a negro.

At the Aldwych Theatre to-morrow will be produced a new farce by Mr. Ben Travers entitled *A Night Like This*. It will be the eighth successive farce in which Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn have appeared at the Aldwych, and the sixth that Mr. Travers has written. On Thursday Mr. Julian Wylie will present a new musical comedy called *Here Comes the Bride*, by Messrs. R. P. Weston and Bert Lee, with music by Mr. Arthur Schwartz. This will be produced at the Piccadilly Theatre, with Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mr. Clifford Mollison, Mr. Richard Dolman, Miss Vera Bryer, and Miss Jean Colin in the cast.

The first performance of Mr. Cyril Campion's new play, *Watch Beverley*, will take place at the Q Theatre this evening, when the cast will include Mr. Arthur Margetson and Miss Mercia Swinburne. On Friday a new play by Mr. Henry Stace, entitled *The Member for Turvington*, will be produced at the Players' Theatre. The story deals with a politician who sacrifices his private life for the sake of his public work—a careerist, who in the end is made to realize that professional success is useless without happiness and contentment at home. The principal parts will be played by Miss Sibyl Jane, Miss Elana Aherne, Mr. Charles Pack, and Mr. Reginald Tippet.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE

The new subscription theatre scheme, under the name of "The 1930 Players," will begin its first season this week at the Century Theatre, Archer-street, with a new play by Miss Elizabeth Baker entitled *Penelope Forgives*; performances will be given on Friday and Saturday, with a *matinée* also on the second day. Miss Baker will be remembered as the author of *Chains* and, more recently, of *Bert's Girl*. The cast includes Mr. Richard Caldicott, Miss Margaret Swallow, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Mary Casson, and Miss Helen Trevelyan.

Miss Sybil Thorndike will make her second appearance on the variety stage at the Coliseum to-day, when she will appear in a new sketch by Mr. H. C. G. Stevens entitled *To Meet the King*. Other contributors to the programme include Miss Zaidee Jackson, in negro songs and spirituals; the 16 Foster Girls, and Mr. Victor André. At the Palladium are Mr. Will Hay, Miss Mabel Russell, and Toto, the clown; and at the Victoria Palace Miss Dora Maughan and the Jovers.

The Grafton Theatre, which is an old cinema in Tottenham Court-road transformed, will open early in May with some new features in construction and policy. There will be an apron stage with two shallow steps leading into the auditorium, which rises steeply in tiers to a promenade at the back. On one side a series of bays will run the whole length of the theatre, in which standing room will also be provided. It is a small theatre, but it will be open to the public at low prices. The actors will be a permanent professional company, with an understudy company of beginners and students; and their performances will, like a music-hall show, be a series of items, except that serious plays lasting about an hour will be given, as well as shorter turns.

The final performance of the pantomime *The Sleeping Beauty* will be given at Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday evening, March 1. It will be followed by a musical version of Dumas's play *The Three Musketeers*, in which Mr. Dennis King, an English actor, who has achieved much success in America, will play the part of D'Artagnan. The 100th performance of *The School for Scandal* at the Kingsway Theatre will be reached on Wednesday; and the 175th performance of *The Apple Cart* will be given at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow.

The company engaged by Marie Rambert for her special dance *matinée* on Tuesday, February 25, at 3 p.m., at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, will include Mr. Harold Turner, Mr. Frederick Ashton, Miss Diana Gould, and Mr. William Chappell.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*Watch Beverley*, Q; *To Meet the King*, Coliseum.
TO-MORROW.—*A Night Like This*, Aldwych.
THURSDAY.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.
FRIDAY.—*The Member for Turvington*, Players'.

MARLOWE SOCIETY

'KING HENRY IV.,' PART II., AT CAMBRIDGE

Shakespeare has a great reputation for inscrutability, but nowhere does he so much deserve it as in his English histories, and even among these perhaps nowhere so much as in this play. For it is a play which implies nothing; there are no problems of individual psychology, and the morals of it, however unsatisfactory, are conventional and simple. It is not a play upon which anyone can exercise his intelligence, and one may even suspect that Shakespeare did not wish to be particularly intelligent in it. For he seems to be at pains not to explore his characters or to scrutinize their motives. Everyone has detested the ending where Falstaff is turned off by the new king, and everyone has disliked the treachery by which the king's enemies are overcome. But we dislike these actions because they are only public and not private morality, and the whole play is about public morality. "Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds, but Harry Harry," has a fine ring of English good sense and freedom about it, but beyond this point none of the characters can go. And who would expect the author of *Hamlet* to have written a play about the English constitution in which there is no hint of a contrast between sound policy and the complexity of private motives, either in the governors or the governed?

It is not often that the Marlowe Society undertakes such a play as this, and one may well have wondered what they would make of this sound and marvellously well-written play in which no character dare venture from the limits strictly defined by the poet without being in danger of destroying the whole play. For the Marlowe Society has always sought to use its intelligence upon plays, to interpret and to make a just comment. But if one was in doubt of their success it was because one had forgotten how very sound the Marlowe Society is. And on Saturday night they showed themselves admirably capable of omitting all criticism and applying themselves strictly to the business of the play. The king and princes had the harder part, since it is scarcely possible to interpret them. What life they have subsists only in their words. But the Marlowe Society has always made a great point of speaking verse well, and the Lord Chief Justice, the Prince of Wales, and, above all, Henry IV.—no names of actors are allowed in these performances—were dignified public men, who fortunately were the mouthpieces of poetry perfectly spoken.

Nothing more was needed, for if the verse did no more than glorify them without changing them, it was not for the actors to attempt any alteration. But the play does contain some private individuals, though these can only escape from public position by being rogues. It is hard to say whether Falstaff is ever meant to be a criticism of the grand view of history. But though he may be so when he speaks of honour in the first part of *Henry IV.*, there is nothing of this in the second part, and this Falstaff was probably right not to take the character as one of any complexity. He looked the part and was the part, but about what the part might be he clearly had no theories. But Shallow seemed to be a different kind of character, and was, in a singularly brilliant performance, taken as such. Quavering, boring, and charming he provided a shrewd, if sufficiently cryptic, comment on the dignity of history.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION

The draft constitution of the British Actors' Equity Association has been circulated to a large number of members of the theatrical profession. Chiefly insisting on the need of unity to improve the status of artists, the memorandum sets out further objects, one of which is "to acquire and hold a theatre and offices for housing theatrical societies, and to manage and carry on theatrical companies." The proposals have been drawn up by an advisory committee, which includes Dame May Whitty, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, Mr. Brian Aherne, Mr. Fisher White, Mr. Lewin Mannering, Mr. Bromley Davenport, and Mr. Coulson Gilmour. In principles and methods the British Equity, if the forecast is approved, will be modelled on the Actors' Equity Association, already powerful in America.

ARTS THEATRE

"DAS BLAUE VOM HIMMEL"

By HANS CHLUMBERG

Frau Karoline	ENID PRICE-HILL
Der Bühnenmeister	LEO DE POKORNY
Der Regisseur	GERALD COOPER
Der Kassierer	CHARLES LANSTONE
Der Dramaturg	GUY FERRAN-BOULTON
Dr. Friedrich Eberlin	GEORGE MERRITT
Frau Gabriele Eberlin	MINNIE BLAGDEN
Kajetan von Rana	TRISTAN RAWSON

In narrative this extravaganza may seem empty, brittle, abstract, and highly complex, but in the theatre its action is delightfully clear and amusing in its absurdity. Here once more the stage of the play within the play occupies the whole of the stage, and the mimic audience is identified with the real audience. The curtain rises on a producer and his staff who have been deprived by a blunder on the notice board of all their actors. Rather than dismiss us, his audience, he proposes that we should furnish the stage with actors and a play. In every man there is one good novel. There should be at least one good play in every audience. There is no resisting his blandishments. Up steps Dr. Friederich Eberlin, a prosperous lawyer whose complacency the author has elaborated with most delicate, humorous strokes of character, and the fun is soon in full swing.

With him goes his shy, resentful wife, suffering agonies of shame because she has the wit to perceive what a fool her husband is making of himself. It is arranged that they shall show an image of their married life. But the producer, whose mind is in some ways representative of all producers, demands the usual three—husband, wife, and lover. His appeal for a lover provokes lively competition among us, but Herr Raina, setting all other applicants on one side, secures the part. Herr Rana, as the delighted producer divines, is no stranger to the lady. He proves himself to be an admirable actor. His love-making impresses the husband, who condescends to encourage a fellow-artist; but still more deeply does it impress Gabriele, who responds to it (when her husband is off the stage) with beautiful ardour. This is the situation, amusingly if somewhat deliberately developed, on which the play makes its quite successful appeal. The trick played by the producer upon his cast in order to bring the piece to its appropriately cynical conclusion is ingenious and satisfying. It is ingenious because it enables Gabriele to remain on the stage and yet to arrange a meeting with Herr Rana outside the play within the play; and it is satisfying because artificiality is of the essence of the piece. It was brilliantly played by the members of Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre. Miss Minnie Blagden's Gabriele was wonderfully balanced throughout the afternoon on the knife-edge of comedy and those who found their German somewhat rusty might almost have followed the subtleties of the dialogue by keeping their eyes upon her face. Mr. George Merritt's husband was delightful in its quiet humour, and Mr. Gerald Cooper, as the ingenious producer, and Mr. Tristan Rawson, as the lover, were all, surely, that the real producer, Mr. Michael Orme, could have wished.

THE VENTURERS SOCIETY

"CAMILLE IN ROARING CAMP"

By THOMAS WOOD STEVENS

It is impossible not to think that the Venturers Society—and the Venturers Society produce these plays on those Sunday nights which are usually so redolent of sophistication—might have done better at the Strand Theatre last night than to have fallen back on the agreeable Hammersmith tradition of poking 20th-century fun at 19th-century plays and manners. The poking is easy, and, when there are Miss Margaret Bannerman, Miss Sara Allgood, and Mr. Leslie Mitchell to help, it cannot fail to be, to a certain mild extent, entertaining, but there were many times last night when one could heartily wish that Miss Bannerman would stop giving a broad caricature of a bad actress playing a great part and would attempt for a daring and, as some people would say, sententious moment, to give *La Dame* a chance to live an authentic life in a world of uproarious parody. In Camille's dying moments Miss Bannerman showed, for a few seconds, the tendency Mr. Belloc showed in his death scene in *Emmanuel Burden* and nearly let sincerity get the better of her, but those reprehensible seconds soon passed and the audience had the chance to roar its loudest as a comic and intoxicated clergyman was pushed on to perform the marriage rites that the morality of Roaring Camp in 1849 insisted on with all the force of pointed revolvers.

The morality of Roaring Camp, indeed, played a big part in the intentions of the author, Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens, and, it may be added, in the enjoyment of the audience, for *Camille in Roaring Camp* was played, not before the people at the Strand Theatre, but before the rough but good diamonds of a Sierra mining town. No need, then, for Miss Bannerman to match to the footlights as she declaimed some irreproachable sentiments about love; she had simply to look towards the right, or, indeed, the left, of her small, impromptu stage and cowboy hats would be raised and an approving and adoring growl would reward her. This cowboy audience, in which Miss Vera Pearce, Mr. Ben Welden, who produced the play, and Mr. Harold B. Meade prominently figured, together with a son", Miss Allgood sung unaccompanied, were, to some, the saving graces of an evening that was too much a repetition and not sufficiently an inspiration or an amusement.

THE CAMARGO SOCIETY

ORGANIZATION FOR FOSTERING THE BALLET

Mme. ADELINE GENÉE presided last evening at the first dinner of the Camargo Society, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. After the loyal toast, Mme. Adeline Genée proposed a silent tribute to the memory of the late Serge Diaghileff, whose association with the ballet, she said, would never be forgotten.

Proposing the toast of "The Camargo Society," SIR HERBERT MORGAN said that it was named after the great danseuse, Camargo, who was one of the first emancipators of women, by insisting in her time in dancing in short skirts. Mr. EDWIN EVANS responded to the toast.

Explaining the objects of the Camargo Society, Mr. Evans said it was not created to take the place of Diaghileff or to carry on the Diaghileff Ballet. That phase was definitely ended by the death of its most commanding figure. For the present there was no suggestion of running a season, but only of periodical productions on Sunday evenings and Monday afternoons. As there was no existing organization for the production of ballet the society could eventually transfer a successful production to the regular stage without encroaching upon any vested interest. Its constitution debarred it from making a profit for distribution, but not from earning money to spend in the furtherance of its objects. October had been chosen as the month for the first production.

Mme. LYDIA LOPOKOVA proposed the toast of "The Guests" and Mr. FRANK S. N. ISITT responded. Mr. P. J. S. RICHARDSON submitted the toast of "The Chairman."

Among others present were:—

Mme. Karsavina, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Keynes, Miss Phyllis Bedells, Mme. Anna Ludmilla, Sir Paul Dukes, Mme. Bambert, Lady Westmorland, Princess Astafieva, Mr. Gustav Holst, Miss Imogen Holst, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Kroustchkoff, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Sargent, Miss Vacani, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, and M. Vladimir Polunin.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Playing at the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus will be continued this week. One item will be played at each hour, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The programme is as follows:—

To-day.—"Prelude" (Gebruers).
To-morrow.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Wednesday.—"Their Evening Bells."
Thursday.—"Minuet" (Bach).
Friday.—"Musette" (Bach).
Saturday.—"Changes" on 10 bells.

CARNERA WINS AGAIN

MEMPHIS (TENN.), Feb. 14.—Carnera won again this evening, against Sigman, a boxer from South Carolina, in about half a round after landing nine blows, the last of which knocked Sigman out of the ring and he was counted out.—*Reuter.*

DIALECT PLAY AT GRASMERE

SUCCESS OF "LAD'S LOVE"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AMBLESIDE, FEB. 16

The dales folk of the village of Grasmere produced another of their dialect plays in the village hall on Saturday. This year's play, *Lad's Love*, a drama of Westmorland village life in four acts, is the 11th dialect play from the pen of Mrs. Rawnsley, widow of Canon Rawnsley, and will be performed for a week.

Since 1900, except during the War years, dialect plays have been given at this village, where acting has become a tradition, and grandchildren of the first performers now take part. The play is, indeed, a genuine communal effort. This year some 22 villagers of ages from four to 60 appear on the stage; others lend old oak furniture and other antiques for interior scenes, or lend dresses; others serve as officials. The work is done voluntarily, and the amount raised (£200 last year) goes to charity. But the most important benefit from the yearly play is perhaps its effect of making the local dialect honoured. Here at Grasmere one sees the reproduction of simple Westmorland dale life and hears the dialect spoken as purely as possible. Mrs. Rawnsley spares no pains, when arranging her material, in ensuring that phrasing, expressions and rhymes are correct, and a philologist would find much interest in tracing Scandinavian and other influences in the speech.

Lad's Love is the simple story of Joseph Birkett, a farmer's son, who 25 years ago had been thwarted in a love affair by his strict and stubborn father. All those years, until his father died, he had harboured a grudge against those who had in any way helped his father to thwart him, and accordingly when he became master of Brackenrigg Farm he dismissed Aaron the farm-hand, because he witnessed his father's signature, and Jenny, a servant, because she was Aaron's niece. They are replaced by Dave Dickinson, his favourite nephew, and a strange girl, Kitty Ash. Joseph now conceives the idea of leaving all his property to Dave if he can bring about a wedding between Dave and Bel Wright, daughter of his nearest neighbour. But Dave loves Kitty Ash, and Bel, too, has a secret understanding with Miles Mason, Dave's n'er-do-well cousin, so that Joseph's planning comes to naught. Then Kitty, who is the cause of his difficulties, turns out to be the daughter of his former sweetheart, Mary Morrison, who had married one of Joseph's schoolmates, and, to cap the tale, Mary herself, now a widow, arrives a little later to persuade Joseph of the error of his stubbornness and to reawaken his former love.

All the players, from the child of four years upwards, acted excellently and fully upheld the traditions. Notable among them were Mr. Harry Hodgson, who has for many years taken part in these plays, as Joseph Birkett, Mrs. J. Smith as a housekeeper, Mr. R. Coward as Dave Dickinson, and Mrs. Thexton as Kitty Ash. *Lad's Love* is a homely play and sparkles with brightness and humour.

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL

FIRST CHOICE OF WORKS

A first choice of works to be given at the 210th meeting of the Three Choirs, to be held at Hereford from September 7 to 12 next, is issued. It includes much that has been given at recent festivals, with, however, one notable omission. It is not proposed to give Mendelssohn's *Elijah* this year. This oratorio has been given annually at the Three Choirs Festivals ever since its first performance there in 1848, with only two exceptions. At Hereford in 1852 Mendelssohn's *St. Paul* took the place of *Elijah*; at Worcester in 1875 oratorios were excluded altogether from the festival scheme.

The list announced for this year is as follows:—

Apostles, Elgar; *Dream of Gerontius*, Elgar; Sancta Civitas, Vaughan-Williams; *Parsifal* (Finale Act I.), Wagner; Mass in B minor, Bach; new work for orchestra, Vaughan-Williams; Christmas Mystery, Wolfram; Psalmus Hungaricus, Kodaly; The Birth of Christ, Armstrong Gibbs (new choral work); Symphony, Elgar; Symphony, Brahms; Symphony, Haydn; new work for orchestra, Sumsion; pianoforte concerto, Mozart (probably); *Messiah*, Handel.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. To-morrow, at 8. Subs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. 1st Mat., Fri.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
by "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) NIGHTLY, at 8.
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES. CLAIRE EAMES. ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion. Violet Vanbrugh.
Joyce Kennedy. Arthur Wontner. Miles Malleson.
D. A. Clarke-Smith. Morris Harvey. Lawrence Hanray.

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY	DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER	EMMA HAIG

The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.30.
Box Office Open 10 till 10. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVG., 7.45. MATS. WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1ST.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
RETURN OF MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15
THE GONDOLIERS.

Tues., at 8.15	PRINCESS IDA
Wed., 2.30 and 8.15	COX & BOX & PINAFORE
Thurs., at 8.15	THE MIKADO
Fri., at 8.15	PATIENCE
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15	IOLANTHE

THEATRES (continued)

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
LAST WEEK.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Wed., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY, ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matz., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Weeks.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"ABUNDANCE OF GOOD THINGS."—*M. Advertiser.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7611.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 2012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—*Morning Post.*

NEW. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Last Week.)
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy.
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.

Claude Hulbert.	Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith.	Kate Cutler.
Robert Nainby.	
SYDNEY HOWARD.	

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4508.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
THURS. NEXT, at 8. Subs. Evgs., 8.15.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.

CLIFFORD MOLLISON	EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN	RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Bronett, Howell, Harrer and Naldi.	

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Cam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE. . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"A BETTER STORY THAN 'THE FARMER'S WIFE' . . . YOU COULD NOT WISH A FIER BETTER ACTED THAN THIS WAS BY THE LEADING PLAYERS."—*Morning Post.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*

HEATHER THATCHER	W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS	AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED. SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3040.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach, J. Fisher White, D. A. Clarke-Smith.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night and Wed., Fri., 7.30. Mats., Thurs., at 2. Sat., 2.30.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30.
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer.*

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., 8.30 prompt. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.

OWEN NARES	CATHLEEN NESBITT
ALFRED DRAYTON	GORDON HARKER
GILLIAN LIND	NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM. Charing Cross. (Temple Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
SYBIL THORNDIKE & CO.; HOUSTON SISTERS; PHYLLIS DARE & CO.; SOBOLEWSKI TROUPE; LAWKOWSKY & WASSILOWA; OLSEN'S SEA LIONS; ZAIDEE JACKSON; 16 FOSTER GIRLS; HOWARD ROGERS; VICTOR ANDRE; British Movietone News.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Will Pantzer, Rogers and Wynne, Browne and Lavelle, Herbert Clifton, Fransky, Morris and Cowley, Fyne and Gerrard, 8 Victoria Girls, Marie Ambrose.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, TACCIO, GLYN GRAFTON. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Toto, Gustnor Vocal Russe Mousserotsky, Will Hay, De Groot, Mabel Russell, Collins and Brooks, Will Morris, Jenny Howard, Naunton Wayne, Bert and Jack Pearson, Scamp and Scamp.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 3282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
Dora Maughan, Handers and Millis, Joe Boganny, Gus Fowler, The Jovers, Rupert Hazell and Elsie Day.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
WED. NEXT, Feb. 19. First appearance of
MISS FRANCES DAY
in the
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

CONCERTS, &c.

ÆOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT, 8.15.
HOWARD-JONES
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
BACH—BRAHMS—CHOPIN PROGRAMME.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
JEAN HAMILTON
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
SECOND RECITAL MONDAY NEXT, at 8.30.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s

Imperial and Foreign News

TARIFF TRUCE SCHEME

TO-DAY'S GENEVA CONFERENCE

To-day the Tariff Truce Conference will hold its opening meeting at Geneva. The Conference has been convened by the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with a resolution passed by the Assembly last September inviting States to negotiate a truce of from two to three years' duration during which the contracting parties will bind themselves "not to increase their protective tariffs above the present level, or to impose new protective duties, or to create impediments to trade."

The purpose of this truce is to facilitate negotiations, to be undertaken subsequently, for the reduction of existing tariff barriers by mutual agreement. All the European States west of Soviet Russia, with the exception of Albania, have consented to take part in the Conference, and many of them will be represented by their Ministers of Commerce. The chief delegate of the United Kingdom will be the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham. The Irish Free State is also sending a delegation. In addition a number of non-European States will be represented at the Conference, Japan and Cuba by delegates and the United States and Brazil by observers. The Governments of South Africa, Australia, Egypt, India and New Zealand have declined the invitation of the Council to attend.

The main purpose of the Conference is an attempt to see whether it may not be possible to give some practical effect to the recommendations regarding tariff barriers made unanimously by the World Economic Conference of 1927. That body, which was an unofficial gathering of business men and experts appointed by the various Governments but not actually representing them, did not commit itself to any quixotic affirmation of free trade dogma. It did, however, assert plainly the conviction that since the War tariff barriers had tended to grow so high that they constituted a serious obstacle to the restoration of prosperity, and emphatically stated that the time had come to move immediately in the opposite direction. With a view to attaining this object, it recommended the conclusion of long-term commercial treaties on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause. The response to this demand for freer trade has certainly been disappointing—at any rate in the matter of tariff levels, which, so far from moving in the downward direction, have steadily been creeping upwards.

BILATERAL TREATIES

Indeed, as the Belgians stated in accepting the invitation to the Truce Conference, some States have even seized the opportunity of increasing their tariffs on the eve of these negotiations for a fiscal armistice. But the forces making for increased protection have not had it all their own way. There can be no doubt that since 1927 almost equally powerful influences have been at work in an opposite direction. The need for acquiring foreign markets has been felt with increasing urgency all over Europe, and it has found its practical expression in the conclusion of bilateral commercial treaties on the lines of most-favoured-nation treatment. Of these treaties the most conspicuous example is the Franco-German commercial agreement, which signalized the return of France to the most-favoured-nation principle. But the scope of agreements of this kind has necessarily been narrowed down to comparatively modest limits. The chief obstacle to the extension of bilateral treaties containing the most-favoured-nation clause has lain in the fact, hitherto unavoidable, that any concession in tariff rates made after negotiation by either party has been automatically extended to all other States without any compensating advantage being obtained. Hence the need for more extensive multilateral agreements, which has been the principal motive underlying the demand for a tariff truce.

Last autumn, when the idea was first put forward, the forces making for a reduction in tariff barriers had suddenly been strengthened by the threat of an enormous tariff increase contained in the, now apparently abortive, Tariff Bill which was being promoted in the United States Congress. Hence arose the vague ideal which was expressed by M. Briand at the Assembly of the League in his conception of the United States of Europe. Indeed it almost seemed as if the moment had come when concerted action for the purpose of lowering the level of European tariff barriers might have a real chance of success. The plan for a tariff truce was consequently put forward, not as an end in itself, but as a means for securing an interval of peace during which a general reduction could be negotiated.

OBJECTS OF THE TRUCE

The conclusion of a truce from the beginning had as its object, not the stabilization of tariffs at their present level—that would obviously be disastrous—but the interposition by mutual consent of an interval during which a number of States could get together and negotiate without the constant fear of aggressive action by their neighbours in the meantime. With this end in view the Council of the League has projected a series of negotiations, the first of which is the conclusion of a truce. During the breathing space provided by this fiscal armistice the States which have made themselves, a party to the truce will embark upon further negotiations among themselves and also with any non-signatory States they may invite, to conclude a more general agreement for the reduction of Customs duties.

After the conclusion of this agreement the Council of the League will call a general diplomatic conference to take note of the results, if any, which have been arrived at. The utmost that could be hoped for, even in the most favourable circumstances, would be a convention embracing a fair number of the more important European States.

To assist the work of the Conference, the Economic Committee of the League has drawn up a preliminary draft convention embodying the idea of a tariff truce, while at the same time leaving each signatory State free to protect its vital economic interests. The success of the scheme will depend entirely upon the interpretation given in practice to the exceptions admitted by Article IX., which provides that "the High Contracting Parties shall acknowledge each other's right to proceed to tariff adjustments for the purpose of meeting grave emergencies affecting essential factors of their economic life." "These adjustments," the text proceeds to explain, "may only be effected as regards the commodities to which they apply, the degree of protection involved, and their duration as far as they are indispensable. Any High Contracting Party which is obliged to avail itself of the right recognized by this article shall be bound immediately to notify other High Contracting Parties of the measure which it has introduced and to state the reasons for its action."

Unfortunately, the general fear of American dumping as a result of the trade depression in the United States which has followed the collapse of the Stock Exchange boom has roused grave apprehensions in most European States, and rendered them far less inclined to reduce their protective duties now that the danger of a large tariff increase on the other side of the Atlantic has been apparently postponed. It would not, therefore, be surprising if the negotiations for a truce failed of their object; but that is a matter which only the event can show.

MEDITERRANEAN PACT SUGGESTION

AMERICAN DOUBTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16

Senator Walsh, of Montana—one of the Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—who last night delivered an address on "Peace" over the national broadcasting system, devoted a large part of his speech to the defence of the suggestion made in London that the United States should enter into an agreement with respect to the Mediterranean similar to the Pacific Pact of 1922. "I have no illusions," he said, "that any such agreement will command the requisite support in this country," but he declared himself unable to join in the protest raised against the United States entering such an agreement.

Altogether, aside from humanitarian considerations, it is my judgment that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such an agreement, settling apprehensions of those troubled with fears of involvement by a reservation [precluding any obligation to do more than join in consultation] like that attached to the Pacific Pact. It ought to be realized now that we are more than likely to be involved in any general war in Europe. In their frenzy some one or all of the belligerents are likely to violate our rights and bring us into the conflict. . . . To my mind we take less chances by helping to avert such a conflict than by keeping out of it with honour once the conflagration is lit.

Rather indiscreet reports from London in the early stages of the Conference to the effect that the United States delegation was prepared to enter into a Mediterranean Pact have materially damaged the chances of the idea finding sympathy here. They had immediately to be denied by the State Department, and since then interest in the idea has noticeably decreased. Even in face of the difficulties raised by the French tonnage demands, there is very little disposition now to return to a Mediterranean Pact as a convenient way out. Gloomy logicians, refusing now more than ever to put any faith in that "art of drawing a sufficient conclusion from insufficient premises," which is so peculiarly the art of international conferences, are proving that there is now no way out at all. And among those who are confident that a complete *impasse* will be avoided, there is general disappointment at the failure of the Conference to achieve a reduction of armaments, or even, it seems, to prevent a general increase.

Reports that a Four-Power Pacific Pact to guarantee the neutrality of the Philippines is being considered in London are received with serious attention here, and the committee of the Senate on Territories and Insular Possessions, which is considering the question of Philippine independence, has taken the step of requesting officials of the State, War, and Navy departments to appear before it to give evidence. The presentation to the committee of the view of the three departments mentioned may be expected to draw attention again to the international aspects of the problem, with their obvious bearing on the large problem of American naval needs.

ITALIAN VIEWS ON FRENCH POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 16

The French naval memorandum, while it has occasioned no surprise here, has been received as a final and decisive proof that France is absolutely insincere in her pacifist professions. In spite of what is called the high-sounding oratory of M. Briand, of the treaties of arbitration and other "international melodramatic pretensions," France has, it is maintained, not reduced her forces after the War by a single battalion, squadron, or submarine, and is firmly intent upon remaining a first-class military Power on land and sea and in the air.

So long as there was a Conservative Government in power in England, say the Italian critics, the French naval ambitions were put off for a while; now, however, that the Labour Government has sought to substitute an agreement with the United States of America for an agreement with France, the French Government, profiting by its financial resources, has hastened its step and means to have a fleet much superior, both actually and relatively, to the French pre-War fleet. In Italian opinion, as reflected for example by Signor Davanzati in the *Tribuna*, this programme is directed largely against Italy. France, he declares, is deliberately trying to break up the alliance that existed during the Great War, and all French Governments, when they turn their eyes across the Alps, are "bellicose and aggressive."

COST OF REJUVENATION

CLAIM AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 16

An unusual case was heard before the Berlin Appeal Court on Friday. The plaintiff, a man of 60, had undergone a rejuvenation operation on medical advice, and claimed its cost from a health insurance company. The lower Court had decided against him on the ground that symptoms of age were not synonymous with an incurable sickness.

The plaintiff's counsel argued that age first showed itself through symptoms of illness. It was better to remove the root of the evil than to treat the symptoms separately, and as such a method was cheaper it was to the interest of the insuring company that it should be employed. Such operations were also to the interest of the community as a whole, for they prolonged the working life of the individual. The operation had been performed on medical advice and was successful. He asked the Court to endorse his argument.

The defending counsel replied that medical advice was not sufficient justification for the operation. The lower Court had rejected the claim on the ground that symptoms of age were distinct from illness. Every one must expect to age, and if he wished to be rejuvenated he must do so at his own cost. The Court decided that the highest expert testimony must be called before it could decide this "difficult and interesting point of law," and adjourned the hearing.

Our Teheran Correspondent reports that the military operations in PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN have ended with the defeat of the remaining refractory tribesmen, the capture of the town of Sarbaz, and the taking of many prisoners. The Government now controls almost the whole of the region.

GERMAN COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

BERLIN DISTURBANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB 16

The Berlin Communists caused a disturbance in the centre of the city yesterday evening, apparently in protest against the dissolution of the "Young Anti-Fascist Guard" by the police and the recent plain speaking of the Socialists about Soviet-German relations.

The disturbances, which appear to have been carefully planned, broke out simultaneously outside the offices of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwärts* in the Belle-Alliance Platz, and in the Friedrichstrasse near Unter den Linden. In the Belle-Alliance Platz a signal was given and Communist youths rushed from all parts of the square towards the *Vorwärts* office. Before the police could take action two large plate-glass windows in the publishing department on the ground floor were smashed with stones. When a flying squad of police approached in a car the Communists dispersed down the dark side streets leading from the square and disappeared in neighbouring houses. Two arrests were made.

In the Friedrichstrasse 100 or so Communists, many of them members of the proscribed "Red Fighting Front" and "Anti-Fascist Guard" formed into groups and forced their way through the dense Saturday night crowd towards Unter den Linden into the banned area within which no organized gathering is supposed to be allowed. A small strike of taxicab drivers is at present in progress, although the bulk of the taxicabs are running. Outside the Theater in der Behrenstrasse the Communists fell upon a line of waiting taxicabs, smashed the windows and attacked the drivers with sticks, knives, and knuckledusters.

The Communists penetrated as far as Unter den Linden, where they maltreated eight taxicab drivers on a stand, injuring two seriously. Owing to the cunning way in which the groups had formed up in the heart of the city the police had been taken by surprise. Those on duty near the scene of the rioting advanced against the Communists, who turned on them. Two police who were flung to the ground were taken to hospital afterwards in a serious condition. When a flying squad and other police reinforcements arrived the Communists dispersed, but the police managed to arrest 14. Similar disturbances in the Kurfürstendamm and other quarters also led to a number of arrests.

Such disturbances as these are not in themselves important or particularly dangerous, but they are wearying for the police, who have to be constantly on the alert. The experiences of last May Day, moreover, require that the possibility of more unpleasant developments be kept in view. Evidence of incitement from Soviet Russia is not wanting, and the exasperation of the authorities, especially of the predominantly Socialist Prussian Administration, explains in a large measure the growing Socialist demand for a serious consideration of German-Soviet relations.

REPORTED MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CANADIAN PROFESSOR'S WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, FEB. 14

The Faculty of Medicine of McGill University has announced an important discovery in the biochemical laboratories by Professor J. B. Collip.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Medical Faculty, in his statement announcing the discovery, says that Professor Collip has succeeded in the purification and standardization of a hormone, or internal secretion, having an effect somewhat similar to the anterior pituitary gland. This substance, which has been isolated in a crystalline form, is derived from the placental gland, and is of great importance, because it offers a remedy for certain feminine disorders, and influences in a very remarkable manner the metabolism and general health of patients who have received the drug. He declares that clinical observations, carried out by Dr. A. D. Campbell, Demonstrator in Obstetrics and Gynæcology, of McGill University, in selected cases, have given conclusive evidence of its practical value, and the field of usefulness of the drug can hardly be over-estimated.

Professor Collip and Dr. Campbell, in a joint article published in the current number of the *Canadian Medical Journal*, give an account of the result of their experiments, which are based upon earlier investigations, particularly those of Weisner of Edinburgh. Professor Collip was associated with Dr. Banting in the work which led to the discovery of insulin, and has been Professor of Biochemistry at McGill since 1927.

❦ The placenta is known to contain a substance which, being ingested, exerts a strong influence on the uterus after delivery.

BOMB-MAKING IN BENGAL

27 MEN ON TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15

Twenty-seven defendants, most of them young men of the student class, were brought before the magistrates at Alipore, Calcutta, charged with being concerned in the manufacture of bombs. All of them were arrested in the course of raids made by the police last November.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, said that 20 of the defendants belonged to Barisal, which was the centre of the conspiracy. "Their organization was secret," he added, "and in their literature explosives were fixed upon as the weapon for present action." The prisoners, who were in defiant mood, made several noisy interruptions during the hearing. The case is expected to last some weeks.

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 16

M. André Malbarmé, Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, yesterday held a private conference of Prefects of the liberated Departments and Directors in the Government Departments responsible for the reconstruction of the devastated areas. Among the questions discussed were the completion of estimates of War damage, the settlement of claims for compensation, the liquidation of cooperative building societies, and the position of employees. The conference was made necessary by the practical completion of the work of reconstruction.

PICTURES WASHED ASHORE FROM WRECK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., FEB. 16

Nine more pictures have been washed ashore from the wreck of the liner Manuka, which went ashore between The Bluff and Dunedin on December 16. They include paintings by Mr. Lamorna Birch, Mr. Julius Olsson, Mr. Algernon Talmage, Dame Laura Knight, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, Mr. Sydney Thompson, Mr. Harold Speed, and Mr. H. D. Richter. The pictures have not yet arrived in Wellington, but they are believed to be in fair condition.

INDIAN TRADE OUTLOOK

MERCHANTS AND RUPEE EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 16

The pessimistic attitude towards the trade outlook in India which characterized Mr. Birla's initial presidential address at the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in Delhi on Friday and drew a reasoned remonstrance from the Viceroy in the speech with which he immediately afterwards declared the conference open, again marked the general proceedings of the conference yesterday. The proceedings began with a motion by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas demanding a new inquiry into the rupee exchange ratio.

The motion expressed the conviction that the "present unprecedented depression" was very largely due to the persistence of the Government in maintaining the rupee at 1s. 6d. and alarm lest that policy, if continued, should completely dissipate the slender gold resources held as reserve for the paper currency and the gold standard, swell foreign liabilities, and eventually lead to the inconvertibility of the paper currency. A review of policy without delay was imperative. The only way to restore the confidence of the people in the currency and credit of the country lay in the establishment of a real gold standard, with free mintage of gold and a gold currency.

A member of the Bombay Bullion Exchange during the ensuing discussion moved a rider to the motion, expressing alarm at "the serious depreciation of silver caused by Government sales," declaring that it seriously affected the value of the savings of the masses, and demanding that further sales be stopped.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in a speech of an hour and a half, said that the Viceroy's argument of the previous day that the huge Indian imports of gold and silver indicated the country's prosperity was childish. Gold was imported for the Princes, and it was also needed to satisfy the demand for gold ornaments by women. Nor did an increase of exports relative to imports reflect prosperity. It was undeniable that commerce was suffering from a depression affording the gravest food for thought. He severely criticized the Government's borrowing policy, and, referring to the new sterling loan, said that if the Government borrowed at 6½ per cent. the only inference was that it did so to tighten the money market in order to maintain the rupee at 1s. 6d. The Government had been unduly nervous about the Lahore Congress resolution for the repudiation of debts incurred for genuine purposes. That resolution was absurd, but it would be better for the Government to decide what constitutional advance was possible for India.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S REPLY

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, spoke at length in reply to Mr. Birla and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. He rejected Mr. Birla's prophecies and showed that the foreign liabilities of India were diminishing and not increasing. He pointed out that a great mass of the debt was productive and declared that no country in the world had such a backing of productive assets to its debts as India had. He answered Mr. Birla's demand for a rigorous general protective tariff by citing the report of the committee appointed in Australia by Mr. Bruce's Government that "Such a policy caused loss to Australia." Touching the exchange question he reminded the meeting that he had already made clear the Government's intentions in that regard. He added:—

"I stated in Bombay quite definitely that the Government was not prepared to appoint a committee and that there could be no question of any reconsideration of the ratio. Despite this there appears still to be doubt in some quarters as to the Government's intentions. I repeat with all the emphasis I can command that the Government has not considered and does not intend to consider any departure from the basis fixed by statute in 1927 for the valuation of the rupee. It will, on the contrary, use all the resources at its disposal to maintain the ratio at 1s. 6d., and it has no doubt that its resources are ample to do so."

Subject to this he was always ready to consider means whereby the economic position could be studied and to arrange for cooperation between the Government and such bodies as the Federation. He agreed that all was not well with trade, but showed that so far from this being due to the fixation of the rupee ratio five years ago, it was the result of world causes—namely, general lack of confidence after the collapse of the American boom, decreased demand for raw materials, and a sharp drop in the prices of all commodities. In certain industries failure to adjust production costs and, in particular, to adjust wages to new conditions had been a contributing cause.

He reminded the conference that he had already dealt with the sale of silver in the Legislative Assembly and had promised to discuss the matter in private with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In the present state of political uncertainty the Government's paramount duty was to maintain confidence in the economic stability and financial integrity of the country, hence his plain statement on the rupee ratio question. He must similarly state that the Government would use all the forces at its command to prevent the repudiation of their statutory obligations.

The conference, after much discussion hostile to the Government, unanimously carried Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's resolution. There followed several other resolutions on current questions, including one demanding the establishment of an Indian mercantile marine.

DELHI ASSEMBLY DISPUTE

AGREEMENT REACHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 16

The long negotiations held under the guidance of the Viceroy with reference to the control of the public galleries in the Legislative Assembly Chamber ended this afternoon in a general agreement.

The details have been kept strictly secret so that Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly, may announce them in a statement to the House to-morrow morning, but I understand that when the public are again admitted to the galleries they will find uniformed police also there.

❦ After the bomb outrage in the Chamber in April of last year Mr. Patel appointed a committee to report on what measures were desirable for the policing of the Chamber. The Government disagreed with the committee's recommendations and made it clear to Mr. Patel that it would insist on the presence of uniformed police in the Public Gallery. On January 20 police were posted in the gallery. Mr. Patel thereupon made a statement to the House asserting his supreme authority in its precincts, and ordered that the galleries be cleared of both strangers and police, which was done. The galleries have since remained empty while negotiation between the President and the Government has been in progress.

CANADA'S FIRST WOMAN SENATOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 16

The appointment of Mrs. Norman F. Wilson of Ottawa as Canada's first woman Senator was announced yesterday. She is a daughter of the late Senator Robert Mackay of Montreal, part of whose large fortune she inherited, and the wife of Mr. Norman F. Wilson, an Ottawa lumberman. She has a family of eight children and enjoys great local popularity owing to her charitable works and varied public services.

*** The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last year ruled that there was nothing in the Constitution of Canada to preclude women from being appointed Senators. A test case was brought on the representations of prominent Canadian women.

On a new application by the defendants in the MEERUT conspiracy case the trial has been adjourned to March 4.

THE NEW REGIME IN SPAIN

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ABOLISHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 16

General Berenguer has almost completed his round of visits to the former political leaders. Señor Sanchez Guerra, Count Bugallal, Count Romanones, and several others, all of whom had been ostracized and some of them fined by the Dictator, have been consulted in turn by the new Prime Minister, who obtained King Alfonso's signature to a decree yesterday abolishing the National Consultative Assembly, that bugbear of the Parliamentarians.

At daybreak some firemen took down the signboard which had covered the inscription "Chamber of Deputies," which had been obligingly left unharmed beneath. Count Romanones, a Deputy to the Cortes since 1887, with childish glee carried off the letter "A" of Assembly as a souvenir, and has hung it over his desk.

King Alfonso has also signed a decree renewing the county councils throughout Spain. The Government reserves the right to appoint the chairman and vice-chairman, but all the other county councillors are designated automatically according to their positions in chambers of commerce, of industry, of mining, or in doctors' or lawyers' societies, or by reason of having obtained a majority of votes in former elections. New Civil Governors have been appointed to 45 out of 50 provinces. Some of them are men who had been the object of persecution by the Dictatorship or are ex-Army officers. General Berenguer has also gratified the Army by cancelling the decree instituting promotion by merit, which decree it may be recalled was the principal cause of the two artillery rebellions.

Although several journalists have been called to high posts in the administration or appointed Civil Governors, the Press as a whole is still under the censorship, and the new censor is even beginning to cast his eye and exercise his pencil on the telegrams of foreign correspondents, who since the New Year had enjoyed complete liberty.

A delegation of students has arrived in Madrid from Barcelona by aeroplane for the purpose of laying before the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior certain facts connected with the maintenance of law and order in Barcelona. It seems that the students' association in Catalonia have received offers of help from persons about whom they entertain suspicions and whose intentions appear to be to provoke disorders if possible, using the students as a tool.

DANTE AND VIRGIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 16

During the recent restoration of the Loggia of the Knights of Rhodes, situated between the Markets of Trajan and the Forum of Augustus, a curious inscription has come to light. Below a portrait of Virgil were found written those lines of Dante wherein Virgil is made to say: "I was a poet and sang of that just son of Anchises who came from Troy after the proud Ilion was burned." It is thought that this inscription was scratched on the wall at least 400 years ago. Its discovery now is interesting as occurring in the year of the bi-millenary of Virgil's birth.

LOSS OF THE ITALIA

WHY GENERAL NOBILE WAS CENSURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 16

The Italian Government has now published the full text of the report of the commission which inquired into the loss of the airship Italia. A summary of its conclusions was issued last March and was reported in this correspondence. The publication of the full text has been made because the Government regards as tendentious certain publications which have appeared both in book form and in the Press abroad on the subject of General Nobile's expedition to the North Pole.

The report, as already known, falls into three parts. The first part, dealing with the causes of the disaster, declares that just before the last flight a small tear was discovered in the envelope of the airship which was immediately repaired. The commission considers that it would have been more prudent to have postponed departure until a thorough examination had been made. Nevertheless, General Nobile decided to make the flight, in spite of the bad atmospheric conditions. General Nobile is also criticized for having circled over the Pole for an unnecessarily long time. As regards the causes of the airship suddenly losing height, the commission does not accept the explanations suggested by General Nobile and by various members of the crew and appears to favour the theory of General Crocco that this phenomenon was mainly due to false manœuvring. In particular, General Nobile is criticized for not having kept the prow of the airship against the wind and for thus landing at the unnecessarily dangerous speed of 60 miles an hour.

The second part, describing the conduct of the survivors after the disaster, completely exonerates the officers Mariano and Zappi for their attempt to return to their base across the ice pack. It characterizes as monstrous the rumours that they killed and ate their companion, the Swedish professor Malmgren. As regards General Nobile abandoning his comrades and returning in the aeroplane with Lundborg to the base ship City of Milan, the commission admits that the General weighed less than Cecioni, who was the most badly injured of the survivors, but points out that General Nobile added to his own weight by taking with him his small dog and various books. The evidence placed before the commission is that General Nobile was not urged to be the first to leave, but on consulting his comrades was simply told to do as he thought fit. Moreover, it was stated that on his arrival on board the City of Milan the General could not furnish useful information beyond what was already known, and the commission therefore rejects his statement that he desired to join the ship in order to take charge of the rescue operations. It is admitted that he subsequently realized the error of his conduct and desired to rehabilitate himself by rejoining his comrades in the red tent. Nevertheless the commission, as previously reported, found his conduct without any possible justification.

The third part of the report describes the rescue operations, and declares that all possible means were taken to search for and rescue the group in the red tent and the men carried off with the envelope of the airship. Thus the commission arrives at the unanimous conclusion that "a precise responsibility rests on the commander of the airship Italia for an erroneous manœuvre; a specific responsibility aggravated by a general responsibility for the composition and utilization of the crew. In all the conduct of the expedition up to the disaster and also after, General Nobile has shown himself to have limited technical qualities as a pilot and a negative capacity for command."

This severe judgment is emphasized yet more in an appendix dealing with the characters and conduct of the various members of the expedition. The General is accused of disloyal conduct in having raised the funds for the expedition by alleging that the Germans were preparing a Polar expedition, and thus playing upon the Italian spirit of patriotism.

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of NEWFOUNDLAND, has conferred with the Canadian Government in Ottawa with a view, it is understood, to the revision of the present trade arrangement between the two Dominions.

Telegrams in Brief

An agreement has been reached in Paris by which the YUGOSLAV Government has undertaken to meet the pre-War Serbian bonds held in France on a rising scale of gold payments to extend over 45 years.

Asmus Axelsen, the German seaman whose second trial for a murder committed in Buenos Aires in 1920 began last month, was convicted in BERLIN on Friday and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Notice has been given of a question in the INDIAN Legislative Assembly asking what steps the Government proposes to take to ensure that the bone relic of Buddha recently found in Madras Presidency shall not be sent abroad.

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has resigned his membership of the Permanent Court of International Justice at THE HAGUE, to which he was elected in September, 1928.

Lord Lloyd has instituted what will be called the Lord Lloyd Empire Essay Prizes for the pupil in each of six British schools in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA who annually writes the best essay on an Imperial subject selected by Lord Lloyd.

Earthquake shocks were recorded in Cairo, Athens, Crete, and over the Aegean on Friday night. In CRETE serious damage was done; 10 villages were destroyed and several persons injured. Many buildings in Canea are now in danger of collapse.—*Reuter.*

A new French training ship, the Jeanne d'Arc, a 6,000-ton cruiser with accommodation for 150 cadets, was launched at SAINT-NAZAIRE on Friday. Her armament will include eight 6.2in. guns and she will carry two seaplanes launched by catapult. She will take the place of the Edgar Quinet, recently wrecked off the Algerian coast.

Mr. William Thomas Appleton died yesterday in MELBOURNE. He was chairman and managing director of the Huddart Parker Steamship Company, chairman of the Melbourne Harbour Trust in 1911-12, and senior commissioner of the New Harbour Trust since 1913. Mr. Appleton was also president of the Australasian Steamship Owners' Federation, of which he was the founder. He was born at Leeds in 1859.—*Reuter.*

SIR HUBERT WILKINS'S RETURN

"DANGER AND HARDSHIP" OF LAST CRUISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 16

Sir Hubert Wilkins and his companions returned to Deception Island, Antarctica, on Saturday, and left immediately for Montevideo in the steamer Henrik Ibsen.

Sir Hubert said his work of exploration was over for this year, because of unprecedented weather in the Antarctic. The three weeks' cruise in the steamer William Scoresby had been one of constant danger and great hardship. The ice-crested waves through which the steamer had plunged had been at times 20ft. high. Unfavourable atmospheric conditions during the cruise had made it impossible to get into wireless touch with his base at Deception Island.

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A CENTENARIAN FARM LABOURER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 16

M. Joseph Zalewski, aged 103, a farm labourer of Mignéville (Meurthe-et-Moselle), has been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The citation is as follows:—"Starting work on the farm at the age of 10, he has remained on his native soil ever since, and even now works in the fields with his great-grandchildren."

Other Foreign News on following page

LEATHER COATS

achieve new slenderness of Line

Soft, supple, carefully selected skins of finest quality are skilfully worked and tailored to produce coats which are triumphs of slenderness. For perfect protection against cold, wind and rain leather stands supreme, and in the hands of Harrods experts it becomes of new interest in the world of fashion.

These three models are made with an extra wide wrap in front, thus ensuring the maximum of warmth and comfort.

'DALVIS'

(*Left*). Wonderfully soft and supple Nappa Leather is used for this particularly attractive model, which is lined with a smart checked woollen material. The clever treatment of inlays of Leather on the front and pockets is repeated most effectively across the back. In Tête de Nègre, Bottle Green, Royal, Navy, and Black. Small, Average, and Full Fittings. **12½ GNS**

'DILBORO'

(*Centre*). The new panel back is shown on this useful Leather Coat made from soft, fully-chromed skins. This model is belted across the front and lined with a warm Woollen material. In Bordeaux, Tête de Nègre, Havana, Bottle Green, Sapphire Blue, Navy or Black. Small, Average, and Full Fittings. **6½ GNS**

'DELON'

(*Right*). This Coat is skilfully tailored in soft Chrome Leather, finished with a collar of Nutria-dyed Lamb and lined with a warm Woollen material. The working on the back is similar to that shown on the side. In Tête de Nègre, Havana, Bottle Green, Flag Blue, Navy, and Black. Small, Average, and Full Fittings. **8½ GNS**

Leather Coats: First Floor

HARRODS

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ROAD TRAFFIC

BILL IN COMMONS THIS WEEK

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

LIBERALS AND THE MINES

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Members of the House of Commons will this week have some relief from the Coal Mines Bill, but this does not mean that the programme of business will be any lighter than usual. The Government hope to obtain second readings for three important non-party measures—the Road Traffic Bill, the Mental Treatment Bill, and the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill. Progress will also be made with a number of Supplementary Estimates, and two highly controversial private Bills—the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill and the Charing Cross Bridge Bill—are down for second reading.

The Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill will not be resumed until next week, when Mr. Graham will be back from Geneva. The Government have no cause for complaint at the progress so far made with the Bill, and it is hoped to complete the consideration of the new clauses in time for the discussion on Part I. to be begun by Thursday week at the latest. It is realized that the position in regard to the quota provisions is difficult, and informal conversations with some of the Liberal leaders are likely to be continued this week in the hope of being able to arrive at some agreement. Mr. Graham, of course, will be kept in touch with any developments.

A new complication, however, may arise from the attitude of some of the back bench members on the Government side. The negotiations that have been going on for the past fortnight with Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have caused a certain restlessness in the ranks of the left wing group of the Labour Party, and it has been stated that a meeting of these members will be held this week—probably to-morrow—to consider what attitude shall be adopted when Part I. is reached. It may be recalled that the tabling of unofficial amendments by members of this group caused attention to be drawn at the last party meeting to the rule that amendments should first be submitted to the consultative committee.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

The second reading of the Mental Treatment Bill this afternoon will be moved by Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, and Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir Boyd Merriman will be the chief speakers for the Conservatives. At the meeting of the Conservative Health and Housing Committee last week it was decided that the general attitude should not be one of opposition to the second reading, but information will be necessary on a number of points which were not made altogether clear during the passage of the Bill through the House of Lords. The debate will be interrupted at 7.30 for the consideration of the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill and the London Electric Railway Company's Bill. The second reading of the Bill dealing with railway rating is also down for this evening.

An interesting debate is expected to-morrow, when Mr. Morrison will move the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill. Here again opposition to the main principles of the measure is unlikely, although there will undoubtedly be criticisms of many matters of detail, and the suggestion will probably be made that the scheme for compulsory insurance against third-party risks should be limited to two or three years, so as to safeguard motorists against any risk of excessive premiums. After the second reading, Mr. Morrison will ask the House to agree to instruct the Committee to consolidate, if they think fit, with the Road Traffic Bill the Omnibuses Bill.

Wednesday is private members' day, and the first motion stands in the name of Sir John Ferguson, and deals with banking amalgamations. It is unlikely that Mr. Mond will have an opportunity of bringing forward his motion on the incidence of taxation on industry, as the second reading of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill has been fixed for 7.30. Sir Walter Greaves-Lord will move the second reading, and he will be supported by Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan and Mr. Scurr. Sir Martin Conway is to move the rejection of the Bill. There is no doubt that many members would be willing to oppose the Bill if they thought that there was any practical alternative to the present scheme, and a good deal of support is expected for Mr. Harris's motion to enable the Committee which will have to consider the Bill if it gets a second reading to obtain from the promoters adequate guarantees as to the design, or to insert clauses insisting on the holding of a public competition. In the meantime, two models of the proposed bridge are being prepared, one on a large scale, but these will not be available for the second reading. It is hoped that they may prove of use if the Bill reaches Committee.

RURAL AMENITIES

Thursday has been allotted for the Committee stage of many Supplementary Estimates, and on Friday Sir Edward Hilton Young will move the second reading of the Rural Amenities Bill, a summary of the text of which will be found on page 9. The second order on Friday is the Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating) Bill, introduced by Mr. Macquisten, but it may not be reached. This Bill proposes to exempt from rating playing fields except those for which a charge is made to spectators and those used in connexion with any school carried on for profit.

There is no business down for consideration in the House of Lords until Wednesday, when Lord Liverpool will ask the Government whether, in view of the present serious condition of agriculture, they will convene a representative committee selected from the three political parties to consider the best means to deal with the situation. Lord Liverpool will also call attention to the urgent need of economy in public expenditure. On Thursday Lord Birkenhead will ask his question, postponed from last week, as to the conditions which were laid down on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.

CONGRESS AND MR. GANDHI

THE DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Feb. 16

The Congress Working Committee yesterday issued a long resolution to the Press which substantially confirms the rumour that that body would act in subservience to Mr. Gandhi.

The resolution expresses the opinion that civil disobedience should be initiated and controlled by those who believe in non-violence for the purpose of achieving *purna* (that is, complete) Swaraj as an article of faith, and "as the Congress contains in its organization not merely such men and women, but also those who accept non-violence as a policy essential in existing circumstances in the country, the Committee welcomes Mr. Gandhi's proposal, and authorizes him and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to the extent above indicated to start civil disobedience as and when they desire, and in the manner and to the extent they decide." The Committee hopes that non-violence will be preserved despite any provocation that may be offered, and that lawyers and students "who are receiving so-called benefits from the Government will withdraw their cooperation."

This verbose resolution concludes with an expression of trust that in the event of the leaders being imprisoned those left behind will continue the Congress organization and guide the movement to the best of their ability.

Perhaps the most striking feature in this matter-of-fact declaration of war is that it does not mention independence as the goal, substituting for it the phrase *purna Swaraj*, which latterly has become a popular slogan and which is, of course, capable of any interpretation by illiterate folk.

Apart from the Congress Committee's proceedings behind closed doors there has been a good deal of revolutionary talk at Ahmedabad [where the committee is sitting], notably at one meeting when the local Independence League waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the Congress. There was repeated the reference to the bugle of war having been sounded, and one speaker said that the first "war of independence," in 1857, failed for want of discipline, but that this second "war of independence" was different. They were setting a great example to the world.

The *Times of India* says that Mr. Gandhi is making his last throw, but is different from an ordinary gambler, because he is deliberately risking his fellow-countrymen's lives and welfare. There can only be one reply to madness of this type. The vast majority of responsible citizens with a stake in the country must be protected from the machinations of the few. Those who have declared for the Round-Table Conference include every political and communal organization outside Congress, and should be allowed to pursue their prudent path in peace.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.—The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution authorizing disciplinary action against members of Congress who have not resigned from the Legislatures, or who, after resigning, seek re-election. A resolution was also passed expressing general agreement with the demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers and hope that a conciliation board would be appointed to consider their grievances.—*Reuter.*

COUNTERING CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 15

The Central Moslem Federation in Delhi, hearing that the Delhi Congress propaganda committee was active in the neighbourhood of Tughlakhabad, some 20 miles from Delhi, organized a meeting at Tughlakhabad on Friday, which was addressed by a group of speakers, among whom was the Shams ul Ulema, Syed Ahmed, Imam of the Delhi Jumma Masjid.

The secretary of the Congress Propaganda Committee, who was in the neighbourhood, was induced to attend. He called the meeting a Government affair. To this the villagers indignantly replied that they had come to listen to the Imam Saheb, and the chairman asked him to explain to the villagers what benefits they would receive through civil disobedience, but he remained silent.

The Imam Saheb then addressed the people, pointing out that civil disobedience and refusal to pay taxes would bring them trouble and ruin. The villagers were evidently impressed by what they had heard, and the Imam Saheb and his companions returned to Delhi so satisfied with the success of the meeting that they contemplate issuing an appeal to friends of law and order throughout the land to organize similar meetings.

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

LEVEL-CROSSING KEEPER'S STORY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 16

Statements which have been made to the police point to the possibility that General Koutepof, the missing "White" Russian leader, was taken by motor-car to a point near Trouville. The hypothesis is that he was taken out in a boat to a Soviet vessel which was lying off the coast.

A level-crossing keeper near Courseules states that a grey limousine corresponding to the description given by others—notably the servant at the nursing home in the Rue Rousselet, Paris, whose statement that he saw the actual kidnapping is taken seriously by the police—was held up at the barrier by a passing train. He therefore had time to observe its occupants, among whom, he says, was a man, apparently unconscious, resembling General Koutepof, and a man in uniform. Soon afterwards a red taxicab—the other suspected car—also passed the same way. In consequence of this statement the police have resumed their inquiries in Normandy.

CHARTERED COMPANY'S PROGRESS

An increase of 50 per cent. in net earnings is shown by the annual report of the British South Africa Company.

The expansion is due mainly to larger profits from the realization of investments. Reports on the development of the newly discovered copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia provide estimates of the future output of copper from this field. Further progress has been made in the development of road motor services as feeders to the railways. Comment on the report appears in our City pages.

HIMALAYAN ADVENTURE

The first of a party of famous climbers will leave Venice next Monday for the Himalaya, where an attempt will be made to scale Kanchenjunga, the second highest mountain in the world. A special article on the expedition appears on pages 15 and 16, and page 18 is devoted to photographs of the mountain and of the members of the climbing party.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

MOSCOW'S DENIAL

"INTERVIEW" WITH THE METROPOLITAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Feb. 16

News has been received from Moscow that the protests by the Pope and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York against the Soviet persecution of religion have produced profound uneasiness in official circles in Moscow, which, however, did not find public expression, apart from Rykoff's denial, until last week-end.

The Soviet Press this morning published an "interview" with the Metropolitan Sergius and other clerical dignitaries denouncing the Pope's "attempt to defend the Orthodox Church" and the Archbishop of Canterbury's "interference" as preparations for war on the U.S.S.R. The phraseology of the Russian clerics' alleged spontaneous utterances is indistinguishable from the ordinary propagandist outbursts of the Communist authorities in Moscow.

Replying to the question whether religion is persecuted in the U.S.S.R., these ecclesiastics are alleged to have declared that religious persecution has never existed and did not now exist in the U.S.S.R. The preaching of any faith was free and not forbidden by the State. The closing of the churches was not due to the initiative of the authorities but to the expressed wishes of the people. Reports of cruelties perpetrated on ministers of religion by the Soviet Government lacked all foundation and were a calumny unworthy of serious people. Individual priests had been brought to justice for activity against the Government, but not on account of religion; they were not maltreated, but merely subjected to the procedure followed in the case of all accused persons. The Papal declaration against the Soviet Government had surprised them, because the Roman Church was always the enemy of the Orthodox Church, which would continue firmly to refuse all relations with the Roman Church. "We believe that the interference of the Roman Church is intended to assist preparations for an anti-Soviet war." The Archbishop of Canterbury had adopted the same false position in assuming that there was persecution on account of religious convictions in the U.S.S.R., and apparently it was intended to stimulate a movement for another active intervention.

It should be recalled that the Metropolitan Sergius and a great proportion of the higher ecclesiastics who are still alive suffered long imprisonment under the Soviets, and some of them were released only under conditions which have been variously conjectured but never satisfactorily explained. The Metropolitan Sergius was liberated in April, 1927, when he issued a public declaration promising to support the Soviet Government.

'AUTHENTICITY DOUBTFUL'

A statement was made to me this evening by Archbishop John, head of the Orthodox Church in Latvia, who for 20 years served as priest and bishop in Russia proper, three and a half years of this period being under the Bolshevists. He has an intimate knowledge of the past and present history of the Church there and is well acquainted with its highest dignitaries, including the Metropolitan Sergius. He regarded the authenticity of the declaration supposed to have been made by the Russian ecclesiastics as very doubtful. He pointed out that during the Patriarch Tikhon's tenure of office the Soviet authorities attributed to the Patriarch, not only opinions but even official documents of which he knew nothing, particularly the notorious document containing instructions authorizing the marriage of the higher clergy. What the Metropolitan Sergius really stated, Archbishop John said, it was very difficult to say, but unquestionably as the Supreme Hierarch of the Orthodox Church he could not say what the Soviet Press ascribed to him.

The application to the Metropolitan for his opinion in the present circumstances in Russia was very unusual, he added. The Soviet authorities had just destroyed the Iversky shrine in Mosdow, one of the most holy places of Orthodox believers, closed hundreds of churches and monasteries, blown up the ancient Simonoff Monastery, forbidden the ringing of bells to which the Russian people had listened for ages, publicly burnt thousands of icons, and defiled numerous other sacred places.

All these occurrences were reported in the official Soviet Press, but who asked what the leading Orthodox clergy thought of them? Their souls could not be but wounded by these blows, but a single word, a single protest was not allowed to appear from them in the Soviet Press. The religious Press also remained silent, because it had been stifled. In these circumstances the opinions attributed to the clerics by the Bolshevists, who required them to counteract the effect of the protests by religious leaders abroad, could not in form or substance be an expression of the real views of the spiritual leaders of the Orthodox Church in Russia. The tragedy of their position was aggravated by the fact that, whatever expressions were attributed to them in the Soviet Press, they were deprived of all possibility of publishing a denial.

THE VATICAN AND RYKOFF'S DENIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Feb. 16

The official contradiction by Rykoff of religious persecution in Russia is flatly discredited in last night's *Osservatore Romano*. "We have read facts, documents, statistics, which refute him, and consequently we do not, for example, consider conclusive even that other consideration which he appears to think of supreme importance." This consideration is Rykoff's argument that the abolition in Russia of laws of blasphemy, heresy, and atheism, which still exist in England, is proof of freedom of conscience. "This," it writes, "is like saying that respect for religion is so great that there is full liberty for those who blaspheme it."

RABBIS ARRESTED

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has received a telegram from Moscow stating that practically all the members of the Committee of the Jewish religious community in Minsk, White Russia (of which 80 per cent. of the population are Jews), including three Rabbis, have been arrested on a charge of being in contact with organizations abroad. The Ogpu (Cheka) claims to have discovered letters addressed to Jewish organizations abroad asking for help to save the Jewish communities in Soviet Russia from complete annihilation. One of the arrested Rabbis is accused of organizing illegal Talmudical colleges and secret religious schools, and other religious preachers have been arrested for conducting a Talmudical school.

Raids have also been organized by the Ogpu throughout the Mozir district (White Russia), and "illegal religious literature" has been discovered. The arrested Rabbis were among those who last year were forced by the Soviet Government to sign a document to the effect that there was no religious persecution in Russia.—*Reuter.*

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

APPEALS FOR PATIENCE

ITALIAN STATEMENT EXPECTED

It is four weeks to-morrow since the King opened the Five-Power Naval Conference, but the stage of definite results has not yet been reached, and it is clear that further patience will be required before decisions can be announced. There are many complaints of the slow rate of progress, but though the negotiations are certainly not moving rapidly, a good deal of preliminary work has been accomplished.

Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, who is one of the British delegates, reminded an audience at Birkenhead on Saturday that the Conference was now deep in the details and directly confronted with the difficulties that had to be solved, and decisions must naturally come slowly. He admitted that there had been some public disappointment, but delays were connected with every international conference. Senator Reed, in an address broadcast to America yesterday, also pleaded for patience. "When results begin to come they will come fast," he declared.

The task of laying a solid foundation upon which agreement can be firmly built is, of necessity, taking time. The delegates had first to continue the preparatory discussions which had begun before the formal opening of the Conference. There followed the effort to arrive at an agreed method of ascertaining the naval tonnage requirements of each nation. This led to the production of a scheme which is a compromise between the global method proposed by France and the calculation by categories which was advocated by Great Britain. The submission of this table by the experts to the First Committee has left the road open for the insertion of actual figures of tonnage, and it is this most delicate task which is now engaging the attention of the heads of the delegations.

SUBMARINES

The Conference has also turned its attention to the question of submarines, and, though it is clear that this country's hope of a complete abolition of this type of vessel will not be realized at the present Conference, there is every indication that an agreement will be reached to subject submarines to the observance of the rules of warfare imposed on all surface vessels.

These are the only subjects which have been brought before plenary sessions of the Conference, but the whole field of naval disarmament has been explored in the informal conversations which have taken place between the delegates of the various Powers and between the experts. For the moment no further meeting of the full Conference has been arranged, but the Prime Minister has indicated that it will be called together again as soon as there is any business to bring before it. Once the figures of the naval requirements of the Five Powers have been ascertained it should be possible to proceed to the examination of particular proposals—such as the proposals that all battleship replacement should be postponed until 1936 and that vessels should be scrapped at an earlier date than that suggested in the Washington Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and Mr. Wakatsuki, and other members of the British, American, and Japanese delegations are to have an important meeting to-day. It is understood that the alternative sets of tonnages put forward by the Japanese will be the chief subject of discussion. The only other meeting definitely arranged for to-day is that of the experts sub-committee, which, at the request of the First Committee, has been examining the subject of exempt and special vessels. It is clear that in any ascertainment of tonnage by categories there are many vessels which do not come within any clearly defined classification. The sub-committee has already decided to adopt, with slight alterations, the definition of vessels to be exempt from limitation which was provisionally approved at Geneva in 1927. There remains for consideration the position of special vessels such as monitors mounting heavy guns, the hulks which are used for training purposes, and the seaplane carriers, and for these provision may have to be made in a special miscellaneous category.

THE FRENCH MEMORANDA

The immediate task before the heads of delegations is the examination of the figures which have been put forward in the French memoranda as the basis of that country's naval requirements in 1936. The delegates now have before them memoranda setting out the position of America, France, Great Britain, and Japan, and it is understood that the Italian delegation will issue a statement without delay. It is not likely, however, to go much farther than Signor Grandi's statement at the second plenary session that Italy is ready to reduce her armaments to any level, however low, providing it is not exceeded by any other European Continental Power.

Mr. MacDonald spent the week-end at Chequers, and on Saturday afternoon he entertained a number of the journalists who are describing the Conference for the newspapers of the world. After tea he escorted them over the estate, and later there was a fireside discussion on almost every conceivable subject except the Naval Conference.

Mr. Henderson's speech and Senator Reed's broadcast address are reported on page 9.

THE JAPANESE SCHEDULES

A Reuter telegram from Tokyo says that the figures quoted for the two proposed alternative schedules given in a Reuter telegram published in *The Times* on Saturday were only "substantially correct." The later message gives the figures as:—

FIRST SCHEDULE

	United States	Japan
	Tons	Tons
Large cruisers ..	180,000	120,000
Small cruisers ..	147,000	81,700
Destroyers	150,000	105,000
Submarines	81,000	77,900

SECOND SCHEDULE

	United States	Japan
	Tons	Tons
Large cruisers ..	150,000	108,400
Small cruisers ..	189,000	107,700
Destroyers	150,000	105,000
Submarines	81,000	77,900

The telegram adds that if the United States desires only 60,000 tons of submarines "Japan is willing that she should transfer 21,000 tons to her destroyer category, which would then become 171,000 tons. Japan, however, would retain 77,900 tons of submarines."

FRENCH NAVAL NEEDS

GUARANTEES OF SECURITY

PROTECTION FOR COLONIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 16

The criticisms passed in London upon the French naval programme have had no effect on public opinion here, unless it be to strengthen the conviction that France is on the right track and that the French thesis is logically unassailable. It is once more stated, with all the weight of official sanction, that the French figures for construction up to 1936 represent the minimum of what France considers to be her requirements. These figures were not drawn up for the Conference, but were the basis on which the programme was laid down for the reconstruction of the French Navy after the War. It is also stated on the same authority that the French programme is not subject to anything Great Britain or the United States may decide to build. These countries, it is declared, are at liberty to build what they like. But France has no intention of allowing an agreement between them to be used as a measure for French requirements. France, I was informed to-day, will not abandon a single ton for the sake of according to Great Britain and America the hegemony of the seas on a basis dictated by their own standards of economy and prestige.

Since all these statements turn on the question of "requirements" or "needs" it may be of interest to note that the French authorities divide their requirements into two categories. The one is domestic and has reference to the maintenance of order in the French oversea possessions. That is regarded as the principal function of the Fleet. To-day Colonial Powers are supposed to be satisfied with what they have and the French colonies, like all others, run no risk of being seized by another Power. But there is always the fear of internal disturbance, as the recent riots in Indo-China have shown. It is believed here that the Indo-Chinese disturbance, which is ascribed to Bolshevist interference, would not have broken out in a serious form had France been able to keep naval units in Eastern waters. For this reason the Ministry of Marine has now formed oversea squadrons which will shortly join their stations. To do so it has had to subtract 100,000 tons of warships from the forces available for home defence.

THE KELLOGG PACT

The other aspect of French naval requirements is external, and may be considered as governed by the state of security, which is in turn governed by the existence of political and material guarantees. It may be stated that neither the Locarno treaties nor the Kellogg Pact are considered as adequate guarantees of security in view of the contingencies for which the French Navy exists. In the case of the Locarno treaties the British Navy has the part of coming down on one side or the other in the event of certain acts. As to the Kellogg Pact, France regards it as at best a poor substitute for the Geneva Protocol, which, according to the French view, might have strengthened the prospects of real peace by mutual guarantees. In default of this, however, France sees the further prospect of security only in regional pacts, such as that of the Pacific, and would willingly be a party to a Mediterranean and Atlantic Pact. That an arrangement of this kind could be transmuted into a real measure of disarmament is considered obvious, though not much hope is entertained that either Great Britain or the United States is prepared to purchase it by the guarantees that must constitute the price.

As regards submarines, the French are ready to consider proposals for their limitation, but they do not admit that any distinction should be drawn against them as a type. By not making use of the quota of tonnage for new battleships allotted to them at Washington the French consider they have given enough proof of good will in the matter of naval limitation. The programme which they abandoned for this class would have given them five new battleships of 25,000 tons—the very tonnage to which it has been suggested that the maximum size of battleships might now be reduced.

The argument that British naval forces cannot be reduced unless France abandons the policy thus indicated falls on deaf ears. If France is to abandon anything it will only be in return for some additional guarantee of security. In the absence of this guarantee France will be content to establish her own security by her own means. In this M. Tardieu has the support of the country, and that support would be given to any Government that might be in power, no matter what was its political complexion.

M. TARDIEU UNWELL

M. BRIAND IN CHARGE OF FRENCH DELEGATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 16

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, is indisposed, and the Cabinet meeting which was to have been held to-morrow morning has been postponed till Thursday. M. Tardieu, who had intended to return to London on Wednesday, will not leave until a later date. A bulletin issued to-day stated that he was suffering from influenza complicated by laryngitis. He was ill on Friday night when he arrived at the Gare du Nord, but insisted yesterday on carrying out the engagements that had been arranged for him, including a visit to the Elysée, where he had a long conversation with M. Doumergue. He has been ordered a few days' complete rest, and meanwhile M. Briand, who returns to London to-morrow, will carry on the affairs of the French delegation to the Naval Conference.

In view of the situation that has developed in the Chamber over the Budget it had been indicated that in any event M. Tardieu would be able to visit London only for short intervals. As the result of the divergence of views between the Finance Committee and M. Chéron, the Minister of Finance, on questions of debt reduction and Treasury balances on the one hand and the claims of the taxpayer for relief on the other, the Government has lately been the target for a series of attacks by the Opposition. It is understood that M. Tardieu supports his Finance Minister and is determined to oppose all further demands for reductions of taxes. If necessary he is prepared to put the question of confidence, and in that case it is thought essential that he should be present to rally his majority in the Chamber.

American and Italian comment will be found on page 13.

PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY

A BRITISH PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16

The Ministry of Railways having ordered the Peking-Mukden Railway to pay from its revenue $700,000 (£70,000) a month for various purposes, the British Legation has protested on the ground that the allocations are in contravention of agreements relating to loans and other obligations secured on the Peking-Mukden Railway, which is in default a total of £750,000.

This railway has lately been making net profits at the rate of $12,000,000 (£1,200,000) a year, yet in the case of the loan for double tracking one section of the line, the receipts from which largely contribute to the present prosperity of the railway, only negligible payments have been made for the past four years. The usual excuse for default—namely, that the railways concerned are practically out of action as the result of military interference—therefore does not apply to the Peking-Mukden Railway. It is instructive of the mentality prevailing among the newer Chinese that when they are able to pay they coolly disregard the claims of creditors and devote the money to new schemes which take their fancy. Yet at the same time they are applicants in Europe and America for financial assistance to enable them to restore the efficiency of their railway system.

CHIANG'S REPLY TO YEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16

Chiang Kai-shek has addressed a long telegram to Yen Hsi-shan, in answer to the latter's request that he should resign. Chiang declares that it is his duty to continue the struggle and complete the success of the revolution, and that he would be shirking his responsibilities if he retired at the present juncture. Three leading members of the Government have also telegraphed to Yen, pointing out that neither he nor Chiang can resign without permission, and implying that Yen is insubordinate in making proposals in this sense to Chiang. They say:—"You have caused grave apprehension among those who abhor strife and have made the bellicose rejoice. . . . You are fomenting strife."

The military authorities in Peking are taking precautionary measures by searching railway passengers and censoring telegrams. The Lunghai Railway is open to Tangshan, but traffic westwards is suspended, presumably because the military occupying the area are suspected to be bellicose.

THE KING AND QUEEN

ARRIVAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The King and Queen returned on Saturday to London from Sandringham, where they have been staying for the last three months. They arrived at King's Cross at 12.20 p.m., and were greeted by Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the L.N.E.R., and Mr. G. F. Thurston, divisional general manager of the company. The train was in the charge of Colonel H. H. Mauldin. Their Majesties, attended by Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, and Lady Cynthia Colville, then entered their car and drove out of the station in the presence of a large crowd.

Within a few hours of his arrival in London the King received at Buckingham Palace Shah Wali Khan, the new Afghan Minister, and afterwards Mr. Richard Maconachie, the new British Minister at Kabul.

COLD WEATHER AND SUNSHINE

FURTHER OUTLOOK LESS SETTLED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The fresh north-westerly winds which spread over the whole of the country on Saturday, as a trough of low pressure passed away eastwards across the North Sea, originated far beyond the Arctic Circle, being part of the wind circulation of a deep depression that was moving eastwards in very high altitudes. They brought wintry showers in most places.

London had snow heavily for a short time on Saturday afternoon, but the amount of precipitation was generally small in the south. At Scarborough over half an inch fell on Saturday night. Yesterday the wind became more northerly and more moderate, and temperature was everywhere below the normal. The weather improved and over a large proportion of western and southern England sunshine was practically continuous.

A ridge of high pressure, which is moving slowly across Great Britain, should maintain fine weather to-day except, possibly, in Western Ireland and North-West Scotland, where the effect of another trough of low pressure, which is at present out on the Atlantic, may be felt before the day is over, bringing cloudy and less settled weather with southerly winds. Similar weather will probably become general before very long.

SIGNORINA MUSSOLINI ENGAGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Feb. 16

The engagement is announced of Signorina Edda Mussolini, eldest daughter of the Duce, and Galeazzo Ciano, son of Count Ciano (Minister of Communications), and a secretary in the Italian Embassy to the Holy See.

The announcement has been greeted with great satisfaction by all Fascists, since the marriage will unite two of the families most prominent in the Fascist revolution and régime. Signorina Mussolini, who is in her early 20's, was educated at the Poggio Imperiale, where the Princess of Piedmont was also at school. She is a keen horsewoman, often accompanying her father during his morning rides, and is fond of sport in general. In comparison with many Italian girls of her age she has travelled considerably, and about a year ago made a long tour in India and other parts of the East.

THE INVALIDS

Lady Stradbroke, who is ill with pneumonia at her home at Henham Hall, Suffolk, was stated last night to be in a very grave condition.

Lord Glenarthur had a quiet day yesterday, otherwise his condition was unchanged.

Lord Bridgeman left London yesterday for Torquay, where his mother, the Hon. Mrs. John Bridgeman, is lying ill. It was reported last night that Mrs. Bridgeman's condition was critical.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn's condition was last night stated to be unchanged.

INDIA

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

ISSUE TO-MORROW

To-morrow *The Times* will publish, gratis as part of the day's issue, a special number devoted to India. This special number, which has been in preparation for more than a year, is planned to help English readers to a proper appreciation of the task and recommendations of the Statutory Commission which is expected to report soon.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, contributes a signed message to the special number, which, he says, will give to the British people a picture of the India of their time and remind them of the part that their countrymen have played in helping to build its present greatness; while it will give the people of India some idea of the interest with which the British public regard the many difficult problems that are now pressing for solution.

The course of events which led to the appointment of the Statutory Commission will be dispassionately explained, but the main purpose of the special number will be historical and descriptive rather than controversial. There will be marshalled within its pages in a clear and readable form a mass of authoritative information on the present form of the Government of India; on the financial system; social and industrial conditions; the peoples of India; education, religion, and the caste system; trade and agriculture; commerce and shipping; the railways and roads; irrigation and forests; the posts and telegraphs; the administrative, defensive, and other public services.

A historical survey of the last 150 years, written by Lord Zetland, will call attention to the great gifts of peace, order, and prosperity which have been conferred upon India under British administration. Sir Harcourt Butler will give an account of his Committee on the Indian States, and Sir Walter Lawrence will describe their many races and varied scenery. An article by the late Sir Valentine Chirol will hold in impartial balance the rival claims of Hinduism and Islam; Sir William Marris will write on the caste system; Miss Cornelia Sorabji on women of India; Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay, on the Christian Missions and the movement for a united Church in India, and Dr. Macnicol on Indian literature.

The benefits which British shipping has conferred on Indian trade will be a subject for Lord Inchcape, and Sir Philip Sassoon will write on the air mail route to India. Sir Herbert Baker will explain the architectural design of New Delhi, and Sir Harcourt Butler will give an account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. Other descriptive articles will relate to the temples, palaces, and mosques; the historic scenes of the Mutiny; the archæological treasures of India; life in Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; the North-West Frontier; and the valley of Kashmir and big and small game.

Advance orders have already been given for many thousands of copies, and the heavy demand from schools is worthy of note. Bound copies are being placed in liners leaving for India from London, Tilbury, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The number itself will be on sale in India, simultaneously with its publication in England, at the principal newsagents, booksellers, and railway bookstalls.

Newsagents have been asked to deliver *The Times* of to-morrow flat, in order to avoid damage to the coloured plates. Copies for postal subscribers will be sent through the post wrapped round cardboard rollers.

DEATH OF SIR T. W. CHITTY

We regret to announce that SIR THOMAS WILLES CHITTY, formerly Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer, died at 48, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., on Saturday, at the age of 74.

The funeral will be at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow, and a memorial service will be held at St. Clement Danes on Wednesday at 4.30. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

A memoir will be found on page 19.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE GONDOLIERS	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	8
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. HOWARD JONES	8.15
Queen's Hall	BRITISH WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS JEAN HAMILTON	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	RIO RITA	12.45 to 11
Avenue	MALDONE	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE BISHOP MURDER CASE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE TRAP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	1.45 to 11
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE CARELESS AGE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	HAPPY DAYS	12 to 1

THE TIMES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light northerly or variable winds; fair; moderate day temperature, frost at night; mist or fog locally early and late.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the West and North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Federation of British Industries, in a statement on the Budget outlook, expresses deep concern at the growing burden of taxation on productive industry. (p. 9)

A fire at a house in Kenton-street, near Brunswick-square, W.C., on Saturday morning resulted in the deaths of three women. (p. 8)

H.M.S. Rosemary, a fishery protection vessel, has returned to Portsmouth from the Arctic, where she has been taking part in the search for the Hull trawler St. Louis, which has not been heard of since January 8. (p. 11)

The Bishop of Birmingham, who instituted a new vicar at Stirchley on Saturday, defined his position with regard to deviations from the Prayer-book. (p. 19)

The report of the Departmental Committee on Coal Gas Poisoning states that the number of accidental deaths from such poisoning shows on the whole, no appreciable increase and remains at a figure which gives no cause for alarm. (p. 8)

Lord Halifax's edition of the original documents giving an account of the Conversations at Malines on Reunion is published to-day. Father Woodlock, preaching yesterday at Farm-street Roman Catholic Church, laid stress on the dogmatic obstacles to corporate reunion. (p. 19)

Our Agricultural Correspondent states that tillage farmers face the spring seeding season with more depressing prospects than at any time within living memory. (p. 20)

Our Bisley Correspondent writes on the results of the shooting in the sixth round of the Inter-University League. (p. 7)

POLITICS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill will not be resumed until next week, owing to Mr. Graham's absence in Geneva. Informal discussions with the Liberal leaders are likely to be continued this week in the hope of being able to arrive at some agreement on the quota. (p. 14)

Mr. A. J. Cook, speaking at Blaina yesterday, said that the miners would submit neither to the loss of Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill nor to any attack on wages. They had reached the limit of their patience. (p. 9)

A summary is published of the provisions of Sir Hilton Young's Bill for the preservation of rural amenities, the text of which has been issued. (p. 9)

Mr. Baldwin brought his three days' visit to Ulster to an end yesterday, when he returned to London. Speaking at a luncheon of the Ulster Reform Club, in Belfast, on Saturday, he said that free trade within the Empire was a great ideal; freer trade within the Empire was practical politics, and at the start we did not know how far we could go. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

There has been a good deal of criticism of the slow progress which the Naval Conference is making. The Conference has, however, accomplished a good deal of the preparatory work essential to agreement. Our Paris Correspondent says that public opinion in France is convinced that the French case is "logically unassailable." (p. 14)

The British Legation in Peking has protested against an order of the Chinese Minister of Railways to the Peking-Mukden Railway to pay out of revenue $700,000 a month for various purposes, on the ground that these payments are in contravention of agreements relating to loans and other obligations secured on the railway. (p. 14)

King Alfonso has signed decrees abolishing the National Consultative Assembly and renewing the County Councils throughout Spain, and General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has cancelled the decree instituting promotion by merit in the Army. (p. 13)

SPORT

The Newbury Race Meeting was concluded on Saturday. (p. 5)

The fifth round of the Football Association Cup Competition was played on Saturday; Aston Villa beat Blackburn Rovers at Birmingham by four goals to one; The Arsenal beat Middlesbrough at Middlesbrough by two goals to none; and West Ham United beat Millwall at Upton Park by four goals to one. (p. 7)

England beat Wales in an amateur international match at Aberystwyth on Saturday by two goals to one. (p. 7)

The team to represent England against France in the Rugby football match at Twickenham next Saturday was announced on Saturday. (p. 6)

The University hockey match at Beckenham on Saturday resulted in a draw, each side scoring two goals (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Nigerian Loan Prospectus; Metropolitan Railway Debenture Issue; The Care of Sinking Funds—An Unsound Practice; Report of the British South Africa Company—Expanding Revenue—Future Railway Development; Larger Life Assurance Bonuses; and the Work of Lloyd's Register for Aviation. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street on Saturday loan rates were slightly easier. Discount rates remained practically unchanged. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris rate again moved in favour of sterling, closing at 124.20½f. Further depreciation took place in Spanish currency. The New York exchange was unaltered. At 42⅞d. the Buenos Aires rate showed a further decline. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver fell 3-16d. to 20d. (p. 22)

CHARING CROSS

On Wednesday the House of Commons will be asked to give a second reading to the Bill empowering the London County Council to erect a new road bridge across the Thames at Charing Cross and providing for the removal of the terminal station of the Southern Railway Company to the Lambeth side of the river. These are big and difficult and costly projects. In the execution of them there must be no mistakes, no shortcomings, no waste of sites or of money, and no departmental or professional jealousy. London of to-day, if it is to be worthy of its past and mindful of its future reputation, must be content with nothing short of the best. The making of this particular bridge offers to its citizens an unprecedented opportunity of much more than civic or even national importance. It will span the Thames at the bend where it ebbs and flows through the heart of the capital of the Empire. Unless its design is in keeping with the dignity and beauty of this splendid site, unless its approaches are so planned as to facilitate both the flow of the congested stream of cross-river traffic and the adequate development of the dreary and neglected district on the Surrey side, the opportunity will have been thrown away. It is with these considerations in mind that the Commons are called upon to accept or reject the Bill promoted by the London County Council and supported by the MINISTER OF TRANSPORT. Before the die is cast they have still time to revise, in the light of the Bill itself and of the criticisms and alternative suggestions which it has provoked, any views they may already have formed. Unless they are fully convinced that the criticisms are uncalled for and unjustified and that the scheme embodied in the Bill is not only superior to any other yet proposed, but the best that can possibly be devised, it is difficult to see how they can with a clear conscience give it their approval.

The statement issued last week by the Thames Bridges Conference and circulated to all members of the House of Commons presents in condensed form the objections to the scheme which have been urged in these columns and elsewhere by a large number of distinguished correspondents and important societies. At the root of all of them lies the general criticism that its promoters have taken too narrow a view of their responsibilities. The work to be put in hand has been looked upon almost entirely as a bridge-building and engineering problem. Too little attention has been paid to its architectural and more especially to its town-planning requirements and possibilities. SIR EDWIN LUTYENS was consulted on the lay-out of the bridge and its approaches, but only after the essential features of the scheme had been settled. The advice of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Society, the Royal Academy, the Town Planning Institute, and the three other authoritative bodies represented in the Thames Bridges Conference either has not been sought, or, when offered, has for the most part been quietly ignored. So have the suggestions of the Greater London Regional Town Planning Committee. The scheme therefore stands or falls as the creation of the engineers. By almost every competent judge but its promoters and MR. MORRISON it has been condemned on the grounds set out in the statement of the Thames Bridges Conference. Apart from its failure to secure adequate frontages and building sites, admitting of architectural treatment worthy of the position in which the new bridge will stand, its main practical defects lie in its provisions, or want of provisions, for town planning and traffic. On the Surrey side the scheme involves the building of about three-quarters of a mile of high-level roadway, the greater part of which—the viaduct leading down from the bridge—does not come to ground level till past Waterloo Station. Another of its graver drawbacks is that it necessitates the carrying of over 300 yards of existing roads through low tunnels, two of which are respectively 120 and 135 yards long and will be difficult to ventilate. By increasing instead of reducing the number of viaducts and tunnels that are the curse of South London, and also by putting the new Southern Railway terminus on the river front instead of alongside Waterloo Station—as originally suggested by the engineers—it not only sacrifices a great deal of extremely valuable building frontage, the price of which would go a long way to defray the cost of the scheme, but also indefinitely postpones, if it does not for ever prevent, the development of the whole district and its traffic on proper town-planning lines. On the Middlesex side, though there too the few building sites which it offers are misshapen, shallow, and inconvenient, its most glaring fault is its failure to make proper provision for the cross-river traffic, which instead of being separated is concentrated on one point. Between the bridge and the Victoria Embankment there is no direct communication for vehicles. Everything that crosses the bridge, whatever its destination, must go into the Strand. There is no other way open. Descent to the lower level of Northumberland-avenue or Craven-street is blocked. From the Embankment or Northumberland-avenue the only road on to the bridge is round by Trafalgar-square, St. Martin's Church, and the new circus in the Strand, and so on to the viaduct—a distance of about 1,200 yards. In facilities for traffic as well as in town planning the scheme seems equally at fault.

Members of Parliament would be in a better position to judge the scheme of the Bill for themselves if the large-scale model which is being prepared had been ready for their inspection before the second reading. In its absence they can only go by maps and by what they are told. As is suggested in MR. CARÖE'S letter to-day, they cannot be told with any truth that all possible alternatives have been properly weighed by a body of experts capable of appreciating each of the important aspects of the problem. The County Council scheme has been prepared without the cooperation which, in virtue of the unexampled importance of the whole project, should have been given to it. Another scheme, a plan of which was given in our columns last summer on July 30, has been prepared, also, it may be presumed, without the full cooperation which might perhaps have made it better than it is. Though it may have many imperfections it certainly has some good points. The bridge which it proposes is on a rather lower level than the engineers' bridge and it shifts the Southern Railway terminus back to the position close to Waterloo Station which in the opinion of most people it ought to occupy, leaving the river site open for the Company's hotel. By these modifications a number of important improvements are made possible. On the Surrey side it does away with the two long tunnels and nearly the whole of the viaduct leading from the bridge, together with its steep embanked approaches on either side; it preserves Belvedere-road as a thoroughfare instead of turning part of it into a useless *cul-de-sac* for foot passengers only; and generally speaking it leaves the whole field of South London open for development on a proper system of town planning. On the Middlesex side it provides a carriage-way from the bridge to the Embankment in both directions at an easy gradient, and gives direct access not only to the Strand but by Northumberland-avenue and Whitehall-place to Trafalgar-square and Whitehall, thus distributing the traffic north of the river over four thoroughfares instead of confining it to one. Incidentally also it avoids the necessity of purchasing the site of Coutts's Bank, at an estimated cost of a million. But all this is by the way. For the moment it is not the comparative efficiency and cost of rival schemes that is in question, but whether it is to the highest interest of the public that the Commons should give the Council's Bill a second reading. If they do, there is a grave chance that some day they may see cause to repent at leisure what they have done in haste. They will be turning a deaf ear to the strong pleas that have been addressed by men of all the professions concerned for a reconsideration of the whole case.

A Great Himalayan Adventure

A week from to-day the advance guard of a party of mountain climbers of international fame will set out from Venice on the first stage of an attempt to scale Kanchenjunga, the second highest mountain in the world. In the article on this page the expedition is described as the strongest that has ever visited the Himalaya. The task before them will call for every atom of strength and endurance and mountain-craft and every foot-pound of energy that they possess. If the men chosen for the final effort get to the summit, 28,150ft. above sea-level, they will still be a trifle below the greatest height ever trodden by the foot of man. When MALLORY and IRVINE were last seen by their fellow-climber MR. ODELL as two tiny black spots, silhouetted against the snow far above him at something under 800ft. from their journey's end, they had reached a point about 80ft. higher than the topmost peak of Kanchenjunga. Only on Everest itself can their known record be surpassed. But the conquest of Kanchenjunga must needs be an undertaking of peculiar difficulty. Fifty miles north of Darjeeling and one hundred and fifty south-east of Mount Everest, on the borders of Sikkim, Tibet, and Nepal, the mighty massif includes a number of towering crests only a little lower than the peak of the actual summit which is the goal of the German Professor, HERR DYHRENFURTH, and of the band of experienced and highly trained mountaineers whom he will lead to the assault. Only twice before, by a Swiss expedition in 1905 and by a party of Bavarians last year, has the ascent been attempted, each time without success. There seems to be good reason for hoping that the British, German, Swiss, Italian, and Austrian climbers who, with PROFESSOR DYHRENFURTH and his wife, are to make yet another attack on the unknown fastnesses of the virgin peak will have better fortune. By numerous first-class climbs, principally in the Swiss and Italian Alps, they have one and all proved that physically and temperamentally they possess in a high degree the qualities that can overcome mountains, however formidable the obstacles and dangers which they may present. Besides their own individual skill as climbers on rock and ice and snow they will be able to benefit by the accumulated results of the experience gained in the attempts on Mount Everest in 1921, 1922, and 1924. They will probably also be able to enlist the services of some at least of the fine body of Sherpa-Nepalese porters collected and organized for the Everest expeditions by GENERAL BRUCE. The proved aptitude of these men for carrying heavy loads at great altitudes will be of invaluable assistance in forming the ladder of camps up the mountainside by which alone success can be made possible. It is interesting to learn that PROFESSOR DYHRENFURTH proposes, as was done in the last Everest expedition, to set up his base camp at about 17,000ft., and to establish the same number of camps—six—above it.

The start of the expedition will be made from Darjeeling towards the end of next month, and the climbers expect to be ready to begin the assault on the mountain by the beginning of May. Unless the monsoon comes earlier than usual this programme should give them from a fortnight to three weeks for the actual climb. Even if the weather holds good during the pre-monsoon period it will be a time of incessant and exhausting labour and exposure, and the conditions will become progressively more and more trying as they draw nearer to their goal. In June, 1924, when they climbed to 28,000ft.—a height never till then reached by man—COLONEL NORTON and DR. SOMERVELL found that above the level of 27,500ft. they had to draw breath eight or ten times for each step they advanced. They were getting very near the limit of human endurance. So it must be, whether they decide to use oxygen or not, in the final stages of the climb that lies before the present expedition. But they are all picked men, and will not need the spur of international rivalry to nerve them to do their utmost. If, after all, they do not succeed in reaching their supreme objective, the results of their scientific observations and the photographs and cinematograph films which they will be able to bring back will be of intense interest to the peoples of the countries to which they belong. In this journal, besides a series of exclusive dispatches from our Special Correspondent with the climbers, there will be published a number of photographs to be taken by MR. F. S. SMYTHE. Unless MR. E. O. SHEBBEARE is able to join the party MR. SMYTHE will be the only British member of the expedition. As a climber he has already many fine Alpine feats to his credit, including two particularly daring new routes up the Brenva face of Mont Blanc. To him and to the other members of the expedition, a League of Nations in miniature, their fellow-countrymen will join in wishing the best of good luck and a safe return from their great and arduous adventure.

In the Shop Window

To-day and for the next ten days the British Industries Fair will offer high challenge to the pessimists. Among the causes which retard the recovery of British trade a place must certainly be given to the croakers whose dismal and continuous chorus over the "decay" of British industry has become so tiresome and so mischievous. At home this chorus, to those who have not become so habituated to it that they cease to notice it, is irritating and depressing. Abroad it has a worse effect, and, by those who are not in a position to know better, it is taken more or less at its face value to the detriment both of the reputation and of the business of British manufacturers. Convincing replies to their jeremiads will be given at Olympia and Castle Bromwich, where British industry will show what it can do. The Fair, which will be held in two sections, one in London, the other in Birmingham, will this season celebrate its fifteenth year of steady progress. Founded in 1915 to provide British manufacturers with a substitute during the War for the opportunity to exhibit at the Leipzig Fair, it has grown continuously both in interest and in importance, and has now become a great annual occasion for British manufacturers to "put their goods in the shop window" for all the world to see. And the world, especially the world of prospective over-sea buyers, has been coming to see, and to place orders, in increasing numbers.

This year the London section of the Fair will be housed for the first time in the new Olympia which has been designed for its permanent home. The Birmingham section, devoted of course to the heavy industries, will be held, as heretofore, in the Exhibition Hall at Castle Bromwich. In both sections the space has been eagerly taken up, and in both there is a confident expectation that this year the Fair will again surpass all previous records both in the interest and variety of the exhibits and in the number of visitors and the business done. The Fair is not international like the Fair at Leipzig. It is a purely national British institution, but it has already taken its acknowledged place as one of the great fairs of the world and attracts many thousands of business visitors from overseas. It has become, too, of recent years a sort of business exchange for the Empire, for, with the help of the Empire Marketing Board, it is made the occasion by the Dominions and Colonies for their chief display of the year. At Olympia the Board will again this year stage a comprehensive exhibit of the food products and raw materials of the Empire. But to most visitors the main interest will be the evidence of the year's improvements in the great British manufacturing industries. Such evidence there will be in plenty, for all accounts bear out the boast of the President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce that the Fair will prove conclusively that Great Britain is still in the forefront of the industrial countries of the world.

Family Relations

One of the ways in which the United States is definitely ahead of this country is in the organized provision of free advice. At a clinic recently opened in California the Californians may place their family troubles before skilled psychologists. Accurate observation has shown that people are greatly influenced by their private lives. The philanthropist who really desires to help will turn more and more from providing wire-netting for the trees in the road or posts to lean bicycles against, and will subsidize clinics to tackle problems that really distress. The Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations is a clearing house for all the difficulties which marriage and parenthood may present. There are a number of rules for married happiness. They are chiefly of the give-and-take kind and are easily accessible. The clinics are intended for something subtler. The skilled psychologists whose services are retained do not mean to repeat copy-book commonplaces but to diagnose positions which are too much for the collective wisdom of a man and his neighbours. The question at once arises how the psychologists are to obtain the knowledge they will need of individual idiosyncrasies. In the first recorded case at the Los Angeles clinic a man asked how he could persuade his mother-in-law to live somewhere else. It is a hackneyed music-hall plot, which most rising novelists would disdain, but its practical handling is not the less difficult. The clinic recommended that a very tactful intermediary should be found, and there seems a clear need for further philanthropists to come forward with offers to train tactful intermediaries. But tact is of many kinds, and the character of the particular mother-in-law is the key to the position. The psychologists will find that a card index of the locality they seek to serve, giving the tastes and crotchets of individuals, is an essential part of their clinical equipment.

It should not prove difficult to finance the compilation of such records. The reproach is commonly made against gossip-mongers that their activities lead to so little. Hardened gossipers have several defences to make, and can claim that their activity exists for its own sake, as a noble part of that business of contemplation—for gossip is collective contemplation—which ARISTOTLE, among others, has rated so highly. They also claim that their activity promotes knowledge, and is of high educational value. It can also be thought a moral discipline, for, while the anæsthetic of absence enables gossip to go to great lengths in ill nature without the victim's feeling any pain, a moment's thought between the laughs makes every one realize that it is with this extreme freedom that the irreverent world speaks of him and his concerns when he is not about. But these defences are only needed because gossip has a bad name. Thanks to the movement for Institutes of Family Relations the great name of science can be invoked to protect the most unbridled tongues. With the good will of the general public, and provided everything that is picked up or overheard about other people is passed on to the central clearing house to be checked by other items and added to the files, the Institute of Family Relations will easily become an outstanding expression of a new spirit of communal helpfulness. Doubtful young men will find in it a body that really knows what there is to know about the young women between whom their choice is wavering; children will be able to obtain guidance in dealing with their parents from records that exceed their own necessarily limited memories; and the present perplexities and troubles that arise from our insufficient knowledge of each other will yield before the data which will crown this new campaign to circumvent the age-old sensitiveness and narrow privacies of men.

MR. SHAW ON FILM CENSORSHIP

"EFFICIENT FOR EVIL"

REASONS FOR REFUSING A LICENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I call attention to the latest example of the manner in which our censorships, with the best intentions, safeguard the very evils they are supposed to prevent?

A lady has made it her business to help homeless and penniless people who spend their nights in the streets and make the Embankment a general address for misery. She has found that many of the men have tramped up to London in the belief, not exactly that its streets are paved with gold, but that there is plenty of employment to be had here at higher wages than in the provinces. She also finds that young women come up in answer to advertisements in helpless ignorance of the existence, much less the address, of the Travellers' Aid and other Societies for the protection of women and children from White Slave agents.

The lady has taken a very sensible step, the only effective one within her means. She has had typical nightly scenes on the Embankment filmed and set in the framework of a simple story showing a miner leaving his family to better them by seeking work in London, and presently finding himself on the Embankment desiring nothing more than to get back to his home and his old job in the country. The film also shows a girl decoyed to London by a White Slaver's advertisement. She is fortunate enough, after being drugged and carried on board a ship bound for the Continent, to escape before anything worse has happened to her, and to be directed to the proper quarter for protection and advice.

Obviously the exhibition of such a film throughout the country would be extremely unwelcome to the White Slavers, and would check the flow of unwanted men to London. To the stupefaction of the lady and her charitable colleagues the film was refused a licence. They came to me and put the case before me. As I knew by what I had seen of licensed films that it was quite possible to exploit night scenes and incidents of the White Slave traffic in an objectionable way I asked to see the film. I was at once invited to a private exhibition, only to find that even this could not be given without permission. Finally, however, I saw it where the Censor's writ did not run; and I can testify that there is not an incident or suggestion in it that could not be exhibited in a Sunday school, the pictures being as innocent in their execution as in their intention.

I asked what reason the examiners who do the work of censorship had given for their decision. I was told that they had relented so far as to license the story of the miner "for adults," which seemed to me madder, if possible, than its total prohibition. But they would not license the story of the girl on any terms, their reason being that they thought domestic servants were badly wanted in London, and that the film might discourage girls from coming to help London out of that difficulty. How girls could be discouraged from travelling by an advertisement of the means by which they could do so in safety was not explained.

As I never make a public grievance of a matter that can be quietly remedied by a reasonable representation to the responsible authority, I persuaded the owners of the film to say nothing until I had written privately to Mr. Edward Shortt, who lately succeeded the late T. P. O'Connor as Film Censor. As he had survived a term of office as Irish Secretary, and had acted as Home Secretary subsequently, I had no doubt that his experience and good sense would at once convince him that his examiners had blundered, and that he would set matters right without any public fuss.

His reply is that he has now seen the film, and agrees with the judgment of the examiners, not for the reasons given by them, but because it is a rule of his department to allow no reference to the White Slave traffic or to drugs. I could hardly believe my eyes as I read this amazing statement of policy. The most lavish and costly displays of the allurements held out by White Slavers to young women, and by them to their patrons, are licensed without demur, and thereby effectually protected and sanctioned. Licensed scenes of what is politely called exhibitionism have become cinema specialities: one which I cannot describe in your columns was shown recently in a first-rate West End picture-house. But when a film is made to show girls the risk they run of being kidnapped by White Slavers, and to make known to them the address of a society which exists to make such kidnapping impossible, the Censor suppresses it. It is as if the railway companies were to exclude the staff of the Travellers' Aid Society from their arrival platforms whilst giving every facility to the White Slave agents on the very acceptable condition that the real nature of their business must not be disclosed.

I know, of course, that as the series of considered moral judgments for which the public look to the Film Censor are absurdly impracticable, his business reduces itself to the enforcement of a few rules of thumb through which any unscrupulous person can drive a coach and six, though they are intolerably obstructive and injurious to conscientious authors; but this particular rule seems to me beyond all bearing except by those who have pecuniary interests in the White Slave and drug traffics. It convinces me, as one who frequents picture-houses, and knows the lengths to which they go in the direction which the censorship exists solely to bar, that it is quite useless for good and terribly efficient for evil.

As Mr. Shortt cannot be questioned in Parliament, which has no control of him or his emoluments, and as my private appeal to him has been in vain, I am obliged to resort to the Press through its most influential organ.

The title of the film is *The Night Patrol*; and the lady's name is Miss Baxter.

Yours truly,
G. BERNARD SHAW.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who has visited Russia and paid special attention to religious conditions there, I should like to say in reference to the letter of the Chief Rabbi that it is necessary to demand not only the removal of the prohibition of religious instruction to the young, but also the cessation of anti-religious teaching in the schools. At the present time the teaching of Atheism is compulsory in all Soviet educational institutions, from kindergartens to universities. Teachers who themselves believe in religion are compelled to teach Atheism to the children.

Yours faithfully,
H. SOMERVILLE.

62, Chatto-road, S.W.11, Feb. 14.

THE BLASPHEMY LAWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The one-clause Bill called the Blasphemy Laws Amendment Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The Bill reads as follows:—"After this Act, no criminal proceedings shall be instituted in any Court against any person for Schism, Heresy, Blasphemy, Blasphemous Libel or Atheism."

Surely it is a very dangerous thing to make blasphemy and blasphemous libel legal. We hear on all sides of what is happening in Russia. Surely at this particular juncture we do not want the same thing made legal in England, though we know that this is what Russia would like. May one ask through your columns that members of Parliament should consider carefully before they let such a Bill as this will be through? After all, who wants to make blasphemy legal except possibly the people who want to be blasphemous?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. L. PRESTON, vicar and rural dean of Lewisham.

The Vicarage, Lewisham, S.E.13, Feb. 14.

KANCHENJUNGA

AN INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITION

THE UNSCALED PEAK

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The strongest mountaineering expedition that has ever visited the Himalaya will shortly leave Europe to attempt the ascent of Kanchenjunga, the second highest peak in the world. Famous climbers of five nations—Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and Great Britain—are taking part in this expedition, which is the third to attempt the unconquered peak. Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, of Germany, will lead the expedition. He will be accompanied by Frau Dyhrenfurth, and by Herr H. Hoerlin, Herr U. Wieland, and Dr. H. Richter; by Herr M. Kurz and Herr C. Duvanel, of Switzerland; by Herr E. Schneider, of Austria; by Mr. Enrico Gaspari, of Italy; and by Mr. F. S. Smythe, of Great Britain. It is hoped that Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, a member of the last Mount Everest expedition and forest officer for Sikkim, will be able to join the party. *The Times* has arranged to publish a series of exclusive dispatches describing the adventure and will have a Special Correspondent with the climbers.

The advance party will sail from Venice on February 24 and will be followed by the remainder of the expedition, who will sail from Venice on March 9. The expedition will leave Darjeeling towards the end of March, and the attempt on Kanchenjunga will be made

at the end of April or the beginning of May before the monsoon, which normally breaks in this district during the latter half of May.

Primarily it is a young men's adventure, with the object of conquering a great unscaled peak. However, the party will not be blind to all save the actual goal of their climb, and it is hoped that, if the conditions are reasonably favourable, the most tangible result of the expedition will be a film—the highest cinematographic pictures ever taken anywhere—and an extensive series of panoramas and "still" photographs. Two members of the party are geologists, and in the intervals of climbing they will have plenty of new material to study. No expedition of this kind would conceivably ignore the natural history of the unexplored regions through which it will pass, and one member of the party is a cartographer. Maps of the higher regions of the mountain are by no means exact.

A TEAM OF EXPERTS

Two expeditions have previously attempted the ascent of Kanchenjunga. The first, a Swiss expedition, in which Mr. Aleister Crowley took part, in 1905, attacked the southern face of the mountain above the Yalung Glacier, but met with disaster, one climber and three porters being swept into a crevasse by an avalanche. The second expedition, consisting of experienced Bavarian mountaineers, assaulted the tremendous eastern face of the mountain from the Zemu Glacier in 1929, but were forced to retreat by bad weather after reaching a height of 24,600ft.

The party may indeed be regarded as the hardiest and most expert team of mountaineers that has yet been got together to attempt one peak. All its members are widely experienced both in winter and in summer mountaineering, many of them being Alpine climbers of international fame, and every one of them is an expert ski-runner. Kanchenjunga is 28,150ft. high, and so great a part does physical fitness play in success or failure at this great altitude that all the party must needs be in perfect health and training and at the height of their powers. The expedition is equipped and organized with the greatest care, after a close study of the experiences of previous expeditions. At least two members are expert photographers. Herr Duvanel has taken many cinematograph films in the Alps, and Mr. Smythe's pictures have often been reproduced in *The Times*.

Kanchenjunga, on the main watershed of the Himalaya, is 150 miles south-east of Mount Everest. Only in its great height has it anything in common with Everest. In every other respect it is incomparably the finer mountain. It is not a single, isolated peak of rock, like Everest, but a mountain massif, of several peaks only a little lower than the summit, with a host of subsidiary peaks and pinnacles. Even these lesser eminences are among the finest peaks in the world, yet none of the greater of them has been climbed. A Norwegian party in 1908 all but gained the summit of Kabru (24,000ft.), Kanchenjunga's nearest neighbour.

MOUNTAIN MASSIF

Kanchenjunga itself rises in a series of giant ridges to a twin summit. To the mountaineer, staring up at these ridges, they seem hopelessly long, and they are riven and torn by pinnacles and peaks that in the Alps would count as separate and formidable climbs. Huge masses of hanging glacier cling to the many faces of the mountain, and many thousands of tons of ice and snow frequently break off and thunder down the enormous precipices and lie below till they are recompacted into the glaciers that slide towards the valleys. The loveliest of the lesser peaks that cluster round the summit of Kanchenjunga is Siniolchum, which has been called the "embodiment of inaccessibility." It is perhaps the most beautiful snow mountain in the world. It is built up of knife-like ridges of ice, so thin that sometimes the sun can be seen shining through them, giving to their sweeping lines an ethereal, fairy-like brilliance and beauty.

Rising from the great main ridge of the Himalaya, Kanchenjunga is 50 miles north of Darjeeling, on the borders of Sikkim, Tibet, and Nepal. Between it and Darjeeling is range upon range of lower hills. Many of these serried ranks of mountains are themselves over 10,000ft., but from below they appear as mere ripples against the huge snowy waves of Kanchenjunga. The traveller, moving up from Darjeeling, passes in these mountains and valleys through every range of temperature and climate. Darjeeling itself is at 8,000ft., but he will immediately drop into valleys no more than 200ft. or 300ft. above sea level—deep chasms of intense tropical heat, where malaria and dysentery are rife and the rich, exotic undergrowth breeds mosquitoes and conceals leeches. As the valleys ascend towards the snows their sides are clothed with the dwarf rhododendrons of the

Himalaya, whose blossoming in May and June is a glorious spectacle. Higher still the dense vegetation gives place to more open slopes, like the slopes of the Alps, bright with gentians, primulas, and saxifrages. Higher still is a frozen land of immense glaciers and snow-peaks, where Arctic temperatures and icy winds predominate. In the three weeks' journey the mercury may have fallen through 150 degrees of the thermometer.

There is comparatively little game in Sikkim, except yaks and wild goats, but the glacier moraines above the valleys are inhabited by the little marmots common in the Alps. With the astonishing variety of the scenery goes a treacherous climate, but the winds of Kanchenjunga are not so strong as those that blow on Everest. Snowfalls, however, are often exceptionally heavy; no less than 6ft. of snow fell during the Bavarian attempt on Kanchenjunga.

The leader of the present party, Professor Günter Dyhrenfurth, is professor of geology at Zurich. He has ascended more than 700 peaks in the Alps and Hohe Tatra, mostly without guides, including 56 new routes and first ascents. His climbs include such great ascents as his traverse of the Aletschorn in the Bernese Oberland by the north-east and south-west ridges and traverses of the Matterhorn by the Zmutt ridge and of Castor, Pollux, and the Lyskamm in one day and the Anderson ridge of the Schreckhorn. He has also made a large number of rock climbs in the Eastern Alps on little-known but difficult peaks.

He is 44 years of age, and his father, Dr. Oskar Dyhrenfurth, now 80 years old, has been a wonderful mountaineer. He climbed the Jungfrau at the age of 69, and at the age of 74 made a solitary climb on the Dachstein, in which he fell badly, but recovered. His son, Professor Dyhrenfurth, made his first climb at the age of nine, and at the age of 13 climbed the Rosengartenspitze, one of the best-known peaks in the Dolomites. He was severely injured in 1921, when he fell 21ft. owing to a rope breaking while descending the Drusenfluh. He is a most active man and an all-round sportsman. During the War he was in command of a corps of mountain guides on the Italian front, where he spent winter and summer at heights of over 10,000ft. in redoubts among the Ortler mountains and in dug-outs cut in the solid ice of glaciers. He has written several monographs on Alpine mountaineering and on geology, and is a keen photographer.

THE ONLY WOMAN

Frau Dyhrenfurth is perhaps best known as an international lawn tennis player—she is one of the very best players in mixed doubles in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland—but she is also an experienced mountaineer and expert ski-runner. She has accompanied her husband on many expeditions, but few women have taken part in great climbs in the high Himalaya. She will share that distinction with Mrs. Bullock Workman and Mrs. Ruttledge.

Herren Hoerlin and Schneider are the most brilliant pair of Continental climbers without guides of the present day. Their record of ascents rivals that of the famous Swiss pair, Dr. W. Amstutz and Herr Schumacher. Recently they carried out a series of climbs on the range of Mont Blanc which included the first winter ascents of the Aiguille Noire de Pétéret and the Aiguille Blanche de Pétéret, as well as a ski traverse of Mont Blanc. They are an extraordinarily fast pair; their time for their winter ascent of the Aiguille Blanche de Pétéret, one of the most dangerous climbs in the Alps, was a record and was even faster than that for the summer ascent of the peak by Mr. Eustace Thomas (the Manchester climber) and Josef Kumbel, Mr. Winthrop Young's famous guide, who are reckoned the fastest pair in the Alps. Herr Schneider comes from Hall, in Tirol, and is a geologist as well as one of the best-known mountaineers in the Eastern Alps. In 1928 he took part in the Alai Pamir expedition led by Herr Rickmer Rickmers. He has made a number of new ascents in winter and summer in the Alps. In spite of his youth he has climbed over 1,000 peaks, including over 200 peaks in one year, which is probably a record. Herr Hoerlin is a student of medicine. Though he only started to climb in 1922, he is recognized as the leading young German mountaineer and is the president of the Academic Alpine Club, Berlin.

Dr. Richter is acting as surgeon to the expedition. He is well known as an authority on the physiological effects of high altitudes and as an author. He is a good ski-runner.

Herr Ulrich Wieland is a Swabian and has lived since childhood on the mountains near the Austrian and Swiss border. As a boy he accompanied his parents on climbing excursions. After the War, in 1919 and 1920, when it was forbidden to cross the neighbouring borders by the ordinary routes, he used with friends to make long excursions over high and unknown passes to reach the mountains they longed to climb, now inaccessible by train. He has since learnt all the Western Alps by heart. In 1927 and 1928 he worked his way across the United States as a "student labourer," and in the summer toured for pleasure, climbing three of the great American peaks, Long's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, Grand Teton, the "American Matterhorn," south of Yellowstone Park, and Mount Rainier, near Seattle.

WINTER CLIMBING EXPERT

Herr Marcel Kurz is the greatest living Continental authority on winter mountaineering. He lives in Neuchatel and is an engineer by profession. His record of first ascents and difficult climbs is most remarkable. Recently he made the first winter ascents of the Ober Gabelhorn and Täschhorn in the Zermatt district, the last two great peaks in the Alps of Valais to be unclimbed. He is a great expert on snowcraft and avalanches, particularly from the point of view of ski-running. When climbing with Mr. H. E. L. Porter in the Southern Alps of New Zealand in 1927 he made a new route up Mount Tasman by the east ridge and also ascended Mount Cook, the highest peak in the New Zealand Alps (12,349ft.), by a long and difficult route. He is a cartographer and has revised and brought up to date the famous Kurz guide books on Mont Blanc and the Pennine Alps written by his father, and has also written *Alpiniame Hivernal* and a guide to the Alps of Valais. He has mapped Mount Olympus for the Greek Government.

Herr Duvanel is, as well as an expert cinematographer, a fine all-round sportsman. Though he has had comparatively little experience in mountaineering, he is an expert ski-runner. He has made a number of films of climbs in the Alps, many of them for the instruction of novices.

The Italian member of the party, Mr. Enrico Gaspari, who lives in London, is 36 years old. He was born at Cortino d'Ampezzo. Before the War he was an Austrian, but since he has been an Italian citizen. He is a member of the Club Alpino Italiano. All his climbing has been done in the Dolomites, and until recently he was reckoned as second only to Angelo Dibona among rock-climbing guides. His greater climbs include the first winter ascents of Monte Cristallo and Croda da Lago, and also a 12-hour excursion over the Campanilo di Val, the Di Roda (by the west chimney), and the Cima di Val di Roda. He has taken part in the making of various Alpine film stories.

Mr. F. S. Smythe, the British member of the party and a member of the Alpine Club, is 29 years old. He started climbing on the British hills when a boy, and went to the Alps in 1921, where he lived for two years, and during that time carried out a large number of expeditions in the Central and Eastern Alps, in winter and summer, both on foot and on ski. He has climbed in most districts between Mont Blanc and the Gross Glockner, and has never climbed with guides. His greatest climbs have been made on the range of Mont Blanc climbs, including a terrible retreat from the Pétéret Ridge in a storm, the Col de la Brenva, and the ascent of the very difficult east face of the Aiguille du Plan. His best climbs were the two new routes up the south side of Mont Blanc up the great Brenva face, made in company with Professor T. Graham Brown, F.R.S., in 1927 and 1928. He recently published "Climbs and Ski Runs."

The success of any great expedition of this kind must rest largely with the native porters who have to carry the loads up to the great altitudes and make the camps. The Sherpa-Nepalese, born and bred in the mountains of Nepal and accustomed to living above 10,000ft., are mountaineers by nature. The three Mount Everest expeditions were manned with these men, and it is hoped that this expedition will be able to get the services of as many as can be of the porters who worked in the Everest expeditions. As well as these climbing porters, about 200 local porters, Lepchas and Tibetans, will be engaged to carry the expedition's food from Darjeeling to the base camp.

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[*** Pictures on page 18]

Lady North, wife of Sir Jonathan North, four times Mayor of Leicester during the War, died at Leicester on Saturday in her 72nd year.

KINGSWAY TUNNEL

OBJECTIONS TO USE BY GENERAL TRAFFIC

At a meeting of the London County Council to-morrow, the Highways Committee will present a report stating that they have considered a letter from the Minister of Transport asking for the Council's observations on a copy, received from Captain George S. C. Swinton, of his letter published in *The Times* on July 4, 1929, urging that the tramway subway from the Victoria-embankment to Southampton-row, when deepened, should be used by omnibuses and other traffic. The committee asked the Minister of Transport and the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for their views as to general traffic (in addition to a two-minute tramcar service) using the subway and as to the traffic difficulties involved in general traffic to and from Blackfriars using the subway.

The Commissioner of Police has replied stating that, while obviously he would welcome any provision to relieve important road junctions and busy streets of as much traffic as can be absorbed by alternate means, he is forced to the conclusion that, in this instance, the disadvantages might probably more than outweigh the advantages. He says:—

(i.) The delay and inconvenience occurring at each end of the tunnel would probably be great. At the south end vehicles entering and leaving the subway would have to cross the heavy traffic on the Embankment, and this would necessitate vehicular traffic in that thoroughfare being held up at frequent intervals. Owing to the few cuts at present existing on the Embankment, traffic there flows comparatively freely, but congestion would soon arise were a greater number of vehicles to enter or leave the tramway tunnel. At the other end of the tunnel, at Southampton-row, great difficulty is already experienced in regulating traffic, and conditions would inevitably become worse. The fact that vehicles would have to emerge on a steep incline would not help matters.

(ii.) In the present lay-out of the tunnel, vehicles would only be able to proceed in each direction in single line, and when held up at the exits would form into a long queue of standing vehicles. Even presuming that the problem of tunnel ventilation generally could be satisfactorily dealt with, the fact remains that standing vehicles when released could only move out of the tunnel one by one. It would seem, moreover, that danger might arise through heavily loaded vehicles stopping and starting on the slope at the Southampton-row end.

(iii.) A failure of the lighting or power current in the subway would result in a complete stoppage of all traffic and the consequent danger from exhaust fumes might become very serious. The possibility of collisions leading to fire has also to be borne in mind. There are no footways (as provided in the Thames tunnels) and considerable difficulty might, therefore, be entailed in conveying extinguishing apparatus through the tunnel.

Having regard to these considerations, the Commissioner does not feel that the circulation of traffic as a whole would be expedited if the present tramway subway were made available for general motor traffic.

The Minister of Transport states that he has been advised by the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee that the proposal is not one which is likely to be in the best interests of the circulation of traffic and that they do not recommend its adoption; and that, after consideration of all aspects of the matter, he, the Minister, concurs in this recommendation.

In all the circumstances the committee have decided, after consulting the Special Committee on Traffic, to take no further action on the proposal contained in Captain Swinton's letter.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee, in a report to the L.C.C., state that a question raised as to the adequate protection of places of public entertainment by reason of exceptional adjoining fire risks, such as the provision of car parks, is, in their view, one of the greatest importance. As the decision in a case before them will form a precedent, they ask for the directions of the Council. They recommend that no objection be raised to the proposal by Regent (Stamford-hill), Limited, to use the two triangular pieces of land adjacent to the Regent Theatre, 1A, Amhurst Park, Stamford-hill, as parking spaces for motor-cars, subject to compliance with certain conditions, which include the following:—

That incombustible imperforate fence walls or screens at least 16ft. high separate the car parks from the open exitways on either side of the theatre; that the frontages of the car parks to Amhurst Park and Stamford-hill be kept unenclosed; that petrol be not stored on the car parks, and that the petrol tanks of cars be not filled or repair work to cars undertaken while the cars are on the car parks; and that an adequate number of chemical extinguishers and of pails of sand be provided in each car park.

The Fire Brigade Committee report that the fire station in Simpson-street, Battersea, built in 1874, is now obsolete. They recommend the Council to appropriate part of the site of the disused tramway depôt at Battersea Bridge Wharf and so to extend the adjoining river fire station as to provide a station which will enable the committee to give up the Simpson-street station.

The Housing Committee report that the first portion of the dwellings on Loughborough estate, Lambeth, under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, can now be begun. They recommend that the estimate of expenditure of £82,511 on the erection of blocks 1 and 2 of dwellings, &c., be approved.

LANCASTER PARISH CHURCH

A LINK WITH SYON PARK

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LANCASTER, FEB. 16

At a moment when Syon House and Syon Park have come prominently into the public eye it is not without interest to note a forthcoming celebration directly associated with Syon Convent at Isleworth in the days when it was a living institution. When one finds that that sisterhood was actively discharging the duties and responsibilities of land ownership and also of ecclesiastical oversight, at a place so far away as Lancaster was from Middlesex in the first half of the 15th century, the link between Syon and the northern town appears all the more worth investigating.

The town and parish of Lancaster are celebrating on March 1 the 500th anniversary of the appointment of Richard Chester as its first vicar. In all probability this appointment was a direct consequence of the then recent passing of the Lancaster Priory and its lands and revenues into the hands of the nuns of Syon. Hitherto the Priory had been, ever since the time of the Conqueror, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of Seez in Normandy. It was despoiled by Edward III. in common with other alien religious houses in aid of his French war, but restored again in 1351. In the reign of Henry V. it was included in an act of final suppression of all alien religious houses in the land. The funds were not, however, alienated from religious uses, and after Henry's death the trustees made a gift of the Priory to the nuns of Syon.

The church had fallen into decay, and its rebuilding, which had already been taken in hand by the trustees, was liberally furthered by the abbess and nuns of Syon, and it is to what was done under their direction that Lancaster owes in the main the beauty of its parish church of to-day.

The Archbishop of York will be the guest of the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster on the first day of the forthcoming celebrations, and he will preach twice on Sunday, March 2, in Lancaster Church. The quincentenary celebration will be continued with visits from several of the other bishops of the Northern Province, and in August Lancaster will have an appropriate historical pageant to give a popular visible form to the commemoration.

MR. GREENWOOD AT MANCHESTER

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, addressing a Labour meeting at Manchester last night, said that when the alternative to the present Government was considered no one, however critical, would wish to see the paralysed figure of Mr. Baldwin back in office as Prime Minister. The Conservative Party was where it was to-day because it was unrepentant, short-sighted, and did not know anything about the problems with which the country was grappling. For four-and-a-half years the pathetic figure of Mr. Baldwin ruled the political destinies of this country, leading a decrepit party which never had a mind of its own. Now it had about 14 minds, for what they were worth.

The last four-and-a-half years of Conservative Government brought this country nothing but failure. The last eight months had seen this country recover the moral leadership of the world. The only way to ensure peace was to take the weapons of war out of the hands of everybody who was able to use them.

NEW LONDON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

EFFECT ON MOTORING SHOPPERS

The new regulations, limiting the time during which vehicles may stand at the kerb near the entrances to three of the circuses, which begin to operate to-day, seem likely to cause small inconvenience except to those shoppers who make their calls in private cars or taxicabs. The time-limit on the loading and unloading of vans amounts generally to the legalization of a rule already enforced, though unwritten, by the police.

The motoring shopper in the busy parts is said to be confined almost entirely to those people whose chauffeurs take care of their cars. Such cars will no longer be able to wait for their passengers outside shops close to Piccadilly-circus, the Marble Arch, and St. Giles's-circus, but will have to be parked in some adjacent side street until they are again needed. This will mean either that persons on shopping expeditions must work to a strict time-table, or that they must walk from the shop to their parked cars. Inquiries on Saturday indicated, however, that the new rule will only affect this kind of traffic near Piccadilly-circus and that the number of persons liable to be affected is small. Another small class which is likely to suffer more from the prohibition is that of the commercial traveller who has, of necessity, left his car outside shops while he carried samples inside and did business with the buyers.

The problem of the unloading van or lorry is likely to be less affected by the new time limit. In most of the thoroughfares now scheduled the nuisance is said to be almost unknown. Few vans need more than 15 minutes for their business, and as the bulk of the deliveries are made in the mornings, the ban between 12 noon and 7 p.m. will work less hardly than an earlier one would have done. Near the Marble Arch there is to be found very little evidence of the need for such control. Certain streets leading into Piccadilly-circus are concerned with vans, but there are several side streets and back entrances which already facilitate loading and unloading without obstruction to traffic.

NEED OF REGULATION

Two of the entrances to St. Giles's-circus offer opportunities for regulation. The east end of Oxford-street is occasionally congested by unloading lorries, and the north end of Charing Cross-road often has vans loading or unloading. The other roads, according to local shopkeepers, rarely have this sort of trouble. In all these districts the comment of the traders on Saturday was that the regulations would merely give force to the laws tacitly applied already by the police. No van, they say, would be allowed unless the circumstances were exceptional to stand at the kerb for more than a quarter of an hour at any time of the day, and, therefore, while the regulations may reinforce the authority of the police, they will probably not make much difference to traffic conditions.

This fresh authority in relation to private cars on the other hand may have notable effect. In the past it has not been difficult in a busy thoroughfare, if a motorist proved intractable, for the police to prove obstruction, but it has been the custom to allow callers a reasonable period before demanding that their cars should be moved. Now that the margin of waiting is abolished by regulation, no expectation of a quarter of an hour's latitude will remain to the private motorist and the heavy afternoon flow of traffic across these circuses, and particularly across Piccadilly-circus, may be expected to benefit, for very few cars close to a circus are sufficient to prevent both close packing of traffic during a wait and a steady and easy flow when the signal to go on is given.

The general conclusion of shopkeepers in these districts is that private motorists who want to shop from their car alone stand to suffer from the change, and that though they are a small class the gain from their removal is likely to be not inconsiderable.

RATING OF PARSONAGE HOUSES

RECORDER'S JUDGMENT ON BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

Mr. T. H. PARR, K.C., the Recorder of Salisbury, has given his considered judgment on the two appeals recently heard before him at Salisbury Quarter Sessions, when the Rev. R. F. Shiner, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and the Rev. R. E. P. Gorringe, vicar of St. Thomas's, Salisbury, appealed against the assessment of the parsonage houses occupied by them. The respondents were the Wiltshire Valuation Committee and the Salisbury Area Assessment Committee.

The RECORDER, in his judgment relating to St. Edmund's rectory, said the contention for the appellant was that parsonage houses, so long as they were occupied by the incumbents themselves, were in a special class by themselves as distinguished from ordinary houses; that the only possible hypothetical tenant was the present incumbent, and there were no other possible competitors in the market; that what had to be ascertained was the rent which the incumbent would give for the hereditament having regard to all its advantages or disadvantages, *i.e., rebus sic stantibus*; that he would be influenced almost entirely by the value of the living, and that the proper basis of assessment was first to ascertain the gross income of the benefice and then take a reasonable fraction of that—which would generally be one-seventh, or about 14½ per cent. of the gross income—as a maximum for the gross value of the parsonage house. In exceptional cases, if that method produced too high or too low a gross value it might be necessary to value the hereditament as an ordinary private house, with a reasonable deduction from the value so arrived at in respect of the special restrictions attaching to a parsonage house.

The respondents contended that the proper basis of assessment was first to ascertain the figure of gross value which the hereditament would command if it were assessed as an ordinary dwelling-house in an open market where possible tenants were competing, and then to make a deduction from that figure in respect of the restrictions imposed upon the incumbent.

In the Recorder's opinion the basis contended for by the appellant was the right one, though he did not accept the basis put forward by Sir Trustram Eve (one-seventh of the gross income) in its entirety. He allowed the appeal. The assessments must be reduced from £110 gross and £88 rateable, to £50 gross and £40 rateable, the respondents to pay the appellant's costs.

The appeal of the Rev. R. E. P. Gorringe in respect of St. Thomas's vicarage was also allowed and the assessments were reduced from £90 gross and £72 rateable to £54 and £43 rateable, the respondents to pay the appellant's costs.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, FEB. 16

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) conferred the following degrees in Congregation yesterday:—

B.M.—R. S. B. PEARSON, Trinity; J. K. MARSHALL, Wadham.

D.LITT.—R. B. TOLLINTON, Balliol.

B.A. AND M.A.—W. F. J. KNIGHT, Hertford.

M.A.—J. S. GORDON-CLARK, J. D. ROBERTS, W. D. SCOTT, University; R. CLARK, J. D. HARFORD, Balliol; W. S. CUSHING, O. ROTHFIELD (in absence), Merton; C. G. RICH, Oriel; T. B. C. COEN (in absence), C. E. W. NEAT, Queen's; R. STAVERT, New College; K. T. DEWEY, Lincoln; G. H. LESTER, S. A. PHILLIPS, Corpus Christi; W. A. DAVIES, R. B. POPKISS, P. R. D. SPURGIN, Trinity; D. G. T. K. CROSS, M. G. SINGH (in absence), P. W. S. WADDINGTON, St. John's; F. LA M. SANTEE, Wadham; L. T. P. COKE, Pembroke; A. S. HORSLEY, Worcester; W. F. J. KNIGHT, Hertford; E. C. E. FIRMAN, L. HARDY, J. C. MCCALLUM, Keble; ISOBEL M. M. DEAN, KATHLEEN A. L. HARDMAN, MARJORIE GARNER, NANCIE MOLLER, St. Hugh's; IRENE A. KING, St. Hilda's; MARY V. BAKER, MARY M. HICKS, MRS. IRENE C. D'O. ROBERTS, AMY M. C. SHAW, Society of Oxford Home Students.

D.PHIL.—R. W. CHURCH, Oriel; S. J. CRAWFORD, St. John's.

B.LITT.—R. N. KAUL, Merton.

B.SC.—H. J. HINE, Jesus.

B.A.—J. M. S. GREEN, H. D. MOLESWORTH, University; J. BURNHAM (in absence), R. H. S. COHEN, Hon. C. E. FREMANTLE, A. S. C. ROSS, E. F. WEBB, Balliol; A. J. CARPENTER-FORSTER, B. HAMMOND, R. C. JOHNSTON, Merton; R. T. FOSTER, W. GREER, G. S. MASON, Exeter; A. ELLIOTT, E. H. HOOKER, S. W. TACKLEY, G. YOUNG, Queen's; D. P. T. JAY, J. W. LAWRENCE, C. R. VALLANCE, New College; A. BRUNDELL, J. G. PILCHER, R. L. SYKES, Magdalen; B. H. BLACK, P. H. H. BUCKINGHAM, J. R. CUTHBERT, Brasenose; J. E. HIBBINS, CAPTAIN CHRISTI, V. C. PLYNN, Christ Church; H. J. B. ATKINS, R. B. FINNEY, E. P. E. GROTRIAN, J. F. B. HUNTLEY, C. A. ROBERTS, Trinity; E. A. CORAY, T. A. SHURLOCK, R. C. THOMAS (in absence), St. John's; S. REYNER, H. P. MORGAN, Jesus; B. B. BELL (in absence), H. G. GODDARD, R. F. PRICE, Wadham; P. D. PIKE, Pembroke; G. F. STAYNES, Hertford; L. P. BURNETT, J. M. KNOWLES, St. Edmund Hall; D. J. BROWNING, M. C. BROWNING, E. C. J. JONES, H. W. MULLENS, Keble; P. H. KING, St. Benet's Hall; LUCIE J. FREEMAN, LETTICE B. KING, VIOLA H. C. STIRLING, CHRISTINE C. WILLANS, Lady Margaret Hall; GRACE M. ERVINE, PHYLLIS M. HARTWELL, DOROTHY C. TAYLOR, St. Hugh's; JOSEPHINE M. BAIN, St. Hilda's; JOAN A. KEMPTHORNE, Society of Oxford Home Students.

The following elections have been made to Heath Harrison Exhibitions at Brasenose College.—To a major exhibition, J. A. Evetts, Westminster School. To a minor exhibition, M. F. Peacock, Wellington College.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

SUPPORTERS AND THE BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 16

The assumption that Mr. Snowden intends to make a beginning in his forthcoming Budget with the taxation of land values, ran through both the speeches and the resolutions at a national conference held here yesterday to promote this object. The conference, which was convened by the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, London, was attended by 600 delegates, including a large proportion of members of local authorities.

Two resolutions were passed. The first asserted the injustice of the existing principles of local taxation and demanded its replacement "by a system under which local revenues in town and country alike should be raised by rates levied on the true value of the land apart from buildings and improvements and whether the land is used or not." The resolution viewed with satisfaction the support to this principle already given by the Corporations of Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, Bradford, Leeds, Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bolton, Newport, and Cardiff, and called on other local authorities everywhere to press on the Government the opportunity in the next Budget to provide an assessment of the land values of the whole country so that effective legislation for the rating of land values could follow without delay.

The second resolution declared that business depression, unemployment, and low wages were directly traceable to land monopoly, and asserted that the conference "therefore welcomes the prospect of a Budget tax on land values and urges that it be applied in town and country alike with corresponding remission of the taxation now levied on production and trade."

Mr. J. TOWLE, Labour M.P. for Salford, South, presided, and at the close of the conference I inquired of him whether, in view of the tone of the speeches and the general atmosphere of expectation among all those taking part in it, there was any certain knowledge of Mr. Snowden's Budget intentions on this matter. Mr. Toole would not acknowledge that there was any positive certainty, but he gave me to understand that the supporters of land values taxation confidently expected to hear such a proposal in the Chancellor's Budget speech. Mr. A. MacLaren, Labour M.P. for Burslem, endorsed this by alluding to Mr. Snowden's repeated pledges to this effect before he was Chancellor, and by pointing out that they expected this pledge to be redeemed in a Budget proposal, which could be carried into law this year, because the House of Lords would be unable to interfere with a financial measure.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

PANORAMIC MODELS OF INDUSTRIES

A number of new panoramic models, or dioramas, are under construction at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which are intended to illustrate through the use of miniature human figures and scenic backgrounds the nature and history of various industries in the Dominions and Colonies.

Among the models recently completed are views of the process of tin-mining in Nigeria and of copra-drying in Malaya. The manufacture of sea-island cotton in the West Indies and the tapping of rubber-trees in Ceylon have provided material for similar show cases, each illuminable by the public through the use of an electric switch at the side. The pitch-lakes of Trinidad, which yield material for asphalt roads, have been made the subject for three separate dioramas. Specimens of the institute's most recent workmanship are included among the 11 model scenes placed on temporary loan at the British Industries Fair. At the beginning of March they will be returned to the institute.

The Canadian Galleries have temporarily been closed for refitting, and it is hoped to reopen them in the early summer with an entirely fresh selection of exhibits and photographs sent by the Canadian Government. The recesses of the walls in these galleries are to contain no fewer than 14 dioramas of Canadian scenery, all made at South Kensington. The Canadian Government has assigned the sum of £5,000 to improvements in that part of the institute which is devoted to Canadian industries.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS

RAMSGATE AND CLACTON LIFEBOATS OUT

The auxiliary ketch Corbière, 70 tons, of Paimpol, Finistère, France, was driven ashore on the rocks at Broadstairs early yesterday. The crew of three were rescued by means of ropes lowered from the cliff top by local boatmen. The rescued men are François Richard, Louis Lorgere, and Yeves Colin.

The Corbière was bound from St. Malo to Sittingbourne with a cargo of grain. Her engines broke down when she was off the North Foreland. She anchored, but the anchors were carried away by the force of the north-east gale and the vessel was driven ashore. The Ramsgate lifeboat went to her rescue but was unable to approach near enough to take off the crew. Big waves were washing over the stranded ketch when the rescuing boatmen arrived at the cliff top above her. At this point the cliff is 75ft. high and the three Frenchmen were exhausted by the time they reached the top. They were taken to the Ramsgate Sailors' Home. It is feared that the ketch will become a total wreck.

The Clacton-on-Sea lifeboat was launched at 11.30 yesterday morning to go to the assistance of the fishing smack Elizabeth, of Colchester, which was in distress two miles north-west of the Gunfleet lighthouse. Two brothers, G. S. Burnley and P. F. Barnley, of Barnet, one of whom had purchased the vessel for pleasure purposes, were on board, and in taking her from West Mersea to Southend they got out of their course, and in the moderate gale which was blowing from the north she became water-logged. The men were rescued by the lifeboat crew. The trawler afterwards sank.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

LINCOLNSHIRE PRIEST KILLED

An inquest was held at Hainton, Lincolnshire, on Saturday, on the body of the Rev. Owen Joseph Scully, 53, Roman Catholic priest, of Louth, who had the base of his skull fractured when a small motor-car in which he was a passenger was overturned on meeting a flock of sheep. Canon Hadican, of Grimsby, who was driving, said the car got off the road in the fog. A verdict of "Death by Misadventure" was returned. Father Scully was returning from Nottingham, where he had attended the funeral of a fellow priest, when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Tom Reavell, of Norwich, a native of Alnwick, was killed in a motoring accident near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, on Saturday. Her husband had motored from Norwich, and Mrs. Reavell was following on to join him at Alnwick. Mrs. Reavell's woman companion was only slightly hurt.

Florence Jessie Jennings, 26, of The Schoolhouse, Hamon-square, Hoxton, was knocked down by a motor-coach while crossing the Chiswick High-road, near Young's Corner, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, and was killed.

John Hall, 35, of Oxford-road, Stratford, E., was knocked down by a motor-car in Bow-road, E., outside Bow Church, yesterday, and killed.

Ralph Hopkins, son of Mr. John Hopkins, wheelwright and engineer, of Wokingham, was motor-cycling from Forest Row to Wokingham on Friday night when he came into collision with a pedestrian going in the same direction, and was thrown from his machine and killed.

THE DAWDON MINE DISPUTE

The miners of Dawdon Colliery, Durham, met yesterday to consider the position brought about by Friday's ballot, the figures of which were in favour of handing in 14 days' notice of a strike unless a certain man gave up the free house to which, it is alleged, he is not entitled. The man in question attended the meeting and voluntarily intimated that he would give up the house to save further trouble. Upon this the meeting was adjourned until the undertaking is carried out. If the house is vacated, nothing more will be heard of the matter.

RACEHORSE OWNER ARRESTED

Last night Michael Corrigan, racehorse owner, who was arrested in Paris in November on a warrant issued by the British authorities, was brought back to England under arrest by two Scotland Yard officers into whose custody he had been given by the police at Boulogne earlier in the day. The party left Folkestone on the boat train for Victoria, and Corrigan is due to appear at Marlborough-street Police Court to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

Miss FRANCES RIPLEY, of Barton-crescent, Leeds, who died on November 13, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £43,092, with net personalty £41,876. She left:—

£2,500 and certain furniture to her companion, Emma Lizzie Roberts.

To the Leeds City Art Gallery her picture "The Three Marys."

£1,000 each to the Leeds General Infirmary, the Leeds Public Dispensary, the Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, the Madeline Joy Hostel in connexion with the Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, the Railway Servants' Orphanage, Derby, the Railway Servants' Benevolent Institution, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers; £500 each to the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children, the Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, the Leeds branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Leeds branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the vicar and churchwardens of St. Aidan, Leeds, for the upkeep of the church, including any repairs to the pulpit and the lectern therein; £250 each to the Leeds City Mission, the Leeds District Nursing Association, the Leeds branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society. After other bequests, the residue of her property equally between the Leeds General Infirmary, the Leeds Public Dispensary, the Leeds branch of the N.S.P.C.C., the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society, and the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby.

COLONEL ROBERT CLAYTON SWAN, of Barrowby Grange, Grantham, who died on November 23, aged 68, left estate of the value of £441,391, with net personalty £352,425. He gives:—

£500 to Frederick George Wheeler, if still in his service; £300 to P. Setterfield, on like terms; £100 to each of his servants of 10 years' service, and £50 to those of five years.

The HON. GALBRAITH LOWRY EGERTON COLE, of Gilgil, Kenya Colony, East Africa, who died on October 6, brother of the Earl of Enniskillen, left estate of the gross value of £16,502, with net personalty £2,582.

Mr. ALGERNON CHARLES WYNDHAM DUNN-GARDNER, of Denton Hall, Newmarket, Suffolk, who died on December 13, aged 76, left estate of the value of £188,105, with net personalty £122,605. He gives:—

Six months' wages to each of his servants who have been in his employ for three years; and the following legacies to servants if still in his employ—namely, £300 to Edith Greenfield, his daughter's maid; £100 each to Catherine Farquhar, housekeeper, and W. H. Crapnell, chauffeur; £50 each to Charles Shepyard, Mrs. Shiner, Thomas J. Dell, Miss Emilie Bacon, and £25 each to Henry Coe and James Charles Hurrell.

Mr. GEORGE TURNER, of Hillside, Kenley, Surrey, a director of John Fowler and Co., Leeds, Limited, engineers, who died on December 9, aged 86, left estate of the gross value of £144,994, with net personalty £136,556.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAXIMILIAN JOHN DE BATHE, O.B.E., of Rue du Commerce, Brussels, who died on November 3, aged 62, son of the late General Sir Henry de Bathe, Bt., K.C.B., and brother of Viscountess Burnham, left unsettled property in England valued for probate at £6,140 gross, with net personalty £5,752.

ADMIRAL ALBAN GIFFARD TATE, R.N., of Nutfield, Nursling, Hants, who died on January 4, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £986, with net personalty £724.

DAME CATHERINE HUGHES, of Springwood, Linnet-lane, Liverpool, who died on November 23, widow of Sir Thomas Hughes, left estate of the gross value of £651, with net personalty £567.

Mr. FRANCIS ALMOND HOCKING, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.C., of Glenshiel-road, Eltham, S.E., pharmacist to the London Hospital, who died on November 20, left estate of the gross value of £10,405, with net personalty £9,270. He left:—

His microscope to the London Hospital, Whitechapel.

Subject to two life interests, 750 guineas upon trust to establish one or more annual prizes for competition among students of the London Hospital Medical College in one or more of the following subjects:—Bacteriology, pharmacology, pathology, medicine, or surgery, to be named the "Hocking" prize or prizes; 250 guineas each to the National Children's Home, the Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and 100 guineas to the Wesleyan Worn-Out Ministers and Ministers Widows' Auxiliary Fund.

Mr. BENJAMIN PICKERING, J.P., of Bellefield, Sutton-on-Hull, Yorks, and High Crofts, near Windermere, Westmorland, who died on September 19, left estate of the gross value of £66,425, with net personalty £26,373. He left:—

£50 to each of his servants of three years' service.

Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD ROBERTS, of Grosvenor-road, Birkenhead, safes manager, who died on October 21, aged 63, left estate of the gross value of £13,419, with net personalty £9,131. He left:—

£100 to the trustees for the time being of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel at Tyn-y-Groes, near Conway, to be applied by them in such manner as they think best.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH PRICKARD, of Hillsborough, Torquay, who died on October 31, aged 100, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £4,454, with net personalty £4,177.

Mrs. EMMA MARGARET MUIR, of Meran, Landscore-road, Teignmouth, who died on December 11, aged 64, widow of D. T. Muir, left unsettled property of the gross value of £14,767, with net personalty £14,580. She left:—

£3,000 in trust for her lady help, Miss Maire, for life, with remainder to the residuary estate; and £2,000 in trust for Nurse McMahon for life "in return for services rendered by her to my late husband," with remainder to the residuary estate.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BRIGHTMAN, Mr. Frank, O.B.E., J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (65), of St. Vincent, Luton-avenue, Broadstairs, medical practitioner (net personalty £12,601)	£15,002
CAMM, Mr. Alfred Robert Maclean, of Yew Tree House, Bunbury, near Tarporley, Chester (net personalty £11,901)	21,099
CHRISTIAN, Mr. Thomas, J.P. (85), of Lynwood, Brodrick-avenue, Alverstoke, Hants, farmer (net personalty £6,525)	7,036
CLARK, Lieutenant-Colonel James Wood, commanding officer of the 7th (Colne Valley) Battalion, The West Riding Regiment (Territorials) (39), of Park Hill, Millbrook, Stalybridge, a partner in the firm of Clark and Wilson, cotton spinners, Mossley (net personalty nil)	2,995
COLLINS, Mr. William (79), of Queen's-road, Oldham, founder and head of the firm of William Collins and Sons, drapers and furriers (net personalty £4,228)	4,527
DAVIDSON, Mr. James, F.I.C., of Summerville, Dumfries, for 43 years analyst to the Dumfriesshire and Maxwelltown Water Commission and other public bodies (personal estate)	9,694
DICKIE, Mr. William, of Pollokshaws-road, Shawlands, Glasgow, manufacturing stationer (personal estate)	18,602
FOWDEN, the Rev. John Davies, M.A., of The Rectory, Old

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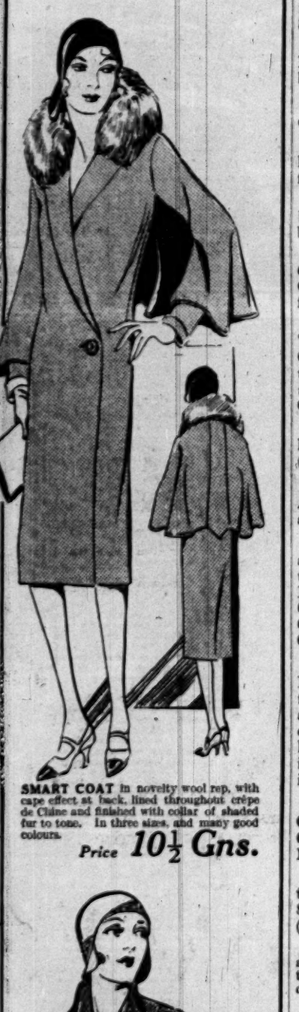

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ATTRACTIVE COAT in Cumberland homespun, lined crêpe de Chine and trimmed on collar, cuffs, and pockets with border of material to tone. Stocked in several good colours and three sizes. *Price* 10½ Gns

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 15

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, arrived at the Palace this morning from Sandringham.

General Shah Wali Khan (Afghan Minister to the Court of St. James's) was received in audience by His Majesty this afternoon.

Mr. Richard Maconachie also had an audience of The King and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul.

The Lord Colebrooke and Major Sir Philip Hunloke have succeeded the Lord Muir Mackenzie and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Joan Verney have succeeded the Lady Desborough and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

FEBRUARY 16

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. L. H. Nixon (Priest-in-Ordinary in Waiting), and the Revd. Canon Peter Green (Chaplain to The King; Rector of St. Philip's, Salford, and Canon of Manchester Cathedral) preached the Sermon.

The Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Helena Victoria visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Marquess of Huntly will arrive in London to-day on his return from Orton-Longueville, Peterborough.

Marquess and Marchioness Douro left 11, Hill-street on Saturday for Strathfield-Saye House, Mortimer, Berkshire.

Earl Granville has left Kensington Palace for the British Embassy, Brussels.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and the Hon. Edith Smith have arrived at 28, Wilton-crescent, S.W.

Lady Margaret Nicholson, with Mr. Reginald and Miss Joan Nicholson, will arrive at 31, Pont-street to-day from Bereleigh, Petersfield.

Lord Louis Mountbatten will leave Brook House, Park-lane, on Wednesday for California.

Lord Edward Hay has joined Lady Edward Hay at Weasenham Hall, Norfolk, where they will remain until after Easter.

Isabel Lady Talbot de Malahide has returned to London from Compton Regis, Shrivenham.

Lady Biddulph returned to 36, Lowndes-street on Saturday from Ledbury Park, Herefordshire.

Major-General John Seely left London on Friday in the Ranpura for Gibraltar.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison left 72, Upper Berkeley-street on Friday for the country.

The Hon. Mrs. James Rutland gave birth to a son at 43, South-street, Park-lane, yesterday morning.

Sir Cuthbert and the Hon. Lady Quilter, Miss Quilter and Miss Zoe Quilter have arrived at 28, South-street for the season.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, who have been stopping at Claridge's since their arrival from Montreal in December, left yesterday to spend a few weeks at the Hôtel Provence, Cannes.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. William Batt have arrived at 61, Eaton-square. (Telephone, Sloane 8903.)

M. Motta, Swiss Minister for Foreign Affairs, has left 21, Bryanston-square after a short private visit to London.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin will be at home at 10, Upper Brook-street from 4 to 6 on Thursday afternoons (from February 20 to April 10 inclusive), to Conservative Members of Parliament and Candidates, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, and her personal friends.

The Rev. C. E. M. Fry and Mr. B. H. Fry wish to express their grateful thanks for the very many kind messages and acts of sympathy which have been received and shown to them in their great loss. The number of these render it impossible to acknowledge them all individually.

Captain M. F. Trew represented Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Codrington and the Coldstream Guards at the funeral of Major Sir Robert Walker on February 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie, with their daughters, have arrived at 8, Onslow-gardens, S.W., for the summer. (Telephone, Ken. 6047.)

The Prince of Wales will preside at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen at the Church House, Westminster, on Wednesday, May 14, at 3 p.m.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend an inspection of the Buckinghamshire branch, and other branches, of the British Red Cross Society, at Hatfield, on May 24.

The Marchioness of Londonderry is chairman of the national appeal for £100,000 in aid of the National Council for Girls' Clubs throughout Great Britain. The Duchess of York, president of the National Council fo. Girls' Clubs, has consented to attend the National Girls' Clubs' rally at the Albert Hall on Saturday, June 28, and to receive purses during the afternoon.

The May Day Ball, under the immediate patronage of Princess Helena Victoria, is being held at the Hyde Park Hotel on May 7, in aid of the Agnes Parr Nursery Home, Streatham, and the Home for Mothers and Babies, in connexion with it, at Hampstead.

The Empire Eve Ball, in aid of the funds of the Dominion Students' Athletic Union, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, and the National Union of Students, of which Viscount Cecil of Chelwood is honorary president, will be held at Grosvenor House on Friday, May 23.

The annual Three Hundred Ball, in aid of the National Children Adoption Association, will take place at Claridge's on Wednesday, April 30. Lady Bertha Dawkins is chairman of the ball committee.

Tidworth Tattoo.—The annual tattoo will be held at Tidworth from August 5 to August 9 (Bank Holiday week). The full details of the programme and booking arrangements will be announced later.

Mr. Cyril Johnston will lecture on "Bell Founding and Bell Ringing" on Wednesday, February 26, at 55, Prince's-gate, S.W. (by permission of Lady Newnes), in aid of the Federation of Working Girls' Clubs.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. E. MCGUIRE AND MISS HEALD

The engagement is announced between Robert Ely McGuire, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of Major E. C. McGuire, late The York and Lancaster Regiment, and Mrs. McGuire, and Barbara, only daughter of the Hon. Sir Benjamin Heald, Indian Civil Service, and Lady Heald, of Rangoon, Burma.

MR. A. C. YOUNG AND MISS H. MARTIN

The engagement is announced between Alan Challen Young, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young, of Worcester Park, and Hensie, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P. Martin, of Bedford.

THE REV. G. N. BRUMMITT AND MISS E. COOK

The engagement is announced between the Rev. George Norman Brummitt, of Southsea, and Edith, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Cook, Sunlea, Sheringham.

MR. D. G. C. SPENCE AND MISS M. E. CRAILSHAM

The marriage arranged between Mr. Dermot G. C. Spence and Miss Muriel E. Crailsham will take place quietly, at noon, on Saturday, March 15, at Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road, Kensington-gore. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. F. G. TANNER AND MISS GLASS

The engagement is announced of Frances Geoffrey Tanner, third son of the late Charles Henry Tanner and Mrs. Tanner, to Joan Noel, only child of the late Alfred Glass, of Boroi, Assam, and Mrs. Glass, of 24, De Vere-gardens, W.8.

MR. J. M. TILLING AND MISS FAULKNER

The engagement is announced between John Moberley, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tilling, of Heron Court, Epsom, and Joyce Mary, only child of Mrs. Percy R. Faulkner, of The Red House, Epsom.

MR. A. W. SCRUTTON AND MISS YARDLEY

The engagement is announced between Alec, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Scrutton, of Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, and Olive, only child of the late Mr. John Yardley and Mrs. Yardley, formerly of The Grange, Withersfield, Suffolk; temporary address, 5, Hanger-lane, Ealing.

MR. F. H. POWELL AND MISS ELY

The engagement is announced between Frank Henry Powell, of Travancore, South India, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Powell, of Maulden, Beds, and Estelle Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Thomas Ely, F.R.C.O., and Mrs. Ely, of 2, Avenue Victoria, Scarborough.

MR. A. N. S. CORBETT AND MISS E. SPERLING

The marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur N. S. Corbett and Miss Elisabeth Sperling, 30, Egerton-gardens, will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on Wednesday, March 19.

MARRIAGES

LIEUT.-COMMANDER R. A. S. BETHELL, R.N., AND MISS HENNING

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, Dorset, on Saturday, of Lieutenant-Commander Richard Alfred Slingsby Bethell, H.M.S. Vernon, youngest son of the late Hon. Slingsby Bethell, and Miss Frances Elizabeth (Betty) Henning, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. M. S. Henning, of Frome House, Dorchester, Dorset. The Rev. H. Bowden-Smith officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Pulliblank.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a picture gown of soft white and gold brocaded lamé, with a train of gold tissue. Her veil of gold net was held by a wreath of myrtle leaves, and she carried a bouquet of daffodils and mimosa. She was attended by 10 little girls—Miss Rosemary Mackintosh, Miss Grace and Miss Ruth Martyn, Miss Monica Henning, Miss Eve Bethell, Miss Anstice Fairfax Harvey, Miss Meriel Williams, Miss Caroline Hanbury, Miss Nancy Hay, and Miss Deidre Welsford. They wore long picture frocks of soft green satin with long sleeves. They wore wreaths of myrtle on their hair and carried bouquets of mimosa tied with soft green ribbon. Major G. Fairfax Harvey, R.F.A., was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Frome House, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Truell, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. W. M. Heaning, Mr. J. C. Henning, Mrs. Fairfax Harvey, Mrs. Slingsby Bethell, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hanbury, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Williams, Lady Brackenbury, the Countess of Ilchester, Lady Grogan, Sir Henry and Lady Peto, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Lady Findlay, Miss Findlay, Colonel and Mrs. B. Henning, Captain and Mrs. R. Henning, Lord Ellenborough, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Wion Exerton, Major-General and Mrs. Girdwood, Colonel T. A. Colfox, Mrs. Phillip Colfox, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer, Captain and Mrs. Tollemache, Lady Peek, Miss Peek, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, officers of H.M.S. Vernon, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. d'Oyley Hughes, Colonel and Mrs. Wynyard, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Maurice Brind, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hannay, Mrs. Hughes-Onslow, Sir Thomas and Lady Salt, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Griffin, Brigadier and Mrs. Croft, Brigadier and Mrs. Marriot Smith, Mrs. Albert Rankes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pace, Mr. and Mrs. Hirst, Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Coates, Colonel Lee, Colonel and Mrs. Ralfston, Colonel and Mrs. Adams, Colonel and Mrs. Woodall, Mrs. and Miss Pearse, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, General and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. and Miss Hickman, and Mrs. Weldon.

The honeymoon is being spent at La Montola, Ventimiglia (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hanbury), and the bride travelled in a red crêpe-de-Chine frock with a coat to match trimmed with Austrian lamb, and a felt hat.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. MARTIN, R.N., AND MISS MEAKIN

The marriage of Lieutenant-Commander John Martin, R.N., second son of Mr. F. W. Martin and the late Mrs. Martin, of Cavendish-crescent South, The Park, Nottingham, and Miss Evelyn Meakin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Meakin, of South-road, The Park, Nottingham, took place at St. Matthew's Church, Nottingham, on Saturday. The Rev. A. J. Price (vicar of Wilnecote, Tamworth) officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Mellifont (vicar of St. Matthew's).

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length skirt, in tiers, of ivory blonde Nottingham lace upon silk net, and a coatee of moiré silk. The veil of Nottingham net was edged with lace of the same pattern as that used on the dress and formed the train. Her only ornament was a string of pearls. The bridesmaids were Miss Joan Simpson, Miss Christine Roe, Miss Noreen Warrington, Miss Nora Smith, and Miss Pauline Hyde. Their dresses were of ivory Nottingham lace flouncing, with short lace coatees trimmed with fur collars and cuffs, and they wore berets of chiffon velvet. Flight-Lieutenant C. M. E. Gifford was best man.

After the reception Commander and Mrs. Martin left for Paris and Casablanca, and will later proceed to Douala, in the French Cameroons, where Commander Martin has taken up an appointment. The bride's travelling frock was of royal blue satin, with a hat to match, and a sealskin coat.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Piers Debenham took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Friday. The Rev. Austin Thompson officiated, and the child received the names of Caroline Suzan. The godparents were Mr. Christopher Chancellor, Miss Alison Debenham, and Miss Ethne Woollan.

SERVICE DINNER

The H.A.C., C.I.V., M.I. dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday evening. Among those present were:—

Captain C. E. R. Betteley, Mr. A. E. Briggs, Captain S. H. Byron, Mr. A. S. Clare, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Cooper, Captain R. Corbell, Mr. J. Humphrey, Captain D. Murnane, Captain G. Pollard, and Captain Perkins.

INVESTITURES

Investitures will be held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, March 4, and Thursday, March 6, next.

Gentlemen recently appointed to the Orders of the Bath, Star of India, Indian Empire, and British Empire who have not received their insignia and have not received a summons to attend one of these Investitures are requested to communicate immediately with the Registrar, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

ASHRIDGE COLLEGE

An attractive brochure of the Bonar Law College at Ashridge has been issued by the Conservative Central Office. Full details of the curriculum for 1930 and an enrolment form are given. Copies may be obtained on application to the Principal, The Bonar Law College, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts, or to the Conservative and Unionist Central Office, Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 19

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY HARRIS

The funeral of Lady Harris took place on Saturday at Throwley Church, near Faversham. The officiating clergy were the Rev. C. D. B. Somerville (the vicar) and the Rev. Hugh McCalman.

The chief mourners were Lord Harris, the Hon. G. St. Vincent and Mrs. Harris (son and daughter-in-law), Viscount St. Vincent (brother), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. St. Leger and Mrs. Jervis (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Sherbrooke, Lady De la Rue, the Countess of Guilford, Mr. Robert Howard, Mr. Edward Francklin, Mr. William Francklin, Mr. John Pawson, the Hon. Mrs. Broughton-Adderley, Captain and Mrs. Bosville, Mrs. Harris Temple, Mr. Harris Temple, Mr. R. Temple Harris, Mr. Alfred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Marriott, Sir Evelyn De la Rue, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. McClaughrey, and the Rev. the Hon. Stephen Phillimore.

A memorial service was held later, when there was a large attendance representative of Kent. In addition to the clergy previously mentioned, the Archdeacon of Canterbury also officiated, and Lord Harris read the Lessons. Among those present were:—

Marquess Camden, the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, the High Sheriff of Kent (Mr. Copley Hewitt), the Under-Sheriff of Kent (Mr. W. H. Whitehead), the Dowager Countess of Darnley, the Earl of Darnley, Colonel the Hon. Noel Hugh, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. W. H. Patterson, Mr. J. R. Mason, Major and Mrs. A. J. Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. W. Troughton, Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow (representing Eton Ramblers), Odiene, and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Milles-Lade, Mrs. W. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vallance, Mrs. J. R. Tylden, Major Henry Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. Lumley Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Locker, Major and Mrs. Leach Lewis, Mrs. James Erskine, Mr. Laurence Hardy, Captain Hardy, Mr. Edward Hardy, Miss B. M. Hardy, Mrs. McCalman, Mr. Adam Maitland, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Vinch, Miss Mercer, Sir Walter Berry, Mrs. Douglas Jeffreys, Colonel Cecil Neame, Mr. R. Douglas Leigh Pemberton, Miss Leigh Pemberton, Mrs. William Dawes, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Lushington, Mr. Arthur Lushington, Commander F. A. and Mrs. Bowles, the Hon. Victor Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. Roper-Lumley-Holland, Mr. G. Hastings Wheler, Captain Gerald Coningham, Surgeon Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Penny, Colonel A. Faunce De Laune, Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. M. S. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Finn, Mr. G. W. Finn, Mrs. Sarsfield Hall, Mr. Lewis Weigall, Miss Weigall, Major Field Marshall, Brigadier-General Rodney Style, Major and Mrs. Prescott Westcar, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Forester, Sir Herbert and Lady Cahen, Colonel Dawes, Major-General Sir Thomas and Lady O'Donnell, Colonel J. C. Hooker, Dr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. H. T. Bensted, Mr. F. Austen Bensted, Mr. E. H. Gascoyne, Mr. Leslie Doubleday, and Mr. J. Fairweather.

MAJOR SIR HENRY DUNDAS

A memorial service for Major Sir Henry Dundas, Bt., of Arniston, was held in Temple Parish Church, Mid Lothian, yesterday. The Rev. James W. Blake officiated, assisted by Dr. Coutts. Among the members of the family present were Lady Beatrix Dundas, Mr. James Dundas, Mr. Thomas Dundas, Mr. Robert Charles Dundas, and Miss Jean Dundas.

Mr. Philip Dundas (son), the new baronet, is on service in India with The Black Watch.

Lady Dundas, of Arniston (sister-in-law), was detained in London, owing to indisposition.

MRS. G. S. GULSTON

The funeral of Mrs. George Stepney Gulston took place on Thursday at Llandebie. The Bishop of St. David's officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Canon D. W. Thomas, the Rev. Griffith Jones, vicar of Llandebie, the Rev. W. G. Spurrell, the Rev. J. Lloyd-Williams, the Rev. Oliver Davies, the Rev. D. S. Jones, the Rev. J. A. Williams, and the Rev. J. M. Thomas.

The chief mourners were Miss Stepney Gulston, Captain P. H. Anderson, Lady Newnes, Mrs. R. Maffett, and Colonel and Mrs. Randle Mainwaring.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN

There will be a memorial service for the Dean of Lincoln in Berkhamsted School Chapel at 6.30 p.m. to-day. All Old Berkhamstedians are invited to be present.

The services in Lincoln Cathedral yesterday were of a memorial character, in view of the death of the Dean, and there were several special hymns sung. The Bishop of Grantham was the preacher at Matins and the Bishop of Lincoln in the evening, and both paid tribute to the life and work of Dr. Fry.

CHALLENGES FOR AMERICAN TROPHIES

YACHTS AND MOTOR-BOATS

The 36th Annual Reunion of Lloyd's Register was held at the May Fair Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. Andrew Scott, the secretary, who has just completed 60 years' service with the society, presided, and read telegrams of greetings from the surveyors of the Register at ports throughout the world. The speakers included SIR GEORGE HIGGINS (chairman of the Register), Mr. A. L. STURGE (deputy-chairman), SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, DR. J. MONTGOMERIE (chief surveyor, who arrived during the dinner from a tour of the world, including the Far East), Mr. F. HANDLEY-PAGE, SIR HENRY SEGRAVE, and SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Mr. F. HANDLEY PAGE, who is a member of the newly-formed Advisory Committee of Lloyd's Register on Aircraft, commented on the advantages of linking up the youngest of the transport industries with the old traditions of shipping, and suggested that British aircraft should set a standard throughout the world as British shipping had done, and that the centre of air transport should be in London, as was the case with shipping. No Government could come between the insurer and the insured.

Both SIR THOMAS LIPTON and SIR HENRY SEGRAVE paid warm tributes to the sportsmanship of the people of the United States. Sir Thomas Lipton declared that he knew that there were good Americans who, in the interests of sport, would like him to win the race for the America Cup this year. It is understood that Shamrock V., which is being designed by Mr. Charles Nicholson, and the four American yachts which are being built to compete for the honour of defending the Cup, are all to be constructed according to the rules of the Register. This will be the first occasion on which the rules have been so applied. One effect, it is understood, is likely to be that the American yachts will be designed so that they would be able to cross the Atlantic, which has always been an essential in the designing of the Shamrocks.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE announced that a British challenge for the British International Trophy (for motor-boats), commonly known as the Harmsworth Trophy, which was presented by the late Lord Northcliffe, had been dispatched to the United States within the last few days. It went in the same ship as the challenge for the America Cup.

Among those present at the dinner were:—

Sir Charles Barrie, Mr. L. H. Bolton, Sir Alfred Booth, Mr. W. A. J. Boxford, Mr. C. H. Bradshaw, Sir Wm. Burton, Sir Alfred Chalmers, Mr. G. H. Court, Mr. Ivor Cox, Mr. A. J. Daniel, Mr. T. Devereux, Mr. F. J. Eccles, Mr. H. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. E. J. Foley, Sir Ernest Glover, Mr. J. Howard Glover, Mr. W. T. Hudson, Captain A. G. Lamplough, the Rev. J. McG. Lewis, Mr. John Lord, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Mather, Mr. F. A. Mayne, Mr. E. H. Murrant, Mr. Charles Nicholson, Mr. E. L. Pearse, Lieutenant-Colonel Rabagliati, Mr. H. A. Ruck-Keene, Sir Charles Sanders, Mr. Malcolm Scott, Mr. J. Herbert Scrutton, Mr. J. J. V. Taylor, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Mr. C. C. Walker, Mr. A. E. T. Woods, and Captain Gordon Young.

Comment on the new Advisory Committee on Aviation of Lloyd's Register is made in our City Notes.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, FEB. 8

Among arrivals at the Semiramis Hotel have been Sir Pierce and Lady Lacy and Sir Ian Malcolm.

Lord and Lady Forester and Princess de Ligne have been staying at the Cataract Hotel, Aswan.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth have left Shellal for the Second Cataract.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford are making a trip up the White Nile.

MENTON, FEB. 14

The Menton Municipal Authorities have organized a public subscription with the object of erecting a memorial to Queen Victoria. The monument is to be placed in one of the squares in Menton, which will be renamed Victoria-square.

Lord and Lady Derwent have arrived, and are staying at the Hotel Imperial. Other recent arrivals in the town include Major-General Sir Guthrie and Lady Smith, at the Hôtel Montfleuri; Lord Bateman at the Hôtel d'Orient; Major-General and Mrs. H. B. Jeffreys, Brigadier and Mrs. Finlayson, and Sir Henry Bell are at the Royal Westminster.

MONTE CARLO, FEB. 14

The Bishop of Gibraltar presided over the annual diocesan meeting held last week at the Hôtel de Paris. Nearly 200 people were present, and were entertained at tea afterwards by the Bishop and Mrs. Hicks.

Recent arrivals at the Hôtel de Paris include Sir Joseph Tichborne, Lady Juliet Duff, and Captain C. Richards.

The Countess of Londesborough and the Countess of Leicester have arrived and are staying at the Hôtel Mirabeau.

Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell, Sir Harold Reckitt, Sir Edward and Lady Naylor-Leyland, Admiral and Mrs. Charles Napier, and the Hon. Louis Greville are staying at the Hôtel Métropole.

Wills and Bequests will be found on page 16

THE M'ZAB

A GARDEN OF THE DESERT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The M'zab is an irregular depression in the middle of the district known as the Chebka, in the Southern Territories of Algeria, between the Atlas Plateau and the sand-dunes of the Grand Erg. Chebka means "a net"; the area consists of a stony and almost bare plateau crossed in all directions by a network of deep ravines. The M'zab is the largest of these ravines; a stream, the Wad Ghardaia, flows through it. There are in the valley a series of oases, among which have sprung up five of the "holy cities" of the M'zab—Ghardaia, Beni-Izguen, Ben-Nura, El-Atuf, and Melika. Two other Mozabite cities—Beriane and Querrara—stand like sentinels on the road to Laghwat, 40 miles north of the M'zab.

The oasis is reached by a steep road which winds down the rocky slopes from the plateau. The slopes are covered with a network of little catchment wells, carefully designed to lead every drop of rainwater down to the irrigation channels in the valley.

The Mozabites have been called the Quakers of Islam. They were for long harried by the more warlike tribes, but the M'zab, protected on every side by 100 miles of desolation, gave them shelter. Lacking in warlike qualities, they were by nature industrious and had a strong commercial sense. If the M'zab is a flourishing oasis to-day, this is due not to any beneficence of Nature, but to the hard work and perseverance of the Mozabites. The whole oasis is kept alive by water drawn from artificial wells, many of them two or three hundred feet. Four or five years sometimes pass without rainfall; when rain does come, the Mozabites with the catchment wells are ready for it.

There are in the oasis about 30,000 wells. Over each well is a pulley supported by two uprights of hard mud. A sloping pathway runs downwards from the well for a distance equal to its depth. At the mouth of the well there is a shallow trough, from which the irrigation channels lead. A skin bucket is fastened to a long rope which passes over the pulley. The bucket ends in a long neck of skin, the mouth of which is attached to another rope. A donkey is harnessed to the far ends of the ropes, and the bucket is dropped into the well. Then the donkey walks away down the slope, drawing up the bucket (which holds 10 or 12 gallons of water) with the minimum of exertion. When the bucket reaches the top, the second rope, which has hitherto held the end of the neck up above the bucket, pulls it out horizontally, and the water rushes out into the trough. When the donkey hears the water gush out he stops. To lower the bucket, he walks back up the slope.

In the early morning, when the brilliant stars of the Sahara are beginning to pale before the sun, the air is filled with a musical creaking, like the crying of a flock of guinea-fowl. That is the sound of the 30,000 olive-wood pulleys on the 30,000 wells of the oasis beginning their day's work. The water of Ghardaia is bitter, but plentiful. The pulleys creak all day, giving water to date-palms and barley patches. The gardens of Ghardaia, at the western end of the oasis, are famous for their fruitfulness and beauty. There the richer Mozabites have little houses in the shade of the palms, where they live in summer. The ordinary Mozabite summer house has two storeys and is built round a palm tree. The ground floor is the stable. The palm grows up through a hole in the ceiling; its trunk is generally notched to form a staircase. The living room above has one side open to the air, but protected from view by a trellis. The trunk of the palm-tree passes up through the roof, and its head throws shade over the house. In the garden, with its network of water-channels, orange and lemon trees, jasmine and roses, grow under the palms.

One of the curiosities of the M'zab is the market of Beni-Izguen. This is the holiest of the holy cities, and infidels are asked not to smoke within its walls and to keep away from the mosque. The market, like the whole town, is so clean that one is embarrassed by the disposal of a scrap of wastepaper. All the houses round the market have low steps or a narrow terrace in front of them. On these the buyers sit on mats, wrapped in their burnous, with their shoes in front of them. They wear fine silks at Beni-Izguen; many of them are believed to be millionaires, and they have the reputation of being more than a match for the Jews of Algiers at a bargain. The sellers walk round and round the market, offering their wares to the buyers, and an old auctioneer cries out the prices. What follows is almost imperceptible to the stranger. Suddenly the crying stops and the goods are handed over to their purchaser. One look, or a faint movement of the hand on the far side of the square, has clinched a bargain. The market is held only between 4 and 5 p.m. each day. After it the merchants gravely go home to their evening prayer and their supper of milk and dates.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY IN YUGOSLAVIA

MR. NEVILE HENDERSON'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, FEB. 16

Mr. Nevile Henderson, the British Minister in Belgrade, gave an address on Saturday at the inaugural dinner of the Zagreb section of the newly-founded British Society in Yugoslavia.

Mr. HENDERSON expressed the hope that the creation of the British Society in Yugoslavia, with its sections at Belgrade and Zagreb respectively, would give an impetus to the establishment of closer spiritual, cultural, and social relations between Great Britain and Yugoslavia. He referred to the exhibition of British art at Ljubliana a year ago, a compliment which Yugoslavia was returning by sending an exhibition of her art to London. A knowledge of each other's language was essential for a real understanding, and since his arrival in Yugoslavia he had been struck with the fact that little was known of the English language, which was the most widely spoken language in the world to-day. As a proof of the immense power of language, he pointed to the union of the three great sections of the Southern Slav races, which for centuries had been unnaturally separated, in the Yugoslav State. Yugoslavia was a country in the making, and would have to compress in decades an evolution which had taken more fortunate countries centuries to realize. As the shortest cut by which it could make up leeway he recommended the cultivation of cultural and closer spiritual relations with the English-speaking peoples of the world.

A meeting has been arranged by the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, at 8 p.m. The speakers, the Archdeacon of Bradford, Canon V. F. Storr, the Rev. G. H. Harris, and the Archdeacon of Hastings (chairman), will deal with the subject, "The Future of Religion in England—Can the Churches Unite?"

PARIS FASHIONS

TWO NEW COLLECTIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Dresses which are essentially graceful and wearable are made by Molyneux. The skirts of his tweed and jersey ensembles flow in pleats or godets about the knees; the waist line is just above the hip bone and the bodice is usually fitted with a bolero or short coat. One or two tweed frocks have short capes.

The difference between this season's and last season's tweeds and jerseys lies in the flat trimming of the hip yokes, slanting line of buttons on one side, flat tucking or stitching, and the line of the bolero. The new bolero is cut in two pieces with rounded corners; they wrap over each other to give a becoming cross-over line back and front. Then, too, there are the little collarless coats, with or without sleeves, and the small monkey jacket, very short behind, with longer front and long sleeves: this, in poney skin, broadtail, ermine, or squirrel, makes an extra wrap on thin afternoon frocks.

For races, weddings, and afternoon parties, crêpe satin dresses are trimmed with fur. A satin dress may have a coat with a half-length cape trimmed with fox fur. Over a printed silk or light woollen frock may be a long tweed coat lined with the dress material. Black and dark blue crêpes and silks finely dotted with white are made into summer dresses with coats or capes. All out-of-doors clothes have hats to match, and the Molyneux hats of whatever material are worn right down on the head, with trimming and folds to lower them over one ear; they leave the brow slightly uncovered.

The late afternoon frocks, like dance frocks and full evening dress, are long but not overweighted with draperies. Molyneux has gone to the Greek tunic for chiffon, lace, and georgette dresses: a deep flounce reaches to the feet or to the ankles; and above it, and coming nearly to the knees, is the tunic, plain, pleated flat or kilted. The edges of the flat tunic are scalloped or cut out in flower patterns. An almost pure Greek dress is of white georgette with trimming of silver braid worked in a key pattern crossing the front of the bodice and binding the hips. Evening frocks of white satin are given wraps to match. Flowers are worn on some shoulders, and when an evening wrap does not entirely match a dress it may be of silver or gold lamé brocade with a cape falling down the back and some rich fur as trimming.

A new kind of chiffon, lace, or georgette scarf, made for dresses of those materials, is cut to three points; one is short to fall down the back, two are long to make the ends. A frill runs from point to point on one side of the scarf only. This filmy little wrap is sure to become popular. The black chiffon, lace, and georgette afternoon and evening dresses with one flashing jewel at the waistline are slim and flowing in line. In this collection are no exaggerated styles or colour schemes.

English tweeds and cloth predominate among the quietly fashionable spring and summer costumes shown by Yteb. These coats and skirts and little dresses, fitted with capes and trim white piqué collars and cuffs, are desirable things for early spring. Navy blue and white, mixed tweeds, black and white coats and skirts, long black coats over bright dresses, are for the morning and early afternoon. A navy blue coat may go over a dress of cloth in navy and a lighter blue; a black cloth dress may have white stitching and white lingerie; a red frock may have a coat of black or navy cloth with a width of red lining down the front of the coat and a hint of the same colour in the collar. For the afternoon and evening there are many plain and printed crêpes, muslins, and tussores in light, bright colours; the skirts are just the right length, not very wide, but full enough for comfort. They have coats, boleros, or capes, all of which can be taken off. Some have elbow sleeves, others are sleeveless. The long-sleeved dress is fitted with a sleeveless coat or cape. Among the evening dresses—long, flounced, or draped—there is a black and white printed crêpe with draped shoulders and a short cape. In pink and smoky grey there is one of chiffon; and rich but not crude is a chiffon frock of nasturtium colour and pattern. Here again fashion is at its best, moderate in line, discreet in colour, and fit for common use.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

British Industries Fair, opening at Olympia, 10: the Duke of York at Government dinner, Mr. Henderson presiding, Mansion House, 8.

The Archbishop of York and the Rev. P. B. Clayton on "Toc H: Its work and aim," Mansion House, York, 3.45.

Lyceum Club: Dinner to Commendatore Modigliani and the Committee of the Italian Exhibition, the Club, 8.

Eugenics Society: Galton Anniversary dinner, Professor S. J. Holmes delivers Galton lecture on "Natural Selection in Man," Rembrandt Hotel, 7.30.

American Chamber of Commerce in London: Lord Birkenhead at dinner, Hotel Cecil, 7.45.

Royal Geographical Society: Meeting, 5.

Royal Institute of British Architects: Professor Patrick Abercrombie on "The Thames Valley Preservation Scheme," 8.

Royal Society of Arts: Mr. Alfred Searle on "Recent Improvements in Methods in Brickmaking," 8.

Conservative and Unionist Central Office: Metropolitan Conservative Lecture: Mr. G. E. M. Walker on "Co-operative Societies," Caxton Hall, 3.

Individualist Bookshop: Professor Hearnshaw on "A Survey of Socialism," Caxton Hall, 5.45.

Sesame Club: Dinner: Mr. H. R. Wilenski on "Cubism and the Italian Exhibition," Dr. W. R. Halliday presiding, the Club, 7.30.

Textile Institute: Mr. R. J. Steele on "Man's Quest for Fibres," Barrett-street Trade School, 7.

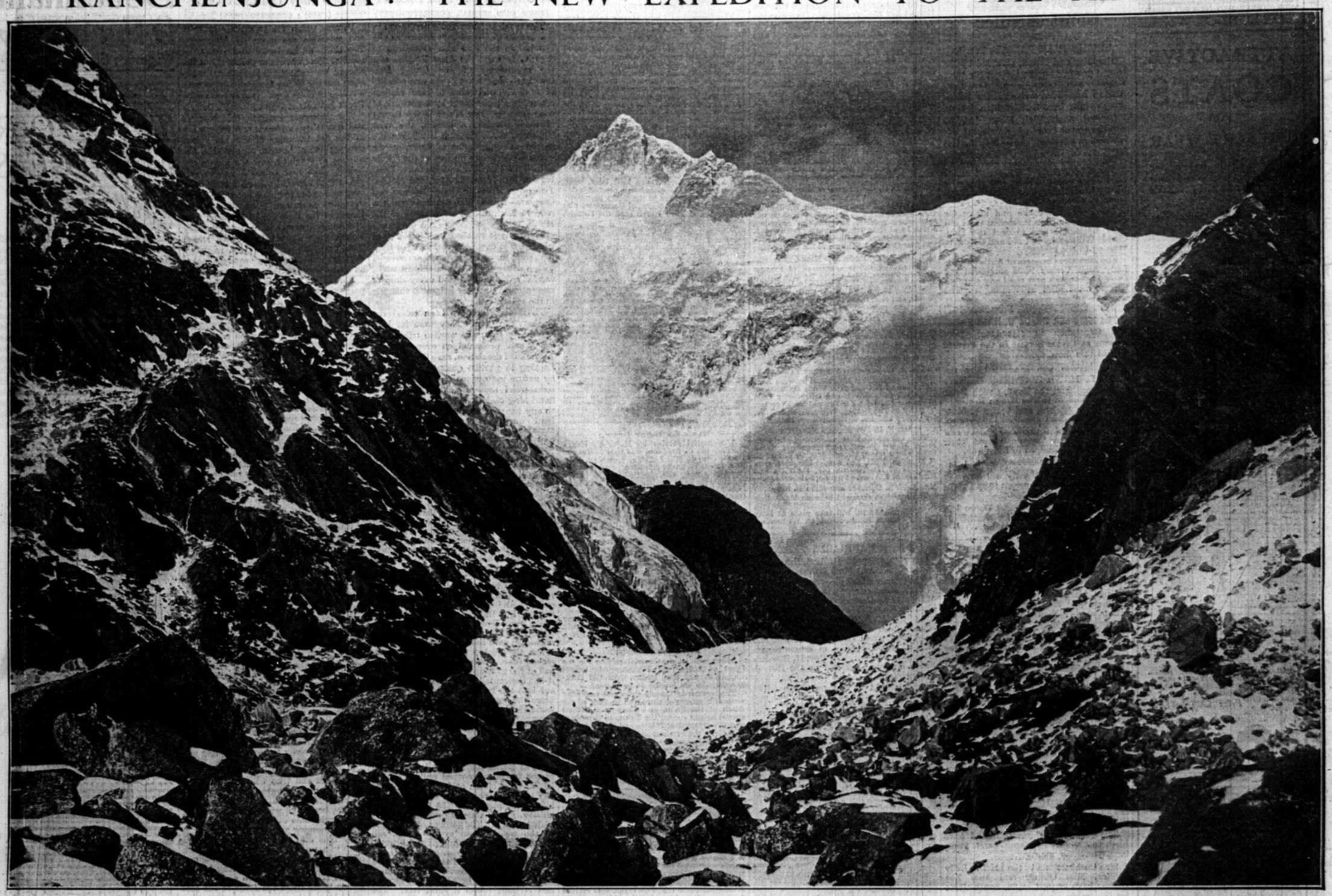
Society for Jewish Jurisprudence: Rabbi Dr. Isaac Herzog on "John Selden and Jewish Law," Lecture Room A, King's Bench Walk, 5.30.

Victoria League, 81, Cromwell-road, S.W.: Miss J. Iris Howard on "The Maritime Provinces of Canada," 5.

University College: Professor J. W. Mackail on "The Approach to Shakespeare," Lord Northcliffe lecture, 5.30: Mr. H. R. Ing on "Antiseptics," 5.15.

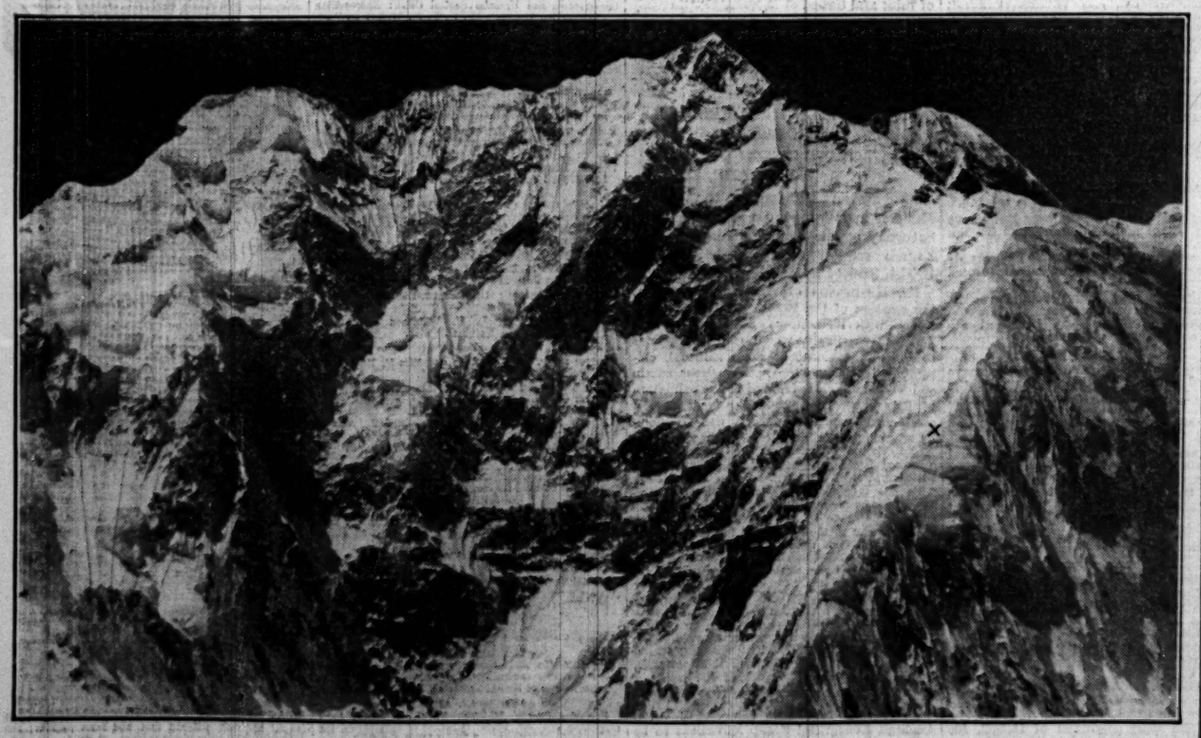
King's College

KANCHENJUNGA: THE NEW EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYA

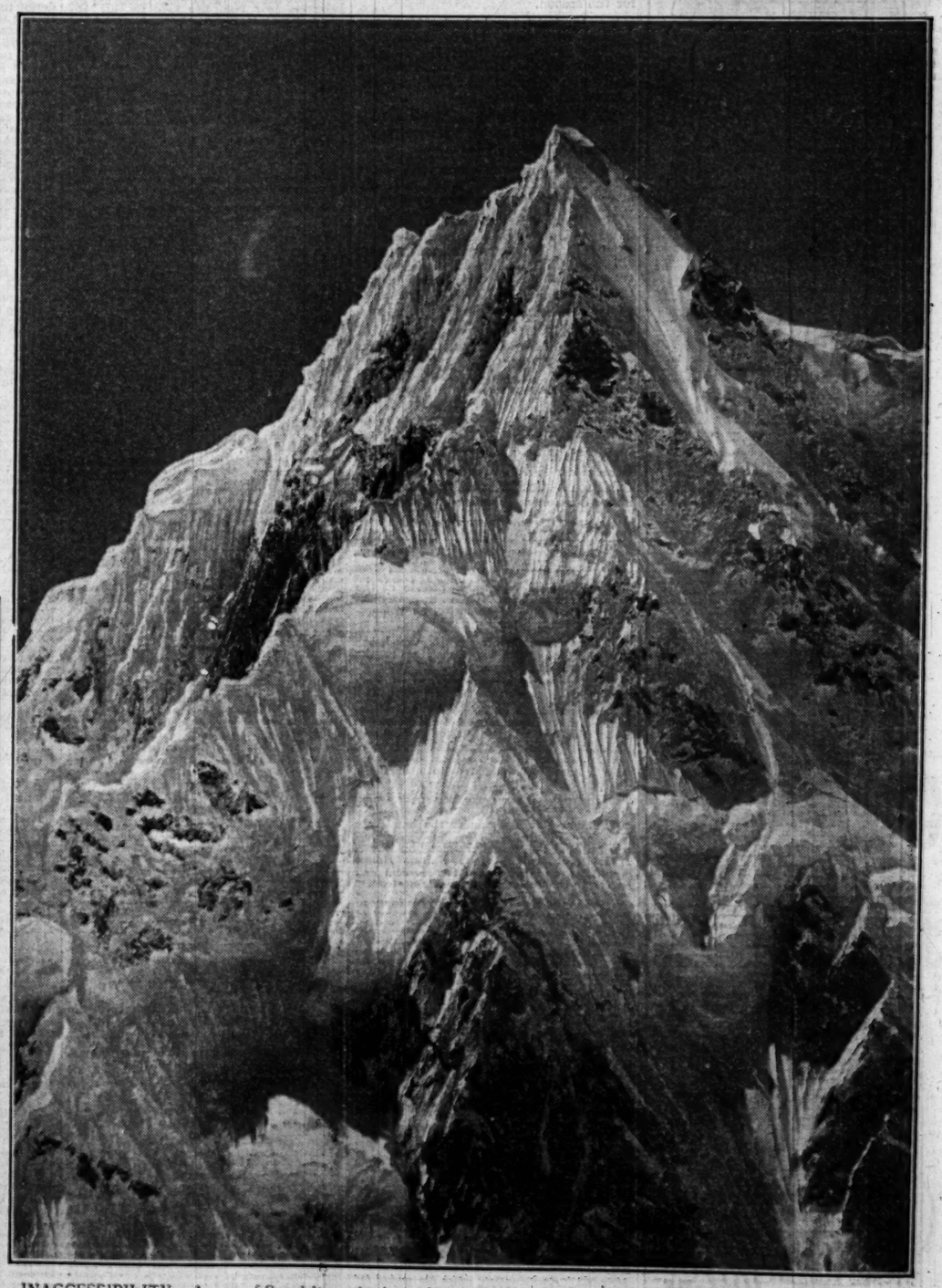


THE SOUTHERN FACE OF KANCHENJUNGA.—At the end of April or beginning of May the strongest mountaineering expedition that has ever visited the Himalaya, including famous climbers of five nations, will attempt the ascent of Kanchenjunga, the second highest peak in the world. The photograph shows the southern wall of Kanchenjunga, which is 28,150ft. high, from the 16,430ft. pass of the Guicha La, eight miles away. The shattered glaciers at the base of the wall are 14,000ft. to 15,000ft. high. There is small hope of a successful assault of Kanchenjunga from this side because of the huge hanging glaciers and steep ice slopes, down which avalanches of rocks are discharged. The line of assault is from the opposite side.

MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION.—Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, of Germany, who will lead the expedition to Kanchenjunga, is seen in the centre. In the top row, from left to right, are: Herr M. Kurz (Switzerland), Mr. Enrico Gaspari (Italy), Frau Dyhrenfurth, Herr E. Schneider (Austria), Herr H. Hoerlin (Germany). Below: Herr U. Wieland (Germany), Mr. F. S. Smythe (Great Britain), Dr. H. Richter (Germany), and Herr C. Duvanel (Switzerland).



AN ATTEMPT THAT FAILED.—As mentioned in an article on page 15, an expedition of Bavarian mountaineers assaulted the eastern face of Kanchenjunga last autumn, but a snowstorm forced them to retreat after they had reached a height of 24,600ft. On the right of the photograph is the terrific ice ridge attempted by the Bavarian party, the X marking approximately the point reached. The climbers took three weeks in overcoming 2,300ft. of the difficult ice ridge. Their attempt was made after the monsoon, and they experienced severe cold.



INACCESSIBILITY.—A view of Simolchum, the beautiful subsidiary peak of Kanchenjunga, above the Zemu glacier. It is 5,580ft. lower than Kanchenjunga, but has been called "the embodiment of inaccessibility." The knife-like ridges of ice are so thin that sometimes the sun can be seen shining through them.—*Photographs by Signor Vittorio Sella.*

Obituary

SIR T. W. CHITTY

A FAMOUS LEGAL FAMILY

Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Bt., K.C., whose death at the age of 74 is announced on another page, had been for many years one of the best-known figures in the Law Courts—first, as a junior with one of the largest practices on the Common Law side; then, from 1901, as a Master of the King's Bench Division; and from 1920, until his resignation in 1926, as Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer. Nor did resignation in his case mean retirement, for he returned to the Bar, and received a silk gown in 1927.

Among the learned professions the law is doubtless the richest in examples of hereditary distinction, and for close on a century and a half the Chitty family has continuously occupied positions of eminence in the legal world. The subject of this memoir was the great-grandson of Joseph Chitty the elder ("Chitty's Statutes"); a grandson of Thomas Chitty, the well-known special pleader, whose pupil room probably launched on their careers more famous lawyers than any other before or since; a great-nephew of Joseph Chitty the younger ("Chitty on Contracts"); and a nephew of Lord Justice Chitty. He was the son of Thomas Edward Chitty, barrister, his mother being a sister of Mr. Justice Willes, a Judge whose reputation as a most learned lawyer has not faded with the years.

Thomas Willes Chitty was born on June 24, 1855. He went to Winchester in Short Half, 1869, to Culver House, of which Dr. Fearon, afterwards headmaster, was then house-master. He originally intended to be an engineer. His grandfather, Thomas Chitty, however, seems to have formed a high opinion of his abilities and offered him a seat in his pupil room. In the year of Willes Chitty's call, 1877, at the age of 22, by the Inner Tempie, Thomas Chitty retired from practice, and his grandson, who was well known to his professional clients, from the first obtained work which, we believe, during his first year brought him in 500 guineas, and in a few years developed into one of the best junior practices in the Temple. He also at one time did a large business on the North-Eastern Circuit. Though the cases in which he was chiefly engaged were not of the kind that attract wide public attention, for many years the volume of business passing through his chambers must have exceeded that of any junior on the Common Law Side.

In the early 'nineties he had the probably unique experience of being briefed to appear for himself. A half-crazy woman litigant—before the passing of the Vexatious Actions Act, 1896—brought an action against several Judges and public officials and joined in the writ Chitty, who had at some stage of the involved litigation been professionally concerned. By direction of the Court the Official Solicitor moved to set aside the writ as being frivolous and vexatious, and Chitty was briefed for the purpose. When the matter came before the Divisional Court it was the subject of much facetious comment by the junior Bar, who humorously protested that Chitty should, as a litigant in person, conduct the case with the excited and gesticulating plaintiff from the well of the Court.

It was a surprise to Chitty's friends when, in 1901, he accepted a Mastership of the Court, for success in silk and even a seat on the Bench might, it seemed, be well within his grasp. But it was freely stated at the time that the reason for his retirement from practice was the necessity of relieving himself from the burden of overwork. However this may be, the public service gained much by his decision, for a better Master probably never held office. Not only had he the principles of law, and still more the intricacies of legal procedure, at his fingers' ends, but to this were added patience and courtesy to all who came before him, and a willingness to give helpful advice and take trouble far beyond the limits of his official duty. In 1920 he succeeded the late Sir John Macdonell (for long a valued member of *The Times* staff) as Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer, and in 1926, to the great regret of the profession, he resigned.

It will not be for his career either as a successful barrister or as a highly efficient officer of the Court, however, that Chitty will be chiefly remembered, but for the many legal works of value associated with his name, and still more for his successful efforts in thoroughly revising and simplifying the Rules of Court issued under the Judicature Acts, which had in course of subsequent additions and alterations become to a large extent confusing and contradictory. About the time of the conclusion of the War he was entrusted with the task of getting rid of these contradictions, and in accordance with his suggestions many alterations were made. He was understood to favour even more drastic revisions, for he had very broad ideas of legal reform. Lord Sumner, who wrote the Lives of the older members of the Chitty family for the "Dictionary of National Biography," emphasizes the enlightened views of Thomas Chitty upon the reform of the ancient pleadings, and it is interesting to find the same spirit animating, half a century later, his grandson and pupil.

Of the numerous legal works for which Willes Chitty was wholly or partly responsible, a mere recital of their names must suffice. He was editor of "Archbold's Practice," "Chitty's Forms," "Smith's Leading Cases," and "Bullen and Leake's Pleadings." He was also managing editor of Lord Halsbury's "Laws of England" and editor-in-chief of "The English and Empire Digest." For many years, too, he edited "The Yearly Practice." He had also been a member of many committees, and for many years he was joint secretary of the Supreme Court Rule Committee. He was knighted in 1919 and created a baronet in 1924.

Sir Thomas Willes Chitty married, first, in 1888, Emily Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Henry P. Newbolt, a sister of Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., and of Sir Henry Newbolt; and secondly, in 1904, Beatrice Maud, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hale, of Eton College, and he leaves two sons and two daughters surviving. His elder son, Mr. Thomas Henry Willes Chitty, is a barrister of the Inner Temple, married Ethel, daughter of Mr. S. H. Gladstone, and has two sons. His younger son is a member of the Canadian Bar. His elder daughter married Mr. J. E. Read, K.C., Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, Canada; and his younger daughter married Mr. H. M. Phillpson-Stow.

MR. C. M. BARLOW

Mr. Christopher Matthew Barlow, who died on February 9 in an attack by African natives at Shendam, Nigeria, at the age of 31, was educated at Felsted School (of which he was a scholar) and St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered Woolwich in 1916, and received his commission in the R.F.A. the same year. The following year he went out to France, where he remained till the end of the War, winning the M.C. in 1918. After the War he served in France and Palestine, but resigned his commission in 1920 to go up to Cambridge. The following year he went out to Kenya to farm, returning two years later to take his degree. He then joined the Nigerian Political Service, of which he was still a member when he met his death. Part of his last leave was spent in motoring across Africa from Nigeria to Mombasa, upwards of 2,000 miles, in a two-seater Morris-Cowley, with his native servant. Mr. Barlow was the elder twin son of the late Rev. Canon Barlow, Rector of Lawford, Essex, and Mrs. Barlow, Cambridge. He was unmarried.

M. F. KHOL

A correspondent writes:—The literary relations between the English-speaking countries and Czechoslovakia have suffered a severe loss in the recent death, at the age of 52, of František Khol, who founded the Centrum, the first literary and theatrical agency in Czechoslovakia. Khol had a versatile mind. He completed his studies at the Technical High School in Prague, but he was attracted chiefly by literature and the stage. His work as an author consists mainly of stories, which are distinguished by their admirable structure and style. Later on he became dramatic director at the National Theatre in Prague, but subsequently he resigned this position to found the Centrum, the purpose of which was to make the Czech stage and literature independent of foreign agencies and thus facilitate the production of works by Czech authors abroad. Khol's efforts in this respect met with great success, and it is largely due to his agency that the plays of Čapek and Langer were so widely performed. Together with Čapek, he brought about the establishment of a Prague branch of the P.E.N. Club, of which he was secretary for a number of years.

SIR GUY RUTLEDGE

CHIEF JUSTICE OF RANGOON

A Reuter message announces that Sir Guy Rutledge, K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Rangoon, died there on Saturday, after a paralytic stroke, at the age of 57.

John Guy Rutledge was born on March 18, 1872, the son of the late Henry Rutledge, of Aughnahoo, Co. Tyrone, and was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and the Royal University, Dublin, where he took his M.A. degree in 1894. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1897, he read law for a year or two in the chambers of Mr. Justice Horridge, and then joined the Northern Circuit, making Liverpool his centre. After 10 years of this practice he went out to Rangoon and was appointed Secretary of the Burma Legislative Council (then a small body) and Assistant Secretary to the local Government. Later he officiated as Government Advocate, and at the close of 1919 was confirmed in that appointment. On two occasions he served as a temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and when in 1922 it was raised to the status of a High Court he was appointed to one of the Judgeships. He had meanwhile, in 1921, taken silk. He acted as Chief Justice in the summer of 1925, and at the close of the year was given the permanent appointment. He gave strong support to the systematic investigation of the high incidence of crimes of violence among the excitable Burmese people and the preventive measures undertaken by Sir Harcourt Butler's Government. His wish to concentrate superior jurisdiction in the Rangoon High Court was opposed stoutly by the people of Upper Burma, who preferred the retention of the Chief Court at Mandalay.

The Chief Justice, who was knighted in 1926, took his due share in social and public leadership. He was a Fellow of the Rangoon University and gave active assistance to the movement for its foundation and to the great fund for development raised by Sir Harcourt Butler. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the Rangoon Zoological Gardens. He spent less of his leave in the British Isles or in Western Europe than is usual with British members of the High Court Benches of India, for he travelled extensively and knew at first hand Egypt, parts of South America, South Africa, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, and the Balkans. He remained a bachelor until 1927, when he married Margaret Lumby (*née* Ducé), of Beaulieu, Hants, by whom he is survived.

SIR WILLIAM ATKINSON

Sir William Nicholas Atkinson died at Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton, on Saturday, in his 80th year. The son of the late Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Inspector of Mines, he was appointed in 1873 Inspector of Mines for the Newcastle and Durham districts, and later to a similar office in North and South Staffordshire. He next became Superintendent-Inspector in the South Wales area, and afterwards Divisional Inspector at the Home Office. He retired in 1917, and was knighted in the following year. In 1918 Sir William Atkinson was awarded the medal of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and he was a past president of several mining engineers' institutes. He was appointed a member of the Imperial Service Order in 1911, and was honorary Doctor of Laws of Birmingham University. His wife died in 1907, but he is survived by three sons.

The funeral will be at Coity, Bridgend, Glamorgan, on Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

MR. W. F. T. BUTLER

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. William F. T. Butler, D.Litt., who died in Dublin on February 12, at the age of 60, held various positions in the National University and in the department of secondary education under British and Free State control. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and the Irish MSS. Commission, and held the presidency of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1928-9. He rendered valuable service to scholarship by his researches into Irish history, particularly in regard to the systems of land tenure during the 16th and 17th centuries, and the history of the old baronies. His published works include "Confiscation in Irish History," "Gleanings from Irish History," "The Lordship of MacCarthy Mor," and "The Lombard Communes." Mr. Butler was a member of an old County Tipperary family and a nephew of the late General Sir William Butler.

MR. A. W. COOK

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta announces the death there on Friday of Mr. Arthur Willstead Cook, C.I.E., member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, at the age of 56. Educated at Portsmouth Grammar School and Pembroke College, Oxford, he was successful in the competitive Indian Civil Service examination of 1896, and at the end of the following year went out to Bengal. He took readily to the intricacies of revenue work and gained a reputation as a good district officer of the traditional type. He was made C.I.E. in 1917, and was on military service for 13 months from the beginning of 1918. On returning to I.C.S. work he was magistrate and collector of Midnapur. From 1925 to 1928 he was Commissioner of the Burdwan division, and then went to the Board of Revenue as a member. He leaves a wife and family.

DR. J. B. HURRY

Mr. Warren R. Dawson writes:—In your obituary notice of Dr. J. B. Hurry no reference is made to his last book, a valuable contribution to the history of medicine, in the preparation of which he took the greatest interest and delight—"Imhotep: the Vizier and Physician of King Zoser and afterwards the Egyptian God of Medicine," the second edition of which was published in 1928. At Dr. Hurry's request, I assisted him in the preparation of this work, and he submitted it to me both in manuscript and proof. I shall never cease to recall with pleasure the many delightful chats and letters which arose out of this undertaking, and in which his charming and genial personality, as well as his deep but unostentatious learning, was ever manifest. Besides his eminent attainments in medicine, Dr. Hurry had rare and outstanding literary and antiquarian gifts, and his loss will long be deplored, not only among his professional brethren but among a large circle of friends and students whom he was ever ready to encourage and help.

DR. LLEWELYN-JONES

A correspondent writes:—Dr. John Llewelyn-Jones, who died on Thursday at Gerrard's Cross at the age of 57, was described by one of his patients, himself a medical man, as the ideal physician; and all who knew him felt that he was in the true succession of great doctors. Educated at University College Hospital, he spent the whole of his professional life in general practice, most of it at Gerrard's Cross, where no other figure was so familiar or so popular as his. In diagnosis he had a skill that seemed to the layman almost magical, and with that skill he combined the qualities of a valiant fighter—quickness of judgment, resource, determination, and a great courage. Add to these qualities the others that he richly possessed of kindness and warmth of heart, and we are not far from his medical patients' picture of him as the ideal physician. He so won the trust and respect and love of his many patients that he might without exaggeration be called the central point of the growing community which owes to him so deep a debt.

Lady Kathleen Brabazon died at her residence, 40, Eaton-square, S.W.1, on Saturday. She was the only daughter of the 11th Earl of Meath, and was born in 1850. The funeral will be in Ireland.

A STRICKEN YORKSHIRE TOWN

The Bishop of Wakefield (Dr. J. B. Seaton), writing in his *Diocesan Gazette* on unemployment, says:—"A word of very special sympathy is due to the parish and town of Penistone, where the closing of the steel works, under the process of rationalization, has produced the acutest problem. The whole town and most of its interests are suffering by the removal of its one great industry and the dislocation involved. At the moment there seems to be no possibility of a solution of the problem. Unless the works can be employed for any other purpose, it looks as if a town of 6,000 people may be reduced to a moorland parish. In any case, a great deal of distress is caused to many people. I commend the parish of Penistone very earnestly to the sympathy and prayers of the diocese."

The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., opened at Woolwich Memorial Hospital on Saturday an annexe to the maternity ward, which has been presented by the London branch of the Remembrance League.

ROME AND REUNION

THE CONVERSATIONS AT MALINES

LORD HALIFAX'S BOOK

There is published to-day Lord Halifax's edition of the original documents giving an account of the four Conversations held at Malines at which Cardinal Mercier presided—"The Conversations at Malines, 1921-1925" (Philip Allan and Co., 3s. 6d. net). A preliminary announcement of this book appeared in *The Times* of February 3, when it was stated that Lord Halifax's record would be found to include a paper of which no mention is made in the Report on the Conversations presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury and published in 1927. This is the paper, of undisclosed authorship, entitled "L'Eglise Anglicaine unie non absorbée," which was read by Cardinal Mercier at the fourth conference in May, 1925.

In a short preface Lord Halifax explains that it is desirable to publish these original documents, "in view of the attempts to discredit" the Conversations; and that "the attempt to discredit the Conversations affects the memory of the Cardinal and his endeavour to pave the way for the healing of the schisms of the XVI. century and the reunion of the Churches in communion with Canterbury with the Holy See." An "additional motive" for publication is "that justice may be done to the Abbé Portal's work and to Cardinal Mercier's wishes and intentions, so that it may be impossible to misinterpret and misrepresent them, as has been attempted in authoritative quarters." The work begins with summaries, in French, of the Conversations, after which are printed the documents submitted at them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLAIMS

OBSTACLES TO CORPORATE RE-UNION

Preaching at Farm-street Church yesterday afternoon, FATHER F. WOODLOCK, S.J., said that he was grateful to Lord Halifax for having at last made it possible for readers to judge for themselves of the nature and aim of the Malines conversations and to estimate the measure of success they achieved.

The report, he affirmed, made it quite clear that those taking part in the conversations were in no sense engaged in negotiations, nor were they official delegates of their respective Churches, though the heads of both Churches were cognisant of the meetings. When Bishop Gore declared, on his return from participation in the conversations, that he saw no way opening through the dogmatic obstacles which separated the Churches, he summed up in a sentence a fact which was made clear by the present full report. The Roman Catholics demanded on behalf of Rome what no, even small, group of Anglicans was prepared to concede, and as their minimum demand concerned defined dogmas there was no possibility of concession or compromise on the side of Rome. The Anglicans at Malines were prepared to admit at most a general "spiritual responsibility" attaching to the office of the successor of St. Peter by Christ's institution, and rejected a supremacy which included real jurisdiction over the whole Church. The Anglicans also refused to accept the Councils of Trent and the Vatican as of ecumenical authority. That the English theologians voiced the view of only a party in their Church was seen in their declaration that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Father Woodlock agreed with the opinion expressed in the *Church Times*, the Anglo-Catholic organ, that "none but the smallest fraction of Anglo-Catholics will ever accept the Pope's universal jurisdiction and infallibility," and insisted that, whether it were a case of an individual or a group, the sincere acceptance of these dogmas in addition to the whole complex dogmatic faith of the Church was an essential condition of entry into communion with the Pope. One might compare, he said, the conversations at Malines with a suppositious case of conversations instituted between a small group of American citizens who had come to believe in "the divine right of Kings," and who came over to discuss under what conditions the America of to-day could be restored to its old status as a Crown Colony of King George. The practical issue of such conversations would be nil, though the emotions stirred by the announcement that the conversations were taking place would be considerable. If Lord Halifax were, in any true sense, a typical Anglican, and if a large number of Anglicans added to their sincere personal esteem agreement with his views, corporate reunion with that group might be worth discussing.

The preacher doubted whether there could be found in England to-day a much larger proportion of Anglicans ready to accept all that Roman Catholicism involved dogmatically, and who awaited corporate reunion than there were Americans to be found who wished to undo the effects of the War of Independence. Those who really accepted the Roman claims joined the Church individually as converts, since they had come to believe that as Anglicans they were outside the Catholic Church, and were personally responsible for joining it.

In the recent meetings of the Church Assembly the Archbishop of Canterbury was told that he had been subjected to the "supreme insult" of being offered at Malines a Cardinal's hat from Rome and a Patriarchal throne, in case corporate reunion could be achieved. The suggestion was included in the only anonymous paper read at Malines, and the writer made it clear that the idea was not inspired by Rome, nor did he know how Rome would regard the suggestion. There was no profit to be got out of conjectural anticipations as to what might be granted in the way of purely disciplinary organization, if such anticipations always presupposed the acceptance of the whole of the Roman Catholic faith by Anglicans and the re-ordination of all the ministers of the Church as a necessary previous condition.

Father Woodlock believed that the growth and established position of Modernism in the Church of England, and the now fully accepted ideal of doctrinal comprehensiveness, made the possibility of corporate reunion more remote than it had ever been since the days of Queen Elizabeth. He feared that the Continental Roman Catholics who read the report would get from it a mistaken idea of the actual condition of the Established Church, inasmuch as no single line of the 300 pages of the book suggested that the Anglican Church of to-day contained Modernists and Evangelical Protestants, as well as Anglo-Catholics. Only the views of the extreme Anglo-Catholic party in the Church were voiced at Malines. Even the alleged points of agreement bristled with ambiguities, which only those who lived in England in close contact with Anglicanism were likely to detect.

DOCKYARD WORKMAN KILLED IN H.M.S. HOOD

Five dockyard hands, while working in the bilges of H.M.S. Hood at Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday, were overcome by gas, and one of them died. He was Charles Langford, aged 25, a shipwright, of 43, Haslemere-road, Southsea. The Hood is being refitted, and the men on going into her bilges to work before noon were almost immediately affected by fumes. Four contrived to escape before being wholly overcome, but they failed in an effort to drag Langford, who had collapsed, along with them. He was later carried out by sailors who had put on gas masks. Doctors applied artificial respiration and oxygen treatment without success for over an hour.

MISSING CORNISH RECTOR

The Truro Board of Guardians applied to the local magistrates on Friday for an order to inspect the books of a bank in order to trace the whereabouts of the Rev. William Rees Jones, the former rector of Philleigh, Cornwall, who disappeared in January of last year after a sale of his effects at the rectory. Since then his wife had been chargeable to the guardians, and a warrant taken out in May for his arrest had not been executed because he could not be traced. The application was granted.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM ON LOYALTY

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) defined his attitude to deviations from the Prayer-book in instituting the Rev. E. W. Parslew, formerly of Blackpool, as incumbent of the Church of the Ascension, Stirchley, Birmingham, on Saturday night. The benefice has been vacant for nearly a year pending compliance with the Bishop's request for the abandonment of Reservation and the removal of a statue of the Madonna and Child, holy water stoups, and a tabernacle.

The BISHOP, addressing the congregation, said that the parochial church council had loyally obeyed his request that they should take action for the removal of certain ornaments illegally placed in the church without a faculty. He proceeded:—

"I in turn have no wish to interfere with customs in worship which you value here, provided they are not so serious a departure from the law of the Church that I feel bound to take cognizance of them. In matters which it is possible to regard as non-essential personally I take the typically English view that a *via media*, a middle path, is worth following. On matters of primary importance I feel bound to ask for loyalty. Among such matters there is the permanent Reservation of the consecrated elements of the Holy Communion. Refusal to agree to this practice, because of doctrines dangerous to true religion with which it is so easily associated, led to the rejection of the Prayer-book proposals of 1927 and 1928. So long as the Church is established—and long may it remain so—the law of the land in this important matter ought to be obeyed. Therefore, I am glad to know that your parochial church council and your vicar accept my direction in accordance with the law that there shall be no Reservation in this church. I have no fear that either will depart from this position, but I admit frankly that, if a case arose where such assurances as I had received were set at naught, I should not take legal action. I think you all know that I will not go to law to make an incumbent keep the solemn pledge and oath which you have heard to-night. I conceive that recourse to law is an improper way of enforcing a moral obligation on a clergyman.

"But what is not, I think, generally known is that the large majority of our clergy—I speak for Birmingham, but I believe that what I say is true generally—the large majority of the clergy are frank and honourable in loyalty to their Bishop. I am sometimes amused by the way in which those who do not know local conditions assume that ecclesiastical disorder in the Birmingham diocese is widespread. The facts, as you know, are that rebel churches are few, and diminishing in number. Not only are clergy as a whole personally friendly, but they regard the Prayer-book as the standard of worship. The deviations from it which they make are matters of convenience, and not a symptom of disloyalty. I do not feel myself that I can sanction any deviations from the Prayer-book, for I have no power to alter the law, but I am not prepared to object to minor changes which offend no one and are an aid to worship. In fact, I have little patience with those who tell us that the alternatives with which we are confronted are a literal subservience to the Prayer-book or complete anarchy. There remains the golden mean, which can be discovered by English common sense."

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

FESTIVAL AT SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Southwark diocese, a festival will be held in the Cathedral from May 18 to May 25. The preachers will include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Lord Davidson, Bishop Talbot, first Bishop of the diocese, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Hereford, Blackburn, Chelmsford, and Dover. The festival will begin with a day of preparation, on which the Bishops of Southwark and Woolwich will preach.

During the week days will be set apart for particular ideas and groups of people. On Tuesday, May 20, art and music will be the main idea, and on Thursday, May 22, the Bishop of Southwark will be in the Cathedral throughout the day to meet the people of the diocese, and to admit members to the Cathedral Fellowship which will then be instituted. Members will receive from the Bishop medals, which are being specially struck. Throughout the week churchpeople of the diocese will maintain a round of devotion and intercession in the retro choir. It is hoped that this will be continuously observed for seven days and nights. On the last day of the festival there will be a procession of men who will gather at St. Mary's Church, Kennington, and march to the Cathedral, where a sermon will be preached by Canon Elliott, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

For more than 1,000 years, to the year 1877, South London was in the diocese of Winchester. In that year it was transferred to Rochester, and it so remained until that diocese was divided in 1905. In the course of 25 years there have been three Bishops of Southwark.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. I. K. JONES, vicar of Tongham, Farnham, has accepted the offer by the Bishop of Guildford of the vicarage of Ewshott.

The REV. W. E. KNIFTON, curate of South Kirkby, near Pontefract, has been nominated to the vicarage of Altofts, Normanton, by the Meynell Trustees.

The REV. R. ALDERSON, vicar of West Vale, Halifax, has been appointed by Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Pickhill, Thirsk, in the diocese of Ripon. The REV. D. T. BERRY, curate of Lindley, has been appointed as his successor by the patron, the vicar of Greetland.

An exchange of benefices has been arranged between the REV. J. W. P. CHAPMAN, vicar of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, Forest Gate, E., since 1908 (patron, the Bishop of Chelmsford), and the REV. J. S. D. MARSHALL, vicar of Bledlow, Buckinghamshire (patron, Lord Carrington).

The REV. G. M. ELLIOTT, vicar of Lutton, near Wisbech, has been appointed to the rectory of Over Wallop, near Stockbridge, Hants—patron, Lady Portsmouth.

Mr. NEWELL S. WALLBANK, the organist of Scarborough Parish Church, has been appointed organist and choirmaster of Wakefield Cathedral in succession to Mr. J. N. Hardy, who will retire at the end of February. Mr. Hardy was appointed organist in November, 1886, and has played at the enthronements of all the three Bishops of Wakefield.

A STUDY OF INK

HOW AGE OF HANDWRITING CAN BE DETECTED

DR. C. AINSWORTH MITCHELL, secretary of the Society of Public Analysts, gave a lecture on "Tell-Tale Inks" on Saturday at the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill. He said it was often possible to determine the age of an ink, because the older inks had a woolly effect and not the crystalline and clear-cut appearance of the modern. In claims for old peerages, for example, documents had been produced in support of certain pedigrees, and it had happened that some such writings had been proved not to be the age pretended for them. Proof from ink had been important, too, in claims to old age pensions, in cases where people had produced family Bibles as evidence of age; in several instances the ink had contained aniline blue dyes, which were not discovered until about the early sixties, so that an aniline dye of a date in the fifties was clearly false. Another way by which an ink could be distinguished, Dr. Mitchell said, was by its behaviour on the application of a chemical reagent. An ink 10 years old would resist action, whereas a fresh ink reacted at once and smudged. He mentioned a charge of forgery of a will which had been confirmed by this method.

Dr. Mitchell gave an account of the detection during the War of Anton Kupferle, the German spy, and of the interpretation of his secret writing. Kupferle went to Ireland, disguised as a woollen merchant from New York, and took particulars of ships in the Irish Channel. These he wrote in secret ink between the lines of an innocent-looking letter. He was arrested in London, and among his possessions were a pen and a lemon which had been cut. When the incriminating letter was exposed to heat the details of the ships appeared between the lines. The pen was found to contain fruit juice and formaline, which was used probably to prevent the secret writing from developing too readily.

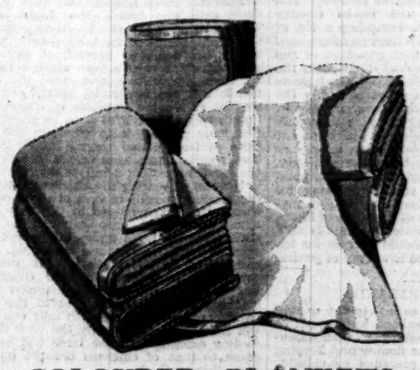
The BARKER WHITE SALE

BEGINS TO-DAY!

THE most eagerly awaited Household Economy event of the year starts to-day. It is an opportunity to replenish household stocks prior to Spring Cleaning, at White Sale Prices. Underclothing, Overalls, etc.—these too are features of this great event. A few items are quoted from the lengthy list of values in fine linens.

SEND FOR 20-PAGE CATALOGUE SENT POST FREE

The Sale centres in the famous Linen Salon—Second Floor



COLOURED BLANKETS

L.D.T.1—A wonderful Offer! All wool, dyed to Barkers own delightful colours. Finished art. silk binding to match. Colours: Sky, pink, rose du barry, almond green, helio, light gold, peach. Size 60 × 80 inches. Postage 6d. extra.

White Sale Price, each **15/11**

Size 70×90 inches. White Sale Price, post free 22/11
Size 80×100 inches. White Sale Price, post free 28/11

L.D.T.2—**COLOURED BLANKETS** of superior quality. Made from very choice wool in pink, blue, green, rose du barry. Size 90×80 inches. White Sale Price, each **29/11**

Size 70×90 inches. White Sale Price, each 37/6
Size 80×100 inches. White Sale Price, each 45/-

FINE LINEN SHEETS

L.D.T.3—Made from best quality of flax. Hand drawn thread hemstitched. Spoke hemstitched.
2½×3½yds. Post free. White Sale Price, per pair
2½×3 yards, per pair 57/6
Fancy Hemstitch, 2×3½yds., per pair 47/6 **45/9**
Size 2½×3½yds. per pair 59/6

L.D.T.4—Specially made for the South American market, but cancelled owing to late delivery. Barkers made an opportune Cash purchase in time for their White Sale. These are the finest linen sheets the world produces, and the quality that will give a lifetime's wear. These sheets are entirely hand-sewn hemstitched top and bottom.

Size 2 × 3½yds. White Sale Price, per pair 85/-
2½×3½yds. White Sale Price per pair 89/6
2½×3½yds. White Sale Price per pair 95/6
2½×3½yds. White Sale Price per pair 115/-

£3,700 Stock of BEAUTIFUL HAND-WORKED FANCY LINENS

THIS stock was intended for Christmas trade but cancelled owing to late delivery. Barkers purchased for cash at a big discount and now pass this on to the public. The Stock comprises the finest Italian and Madeira hand-work, including Luncheon and Dinner Sets, Afternoon Teacloths, Traycloths, Bedspreads, Breakfast Sets (Tea Cosy, Egg Cosy, and Traycloth), Table Runners, etc. One of the finest collections ever offered to the Public. Many are in boxes suitable for gifts. A personal visit is recommended.

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8 *Phone Western 5432*

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Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

Agriculture

SPRING SEEDING SEASON

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

MARKETING ANXIETIES

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

With another spring seeding season at hand the arable farmer has greater need than ever to examine minutely the problems that confront him. If the immediate past be in any sense a trustworthy precursor of the near future, the tillage farmers of Great Britain will sow their spring corn in more depressing circumstances than have obtained within living memory. Whatever the prospect, of course, there is no alternative to sowing in the usual order. Seed time and harvest come and go regardless of their importance to industry or country, and, since changes in the management of land can be effected only by degrees—unless hasty abandonment causes sudden relapse to waste—the seed drill will be taken out and used with the same diligence in the coming weeks as if all were smooth and smiling in the domain of rotation farming.

In contemplating the prospect at the advent of a new seeding season it is impossible to refrain from reflecting upon the experiences of the preceding year. The hardened farmer, buffeted by the uncertainty and extremities of our varied climate, is not unduly discouraged by temporary reverses, or even by moderately protracted adversity, but the position in which he finds himself at the present juncture is without parallel in recent decades. Neither the past nor the future appears to offer him the smallest encouragement to cultivate and sow. He will do both, but in the absence of any real inducement or promise of a suitable reward to himself or to those he employs.

CEREALS FOR FEEDING

The despondency overshadowing arable farming—grass farming is not definitely better—has its source in economic influences. The seasons may not be all that could be wished, and the standard of production probably is capable of improvement, but the chief, or the only, cause for the prevailing anxiety centres in the marketing of the produce. Neither barley nor oats, the two staple spring cereals, can be grown at the prices now ruling. Wheat brings just a little more to the grower, but, as spring wheat is seldom a safe crop, present interest centres in the other two cereals. Careful calculations suggest the growing of oats and barley for feeding purposes only and on a scale not exceeding the requirements of the farm growing the crops. The returns for cereals fed to animals are not too good, but the produce that "walks to market" has been bringing better results than that which has to be carted, and, besides, the consumption of the produce on the holding, whether by cattle, sheep, or pigs, employs more labour and keeps the land in better heart. It preserves the system of intelligent husbandry that has prevented the land of England from the depreciation or exhaustion that results from badly balanced procedure. On the mixed farm low-priced cereals may not be an unmixed misfortune, while for the grass farmer there may be advantages in being able to procure cheap feeding stuffs; but in the present emergency it is the wholly or mainly arable districts that are brought sharply up against a problem that seems incapable of ready adjustment.

A HOPELESS HANDICAP

On a matter of this kind the farmer himself is the supreme authority, since he alone appreciates the inextricable manner in which the finances of the farm are involved or interdependent. He is confident that current prices for barley and oats are quite incapable of recouping him for his outlay, to say nothing of giving him a return for his labour and capital. With barley at less than 30s. for the quarter of 448lb., and oats often under 20s. per quarter of 336lb., the grower is hopelessly handicapped, with no signs of improvement within the period that will apply to the harvest of 1930, especially for oats, there can (apart from the unalterable accompaniment of the song birds and awakening nature) be little of the traditional feeling of hope and cheerfulness attaching to the work that will shortly be in progress on the tilled fields. The immediate consequences of unremunerative markets of the present level will take some time to reveal themselves, even though capital reserves are already on the verge of depletion, but recurrent losses of so grave a nature cannot be borne indefinitely, and the resulting state of things is unpleasant to contemplate.

It is not merely a question of the land going down to grass. Good grassland in suitable areas need not be looked upon as a dismal spectre; certainly not in comparison with what may happen to the land that will involuntarily lapse from the domain of the plough. "It must go down to grass" is too flippant a comment upon the condition of things that may accrue from the failure of arable or mixed farming. There are many grassland farmers in the more arid areas who have problems enough of their own to solve, and to suggest an increase in their number is unlikely to lead to any appreciable or enduring improvement in the state of the industry, or in the position of the classes engaged in it. The land that ceases to grow the classes of cereals for which it, and the climate, are best adapted ceases to be of considerable industrial importance. With the corn crops will disappear also the alternating root, hay, and catch crops; in many cases the hurdled flocks also will vanish, and the whole of a historic system will give place, at best, to flocks of grassland sheep, managed on the extensive principle as opposed to the intensive procedure that, in a country of limited expanse and teeming population, presents a remarkable example of disquieting incongruity.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE SHOW SEASON

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The publication of the prize schedules is a reminder that another show season is approaching. The bull shows and sales have been in progress for some weeks past, and the show of the Shire Horse Society at Islington will be a prominent feature next week; but the particulars now coming to hand relate more to the early summer meetings. The show of the Bath and West Society will be held this year at Torquay on May 28 and three following days, and copies of the attractive list of prizes can be obtained from Mr. F. H. Storr, secretary, 3, Pierrepont-street, Bath. Exceptional interest attaches to this visit to the famous health resort. Lord Mildmay of Flete is president, and prizes to the value of £4,454 will be offered for breeds and produce best known in the wide area covered by the society. The Royal Counties Society visits Reading on June 4-7, and this society also presents a generous prize scheme. Mr. Leonard Sutton is president, and the prizes offered are numerous and handsome. The secretary is Mr. E. S. W. Dale, Basingstoke. The entries for the Shire Horse Show, which opens at Islington on February 25, total 331, and include 69 entered for the auction sales.

SHOWS AND SHOWING CONDITIONS

The representative societies responsible for the holding of the great summer and winter shows, and the breed societies often collaborating with them, are sometimes criticized for imposing regulations or conditions that occasionally operate a little harshly upon individual requirements or preferences. Anyone conversant with the activities of the bodies in question will agree that every possible endeavour is made to reduce to a minimum grounds for reasonable complaint on the part of individuals. It is important to remember, however—and complaining exhibitors or members would be well advised to respect this counsel—that rules have to be drafted for exhibitors as a body, and that any attempt to cater for varying individual views or conveniences would of necessity end in hopeless confusion. The rules and terms generally in force are the outcome of comprehensive and matured consideration of the broadest aspects of the case, and, in so far as proper recognition of the normal claims of the rank and file permits, cause for individual grievances is eliminated. If an individual thinks that his case has not been fairly or fully met in this way, he must comfort himself with the assurance that all that is asked of him is that he should conform to the rules formulated and enforced in obedience to the requirements of the preponderating number. The management of great public organizations demands that, after full consideration has been given to individual suggestions and criticisms, and definite conditions have been drafted, there should be resolute adherence to those rules and their observance insisted upon by all who avail themselves of the provisions afforded for gaining publicity and distinction.

THE VOLUME OF DISCONTENT

The increasing consideration that is given to agricultural questions by central bodies is a sign of impatience about the steady drift of things from bad to worse, but the breadth and depth of the dissatisfaction with existing conditions exceed anything that can be easily implied from representative action. The movement for changes in some direction is spreading, and is making itself visible, and may ultimately make itself felt in some form, in the numerous resolutions passed and pamphlets written. It has sometimes been claimed that all the wisdom and all the knowledge are not to be found in central organizations, although eventually much of the cream of industrial opinion may gravitate towards the larger institutions, and in the meantime it would be well to extend generous respect to the activities of private individuals who have been devoting much time and thought to the study of agricultural questions. One correspondent calls attention to the pamphlet "Agriculture and Industry," by Mr. Sidney Hole, Hassocks, Sussex, in which the author appeals for the reconciliation of industrial and agricultural economics; and another to a resolution passed, at the instigation of Mr. P. C. Loftus, Reydon, Southwold, by the Suffolk County Council. Throughout the country problems of immediate importance are receiving attention from experienced and thoughtful people as they have never done before.

HUNTS AND FARMERS

The happy and, if possible, improving relationship between farmers and hunts is fittingly exemplified by the scheme in Buckinghamshire for facilitating the purchase of local produce by members of the hunts in the district. The executive committee of the Bucks County branch of the N.F.U. are compiling a list of home-grown produce which their members may have for sale, in order that members of the hunts may be invited to deal direct with the farmers over whose land they ride. The farmers of the county have been asked to notify the secretary, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Aylesbury, as occasion arises, of any produce they may have to sell. It is intended to make the list as complete as practicable of such articles as oats, hay, straw, cheese, butter, cream, eggs, turkeys, geese and poultry, poultry corn, potatoes, roots, &c.; also summer grazing for hunters. This scheme may not involve anything new in the practice of members of hunts, but it will be of great service in simplifying a system of trading that should operate for the benefit of both parties and is worthy of general emulation.

BREED PROPAGANDA

The old adage may be as true to-day as ever it was, that quality in animal, implement, or produce will ensure a market, but with widening spheres of trading the finding and keeping of markets have to be preceded by suitable propaganda. The breed societies are not equally alert in observing the importance of preliminary work. Some of them are still inclined to wait for the arrival of the customers they need and hope to procure, while others go out to discover fresh markets or to improve and extend those in which they already have a place. The Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society (91, Union-street, Aberdeen) belongs to the progressive category. Some years ago the secretary visited South America, as the secretary of the Shorthorn Society has done, and now he is to tour Australia and New Zealand in the interests of the noted black polled breed of cattle. The prospective visit of Mr. Barclay to the Antipodes is opportune, in view of the purchase at the Perth sales this month of several high-priced bulls for Australasian breeders. Among sheep breeders' societies the Dorset Down Association (47, South-street, Dorchester) is showing enterprise in publicity work. A scheme has been adopted whereby a small levy will be collected for advertising the principal fairs at Dorchester and Blandford.

SCOTTISH BULL SALES

The importance of the Scottish bull sales centres chiefly in the light the results shed upon the condition or prospects of the meat-producing side of the industry. The figures warrant inferences that are definitely encouraging. An average at Perth of £58 for 433 Aberdeen-Angus bulls, many of them under a year old, is extremely satisfactory. A few high-priced animals were bought for Australia, but the top prices of 1,020 guineas (Sir G. Macpherson Grant), 720 guineas, and 550 guineas were paid by home breeders, the highest Australian figure being 500 guineas. The average price is £8 10s. higher than last year. At Aberdeen also trade showed improvement on 1929, the average for 404 bulls being £41 13s., compared with £38 10s. for 403. At the Shorthorn sales last week business was again keen, and breeders had reason to be satisfied with their experiences. The highest price was 1,600 guineas for one of Mrs. Douglas Fletcher's young bulls, and the buyer was Mr. Duthie Webster, so the bull is to join the herd in which his sire was bred. One of Captain J. MacGillivray's consignment was bought for export for 1,100 guineas. The 249 bulls averaged £107 1s. 2d.

COSTS AND REVENUE

Out of the bewildering assortment of figures with which farmers are supplied in these days there sometimes emerge points deserving of serious and respectful attention. It is not remarkable, perhaps, that the really arresting statements vary but little, if at all, from the basic teachings and accepted principles of long establishment. Mr. J. Wyllie, of Wye College, whose writings on farming economics have for some time been commanding careful attention, was instructive on several points of importance at Guildford recently. The general conclusion from his searching investigations that "it was the relationship of costs and revenue alone that meant profit or loss" will be endorsed by stockowners of experience, since it agrees with their own knowledge of the business. This sound finding, it should be noted, does not imply standardization of practice of any kind; rather the contrary. It means, indeed, that the farmer is not only free to conduct his business in accordance with the ascertained dictates of his circumstances, but will be well advised to adopt this procedure; to eschew fixed routine and proceed on plans devised and proved by himself. In support of independent action on the lines indicated, Mr. Wyllie found that revenues of £32 8s. and £54 18s. per cow in different herds yielded profits approximately the same. The increased income from the more productive herd went wholly to pay for the cost of inducing the larger return. It is for the farmer to decide whether the course he pursued was the best he could devise, but his neighbour with the lower revenue appears to have been rewarded with equal liberality, and maybe his system incurred less risk of loss. There is no novelty in this result, and it should not be interpreted as supporting modest ambitions and restricted endeavours. On the other hand, it is well to know that large returns and high profits are not synonymous in dairying, any more than in other branches of farming.

THE PRICE OF OATS

There probably is an explanation for the very low prices of feeding cereals, especially oats. Barley is often quoted at 26s. per qr. of 4cwt., and oats are down to as low as 12s. per qr. of 3cwt. The finest Scots oats are making from 12s. to 20s. per 336lb., the higher price often being offered simply to procure a supply, as there is naturally a reluctance to sell at anything less. But the market quotations are from 18s. downwards. This level of values makes the growing of the cereal—the finest and safest food there is for animals—financially impossible. The depressed trade is a severe disappointment for Northern farmers, to whom the oat is the standard cereal crop, and yields the revenue from which much of the expenditure is paid. I see a well-informed correspondent in the far North states that 11s. was the minimum in 1887; but the cost of growing then was different, and the present low rates discount the value of the good harvest of 1929 in the area from the Moray Firth southwards. The present corn prices can only hasten the collapse of tillage farming, even in the northern districts, where rotation farming is more adapted to the land and the climate than where the winter is shorter and the grazing season correspondingly longer.

THE SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER

Mr. Alfred Mansell, in his 53rd year as secretary to the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture, has presented a report upon the work of the past year that is marked by enterprise and proper recognition of the problems that are engaging the industry at the present time. Shropshire has been peculiarly fortunate in having so alert and so competent a secretary to guide its agriculture throughout half a century of changing circumstances and acute trials. The Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture is still vigorous and well supported.

Lord Lisburne was on Saturday elected president of the United Counties Hunters' Society, embracing the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Glamorgan. The finances of the jubilee show last year showed a credit balance of £121, and it was decided to hold this year's show at Ystrad, Carmarthen, on August 21.

TABLE POULTRY

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING METHODS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A report of the first practical experiments in the rearing and feeding of table poultry under official organization in England will be made public at an early date, and the results will be of sufficient importance to afford useful propaganda for the marketing scheme which is to come into operation in June next. The report will cover the experiments which have been in progress during the past four years at the Southern Breeding Station of the National Poultry Institute, attached to the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, the chief purpose of which was to collect data concerning the feeding of chickens from popular commercial breeds and crosses, so that the information might help poultry raisers who may be in doubt regarding the economy of feeding surplus cockerels for the table. The inclusion of a breed like the White Leghorn, which, while having no claim to table properties, is the most widely kept variety for commercial egg-production, indicates the wide scope of the inquiry and the practical value of the investigation.

At the conclusion of the operations covered by the report, which will shortly be made public, the breeding station proceeded to another class of experiment mainly concerned with feeding systems, so that in order to make comparison more reliable the work is being done with one breed, the Light Sussex. Whether this is actually the most economical and profitable breed for table poultry production is not definitely proved; at any rate it produces chickens of a type which is favoured by London salesmen, and since the experiments will eventually be judged by commercial values the principle of concentration upon one breed of fowl is to be commended. The main purpose is to ascertain the conditions of feeding and rearing which give the best results under commercial practice, and the most interesting detail of the experiments is the test of rearing the chickens entirely on dry mash, especially in view of an oft-repeated theory that chickens fed in this way do not develop sufficient crop capacity to fatten readily for the table under the Sussex conditions of trough-feeding and cramming. At this early stage of the operations it would be premature to advance definite conclusions; but the size and physical character of the chickens which have been reared this season entirely on dry mash, or with only one feed of wet mash each day, justify the view that the feeding capacity of these birds will be found equal to that of chickens brought up under any other method.

The experiments now in progress are intended to throw light upon the economics of table chicken rearing and feeding under varying conditions. It is already apparent, for instance, that wet mash feeding is the cheapest method because less food is consumed, but results are not so good. On the other hand, the system of giving one wet mash feed a day in addition to dry mash is the most costly in regard to food consumption, because these birds eat the same amount of dry mash as the chickens which are fed entirely upon that material, and the one feed of wet mash is an extra charge which for commercial practice must be justified by proportional gain in weight and market value. Strict account of the amount of food and the cost thereof consumed by each batch of chickens is kept from the day of hatching to the final stage in the fattening coop; and by this means a great amount of valuable information will become available when the report is published at the close of the present experiments.

As the rearing and feeding tests are carried on throughout the year, beginning in November, with from 300 to 400 chickens hatching every fortnight, it is apparent that the scale of the operations assures informative data for commercial producers, to whom the importance of confirming the efficacy of dry mash feeding arises from the fact that it facilitates a substantial saving of labour costs.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

FILMS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDUSTRY

The cinema will play an important part in the educational and entertainment sides of the fourth World Poultry Congress, which is to open at the Crystal Palace in July next. Films illustrating various phases of the poultry industry are coming from all parts of the world. The United States Department of Agriculture will send an important series on 12 reels, and the American National Poultry Council is making a special picture. India will send a reel of 1,500 feet showing the practice of poultry-keeping in that country; and the English Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a new film, which will show important aspects of the home industry. Visitors to the congress will therefore find the most interesting developments in modern poultry-keeping revealed in an attractive manner, and the cinema theatre is likely to prove as popular as the lecture halls, where papers will be read by recognized authorities from all parts of the world.

Sessions of the Congress for the reading of papers will be divided into five sections, as follows:—(*a*) Breeding and incubation, (*b*) nutrition and rearing, (*c*) diseases and their control, (*d*) economics, including marketing, (*e*) education and general subjects; in addition to which sessions may be arranged for rabbits and pigeons. A report of the proceedings will be available in due course for all members. For the benefit of foreign visitors interpreters will be present, and visitors will be able to take part in the discussions in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, as well as English.

The "International Review of Poultry Science" has recently been issued as the official organ of the World Poultry Science Association, which has an affiliated membership of nearly 600,000 members drawn from all parts of the world, of whom 224,000 belong to Germany and 102,000 to the United States. The Departments of Agriculture of 11 countries are among the patrons, and of the individual members, numbering 374, 65 belong to the United States, 38 to England, 30 to Germany, 29 to Holland, 26 to Canada, 24 to Scotland, and 23 to the Irish Free State. The society collects, and publishes in its "Review," particulars of scientific investigations from all parts of the world; and, as the organization primarily responsible for the World Poultry Congress, it is making special arrangements to be represented at that event. The European secretary and editor of the "Review" is Dr. B. J. C. te Hennepe, State Serum Institute, Rotterdam, Holland.

FARM WORKERS' SERVICE

The second reading of the Bill which Colonel Clifton Brown, M.P. (Hexham), has introduced in the House of Commons, to amend the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act of 1924, is to be taken on Wednesday, March 12. It will consist of two clauses, and its object is to remove an injustice to farm workers engaged on long-term hirings. At present it is possible to deprive them of their accrued earnings in the event of illness making it impossible for them to complete their contracts, while in the case of death their dependents get nothing. The Bill, which is in the category of "non-contentious" measures, is backed by Sir Douglas Newton, M.P. (chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee), Captain A. J. Todd, M.P. (Berwick-on-Tweed), Captain T. L. Dugdale, M.P. (Richmond, Yorks), Major W. H. Carver, M.P. (Howdenshire), and Brigadier-General H. Clifton Brown, M.P. (Newbury).

ROMNEY MARSH SHEEP

At the annual meeting of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association at Ashford on Tuesday a profit of £230 was shown on the year, and a ram sale surplus of £185, an increase of £40. The Chairman, Mr. J. Egerton Quested, referred to the high prices of rams sold for export, and regretted the state of trade in South America. The export certificate constituted a record figure of 11,005, which, he said, proved the popularity of Romney sheep. The Russian market had opened up, and he hoped it would continue. Alluding to agriculture, he said that cereals were produced below cost, potatoes were practically unsaleable, and hops were not in a happy state, but the man who stuck to sheep could not go far wrong. Major Strang Steel was elected president, and Lord Cornwallis president-elect. It was decided that all ewe tegs should be trade marked before being mated. The cup for the best ewe flock was awarded to Messrs. L. H. and G. W. Finn.

STORAGE OF FRUIT

LONGER LIFE WITH NO OXYGEN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It has been written many times that fruit are living organisms, breathing in oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide as do animals and human beings; that we are apt to think that the presence of oxygen is necessary for their existence even in the storage chambers. Such, however, does not appear to be wholly true, for a member of the low-temperature research station of Cambridge, S. A. Trout, has shown that by storing pears for a time in an atmosphere free of oxygen it is possible to extend the storage life to the extent of 50 per cent. of the normal. Temperatures must not be high and more than 10 per cent. of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere must be avoided. Apparently the lack of oxygen for a time is not harmful, though amounts of carbon dioxide in excess of 10 per cent. have a disastrous effect on the fruit in causing breakdown.

An account of the experiments is given in No. 1 of Volume VIII. of the "Journal of Pomology and Horticultural Science," published by Messrs. Headley Brothers, Ashford, Kent.

In the first series of experiments the well-known and early maturing Conference Pear was used. A number (60) of these pears were stored in an atmosphere containing 95 per cent. nitrogen and 5 per cent. carbon dioxide; 60 in an atmosphere of 90 per cent. nitrogen and 10 per cent. carbon dioxide; and 60 with 85 per cent. nitrogen and 15 per cent. carbon dioxide, and a similar number in air. Series of these were kept in three stores, the first at 3deg. C., the second at 10deg. C., and the third at the relatively high temperature of 18deg. C.

The general outcome seemed to be that at all these temperatures harmful results followed in the oxygen-free atmospheres where the percentage of carbon dioxide exceeded 10. Short exposures to oxygen-free atmospheres, containing less than 10 per cent. carbon dioxide, delayed ripening and prolonged the storage life of the fruit. The best results were obtained with the pears stored 21 days at 3deg. C. in an oxygen-free atmosphere containing less than 10 per cent. carbon dioxide. These pears ripened two weeks later than those stored in air.

In a second series of experiments Conference Pears were stored in an atmosphere of nitrogen, the substance soda-lime being inserted in the chambers to absorb the carbon dioxide formed by the fruit. Four experiments were conducted, one at each of the following temperatures:—5deg. C., 10deg. C., 15deg. C., and 18deg. C. The results were successful, and broadly similar at all temperatures; but, as is to be expected, the greatest extension of storage was at the lower temperatures. When removed from this nitrogen atmosphere the pears ripened normally in air.

These experiments are interesting as breaking new ground and opening up a line altogether foreign to the storage of fresh fruits. Much more work will be necessary before the method can be adopted in practice, but the experiments and the successful results will cause people to think about storing fruits in atmospheres other than the ordinary air as is now done.

LIVESTOCK SALES

KEEN COMPETITION FOR DEVON BULLS

The first show and sale this year of pure-bred tuberculin-tested Devon bulls, arranged by the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, was held on Wednesday at Exeter, and there was spirited competition for all of the best animals at the auction, conducted by Mr. A. E. Gerrard, of Messrs. Risdon, Gerrard, and Hosegood. Championship honours were gained by Mr. J. C. H. Thomas, of Umberleigh, with Bartridge Snug, a yearling which led the class calved in January or February, 1929, and was purchased by Mr. R. Cook for export to Australia, the final bid being the notable one of 145 guineas. One of the older sires, Benshayne Noble, exhibited by the executors of the late Mr. H. Gillham, was placed reserve to the champion; it also won first prize in its class and was taken at 61 guineas by Mr. E. Pearcey, a Cullompton breeder. Mr. H. H. Broadmead's Enmore Comet, which finished fourth in the champion's strong section, was another animal destined for export to Australia, and Mr. R. Cook's winning bid was 100 guineas. Hawthorn Gem, the property of Mr. R. Maunder, of Wiveliscombe, headed the calf class and realized 130 guineas to Mr. P. H. Hearn. There were several entries from the Prince of Wales's herd at Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, among these being Coombe's Head, a young bull sold for 42 guineas to Mr. W. H. Preston.

Messrs. Thomas Ensor and Son received an entry of about 100 pure-bred and other Devon, Shorthorn, Hereford, and other bulls for the annual sale held at Dorchester (Dorset) on Friday. A large company was in attendance and there was a reasonably good trade, the great majority of the animals changing hands. Among the Shorthorns, prices included 49 guineas, which Mr. Percy C. Tory, Shapwick, Blandford, gave for Mr. Arthur Hiscock's Woodborough Everum, a pedigree yearling of Scottish blood, and the winner last year of first prizes at several Somerset shows. Another Shorthorn was the Bladen Estate Farms' Dainty King 2nd, a calf secured at 33 guineas by Messrs. W. Vincent and Son, Broadwey, Weymouth. One of the most fancied of the Devons was Major H. B. Nicholson's David, a yearling sold for 33 guineas to Mr. W. J. Hallett. Two of the Herefords from Mr. W. P. Hayter, Compton Pauncefote, Yeovil, realized 35 guineas apiece, the buyer of Compton Blondin being Mr. G. Steele, while at the same figure Mr. F. J. Kellaway became the new owner of Compton Dandy 2nd.

BRITISH FRIESIANS AT YORK

The Yorkshire and Northern Counties Breeders' Club's annual spring show and sale of pure-bred British Friesian cattle was held at York on Tuesday; the entry was not a large one, but with Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. as the officiating auctioneers, trade was very satisfactory, the average price of £32 2s. being nearly £2 better than at the corresponding fixture a year ago. Cows and heifers averaged £32 8s. 6d. and bulls £29 8s. Mr. B. Parkinson, Cresheld Hall, Arthington, Yorkshire, gained the female championship with Cresheld Doll 6th, a beautiful two-year-old heifer sold at the top sale price of 52 guineas to Mr. G. Drakes. The reserve female champion was Mr. Percy Ford's West Ella Cornelia, a four-year-old cow which Mr. R. Dixon, Ebchester, Co. Durham, purchased for 44 guineas. Mr. A. J. Hill's champion bull Ahill Captain was taken at 30 guineas by Mr. E. Bell, Helmsley, Yorkshire, and 26 guineas was the successful bid for Mr. R. S. Gibson, of Piercebridge, for Dignit Gerhardus, exhibited by Mr. T. E. Gladstone, for whom it gained the reserve male championship.

Messrs. Harrison and Hetherington received an excellent entry for their annual spring show and sale of Galloway cattle at Carlisle on Wednesday, held in association with the spring sale of the Border Counties Galloway Cattle Sales Association. Lady Henley's championship cup for bulls was gained by Mr. J. G. Mitchelson, of Hewstown, Carlisle, with Marquis 2nd of Hewstown, which realized 26 guineas to Mr. Calvert. The reserve champion was Mr. J. R. Blackett-Ord's Bert o' Fell House, whose buyer for 30½ guineas was Mr. Mitchelson. Championship honours among the females went to Messrs. Morley's Doris o' Cumwhitton. Prices, speaking generally, were not at all high. Betsy o' Cumwhitton, entered by Mr. Charles S. Forrester, which led a class for cows, was sold for 31 guineas. A calving heifer from Messrs. Morley realized 36 guineas.

PIGS AT SLOUGH

Five breeds of pedigree pigs appeared in the show and sale held at Slough on Wednesday by the Home Counties Pedigree Pig Breeders' Association, and buyers were in attendance from many parts of England and Wales. Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. conducted the auction, when the trade was remarkably good, with the all-round average of £14 4s. 9d. for 101 head, which included many empty gilts and very young boars. The best individual breed average was £23 15s. 4d. for 12 Middle White served gilts. One of these was Laybrook Dorothy 2nd, which gained reserve championship for Mr. G. H. Rose, Thakeham, Pulborough, Sussex, and was claimed at the top price of the sale, 37 guineas, by Mr. H. Eaton, a Surrey breeder. The Middle White sow Brookwood Hagar's Choice 5th, entered by Miss S. M. Peters, Pennyhill Park, Bagshot, realized 29 guineas to Messrs. Hutt Bros., and other pigs of the same breed were in keen demand. Berkshires made up to 17½ guineas paid by Mr. A. Wilkin for Mr. Arthur W. Roberts's sow Endcliffe Lady; Large Blacks went as high as 23 guineas for Mr. T. F. James's Treluckey Black Lady 44th, the breed champion, whose buyer was Mr. R. W. Sapsed; and Large Whites sold up to 22 guineas, paid by Mr. H. Bide for Mr. J. Onslow Fane's sow Kimpton Mollington 2nd. Another pure breed was Wessex Saddlebacks, the reserve champion, Carlotta of Smokejacks, making 20 guineas from Runtley Pig Farms, while the vendor was Mrs. Mildred Greenwell.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

A CONFERENCE WITHIN THE INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—That the agricultural industry is in a grave condition is admitted by all, and yet nothing is proposed. The problem is, undoubtedly, not an easy one to solve, but necessity demands solution.

One fact deserves recognition—namely, that the extent of the depression is not uniform; it varies in accordance with the type of agriculture pursued. Generally speaking, the arable land portion of the industry suffers most and the sheep-breeding portion least. It is arable land, of course, which provides the largest amount of work and maintains the largest population in our rural districts, and it is this important section of the industry which, at present, is being ruined. The welfare of the rural life of the country is being threatened as never before. Can the nation afford to be heedless of the depletion of our young manhood from the country districts? The labour market in towns and cities, already overstocked, cannot absorb them. This is the problem on which statesmanship needs to focus attention.

In Scotland the public conscience is being roused. Mass meetings of farmers, landowners, small-holders, and agricultural workers are being held and by combined action they are demanding that remedial measures be taken by the Government. Never before has such unanimity been shown. The situation is recognized to be desperate. Among the suggestions made are:—

(1) Prohibition of imported subsidized cereals;

(2) Suspension of importation of new (or luxury) potatoes from Algiers and Spain;

(3) Guaranteed wheat prices;

(4) Restriction on importation of dried condensed skim milk.

Space and opportunity do not permit of an elaboration of these or any other suggestions, but the plea which I now make is that a joint conference of all our representative agricultural societies of England, Wales, and Scotland be held, when, with all interests represented, practical suggestions and recommendations might be made which would enable the nation to envisage the actual situation as it exists, and assist it to act wisely in the emergency. Advice, based on practical knowledge, can be a better guide than any fancies, or recommendations, of politicians.

If the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the sister body, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, would take the initial step of inviting and summoning a conference composed of representatives of all our agricultural societies and organizations, including labour, we might have facts presented to the nation and to the Government which, lifting the problem out of the arena of party politics, would enable sound and profitable action to be taken. Producers may perhaps be able to do much by better organization, but the State has a responsibility and an opportunity in this, an hour of crises.

I am, &c.,
HARRY HOPE.

House of Commons.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one must deplore the tragic number of the unemployed in this country, and it is generally agreed that the solution is by means of a recovery in trade.

But there are many people who believe that the number of unemployed is due in part to the present high taxation. Surely the best way is to encourage employers to give work to as many employees as possible and not to penalize them if they do so. As regards companies, they are treated fairly, for they are not charged income-tax on the wages they pay the employees. Landowners to a certain extent in this respect get some alleviation because they are allowed to reclaim income-tax on the money paid in wages, on management, maintenance, and repairs, which is also a deduction for surtax purposes. But there are numbers of employees on whose wages the employers have to pay income-tax and surtax, such as gardeners, gamekeepers, lodge-keepers, gillies, chauffeurs, grooms, electricians, &c. Such taxation means that fewer numbers are so employed.

Now we all are aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next Budget will impose additional taxation, for he has already so indicated, which will mean that still fewer numbers will be employed. May I offer the following suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer: that he should allow a claim to be made by employers, much on the lines of an excess maintenance claim, for a repayment of income-tax on the wages paid by them to employees during the past 12 months, which would also be a deduction for surtax? If the Chancellor thought it going a little too far to include domestic servants, let me confine the question to employees other than those so engaged. This would give a real incentive to employers to keep as many hands as possible, and although some of their employment might be considered a luxury employment, it is far better that they should be so employed than be among the seekers for work. This would also prevent large numbers of those at present employed from receiving notice when the additional taxation is put on.

Most of those to whom I am referring live in the country, where surely it is best for employment to be given, for it is (*a*) more healthy than the towns; (*b*) would prevent migration to the towns; and (*c*) would encourage emigration from the towns to the country. If the Chancellor thought that this concession would cost him too much I hope he will take into consideration that my proposal will give employment to many out of work at the present time and prevent, when he imposes his taxation, a large number drawing unemployment insurance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DYNEVOR.

15, Lower Berkeley-street, W.1.

LIMING AND DRAINING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was much interested in the article from your Agricultural Correspondent on liming and draining in *The Times* of February 10. I do not, however, altogether agree with his statement that the art of drainage is well understood; it was indeed well understood and most efficiently carried out by our forefathers, but has been largely neglected and forgotten by the present generation of cultivators. There is, for example, the fallacy which I have heard repeated many times that the 4ft. deep drains pass under the Drainage Acts are too deep to be of use. I entirely agree that this is so in cases where the outlets have been allowed to choke up and lie forgotten, and where the surface cultivation of the soil is so shallow and inefficient as to prevent the water ever reaching them.

During the past 15 years I have been instrumental in opening up many hundreds of old land drains, the main outlets of which were in some cases 6ft. and 7ft. below ground level. These drains now run as well as when they were laid. I would suggest to the Government and to owners and occupiers of water-logged land that, before embarking upon any expensive drainage operations, they should first pay attention to the digging out of the ditches to a proper depth. I am convinced that if they will do this they will often be rewarded by the discovery of a most efficient drainage system which, if combined with thorough and deep surface cultivation, will improve the land beyond all knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY E. BUCKLEY.

Bracknell, Berks.

The Ministry of Health has notified the National Institute for the Blind that the Government is prepared to make certain concessions to societies for the blind which might be affected by the Local Government Act which comes into force on April 1 next.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MODERN WATER-COLOURS

Though it might be difficult to say exactly what constitutes "modern" in the eighth annual exhibition of the Modern English Water-colour Society at the St. George's Gallery, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square, it is true that the works in it have a general character which distinguishes them from the works that prevail at the R.W.S., the R.I., and even the New English Art Club. In a sense there is a return to the earlier tradition, with its basis in drawing and a broad use of the wash, but it is a return with a difference. Perhaps the difference may be suggested by saying that, whereas in the early work water-colour was used for the broad definition of objects, in the "modern" work it is used rather to define their relation in space. Attention is called to a different aspect of Nature—as if you called attention to the social relations of people rather than to their individual characters. Since, in the process, the special qualities of water-colour are preserved, the "modern" work is welcome; anything being better than the frittering away of the medium for illustrative or imitative purposes which is too often called "traditional."

With the general character indicated above, there is plenty of variety in the exhibition. Some of the most typical works are those by Miss Frances Hodgkins, Mr. John Nash, and Mr. W. Gillis. Miss Hodgkins is now amusing herself by establishing the relations indicated by the title "Still Life before a Landscape"; a difficult task which she manages with great skill and taste by relaxing drawing and making much—though with a light hand—of the atmospheric connexions between one object and another. It is something like putting the emphasis upon the outspoken words of people in company. Mr. Nash has the rare capacity of combining new methods with old poetry, and his "Edge of the Field" appeals to rural affection as much as it does to the sense of form. Mr. Gillis comes nearer to the old methods, and his "The Bend in the Stream" is about the best water-colour in the exhibition of an easily understandable kind. Some enchantingly slight realizations of space, "Girdler's Road," for a good example, are contributed by Mr. Leon Underwood; Mr. P. H. Jowett persuades light across "The Table"; Mr. Wyndham Tryon announces colour in "The White Sail"; Mr. David Jones is gracefully arabesque in "A Jug of Flowers"; and Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Charles Ginner, Mr. Douglas Percy Bliss, and Mr. Henry Moore all contribute something to our enjoyment.

MR. EDWARD CHAPPEL

Mr. Edward Chappel, who shows paintings at the Abbey Gallery, 2, Victoria-street, is an eminently "safe" artist in the sense that he is able to pursue his personal aims without going outside the understanding of the reasonably cultivated majority. It is meant as a compliment when it is said that his work reminds one occasionally of early Corots and again of Constable in his most direct manner. He is an admirable craftsman in oil, and his landscapes, which are very complete pictorially, have the satisfying character that is produced when the actual touch is nicely adapted to the scale of the picture. More particularly when the picture is small, as most of them are in the present exhibition. The subjects are found in England and France, and each of them conveys a mood as well as represents a scene. Possibly the best picture in the exhibition is "Woburn Green," a delightful little study of hillside with cottages, in sober tones of green, brown, and grey; but there are many others that give a little thrill of pleasure by their articulate statement of an effect in a considered arrangement, such as "In the Valley, Buckinghamshire," "By the Stream," "Evening Shadows," "Near St. Pol," and "Stormy Weather." The atmospheric differences between England and France are very nicely realized. The large still-life paintings fail somewhat by uncertainty between form and colour as the leading motive, but there are some charming small paintings of flowers.

MR. ELIOT O'HARA

Since his last exhibition Mr. Eliot O'Hara, who is an American artist, has greatly improved his composition, and his present exhibition of water-colours of Russia, Transcaucasia, and elsewhere at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, adds to the appeal of unfamiliar subject matter a good deal of artistic interest. On entering the gallery the effect is rather disconcerting, owing to Mr. O'Hara's downright method of applying strong colour to white paper. The effect passes off as the eye becomes used to distinguishing the subject behind the method, but it may be suggested that Mr. O'Hara has now reached a stage when he might gain subtlety without losing

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

ADDRESS BY LORD GREY

Lord Grey of Fallodon will broadcast an address in the Points of View series from 2LO at 9.20 this evening.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 17, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1935kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 3.5 p.m. and 3.20 p.m., 11 p.m. and 11.55 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Future of Domestic Service—7, A Summing up, by Miss Violet Markham. **11-12** (5XX only) :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Organ Music, relayed from Southwark Cathedral : Haydn Sail (bass). **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, relayed from Cardiff. **2** :—For the Schools : French Reading—Montesquieu and Chenier by Mlle. Camille Viere. **2.15** :—German Reading—Von Munchhausen, by Dr. Ernst Diessman. **2.30** :—Days of Old : Tudor and Stuart Days —5, Hiring Day at the Fair, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3** :—Interlude. **3.5** :—Stories for Younger Pupils—5, the Mannikins and the Green Peas (German), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20** :—R.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—Orchestra, relayed from Grosvenor House. **5.15** :—Children : The Second of the Incredible Adventures of Professor Branestaum —this time The Wild Waste Paper (Norman Hunter) ; Humoreske (Grieg) and other Piano Solos, played by Cecil Dixon ; a 50,000-ton Fish out of Water—a visit to the world's Biggest Fishing the World's Largest Floating Dock, written and told by John Heygate ; Various songs by Joan Allistone. **6** :—The Scot in Canada, by Col. J. L. Ralston. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Schubert's Winterreise (Winter Journey). 1—8, sung by George Parker (baritone). **7-7.20** :—New Novels, by T. Sackville-West. **7.25** :—Spanish Talk by Dr. A. R. Pastor.

7.45 :—The Caucasians, Russian Balalaika Players ; Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor, in some more nonsense ; Naunton Wayne (entertainer) ; Syncopated Numbers at the Piano, by Florence Oldham ; Ronald Gourley in Whistling Solos ; Fairchild and Lindholm (twin pianists) ; B.C.C. Dance Orchestra.

9 :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping Forecast ; Stock Exchange Summary and Fat Stock Prices **(5XX only. 9.20 (approx.)** :—Points of View, by Viscount Grey of Fallodon. **9.55** :—Wireless Orchestra, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Eda Kersey (violin). **11-11.55** :—Band, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Yvonne Morris (violoncello) ; Fiona Douglas (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Piccadilly Hotel Orchestra. **2-3** :—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra, from Birmingham. **5.15** :—Children—The Wishing Well, a play by Mona Pearce ; Duets by Marjorie Painer (soprano) and Ethel Williams (contralto) ; Winifred Cockerill (harp), from Birmingham. **6** :—Henry Bentley (violoncello), from Birmingham. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Constance Willis (contralto) ; Cora Astle (pianoforte), from Birmingham. **8** :—English Personalities of the 18th Century (5) : Mrs. Montague, by Mr. Bonamy Dobree. **8.30** :—Wireless Military Band ; Isobel Baillie (soprano). **9.25** :—The Mock Doctor, by Henry Fielding (from Molière's Le Medecin Malgré Lui), arranged for broadcasting by Dulcima Glasby ; the play produced by Peter Creswell. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—See Daventry. **3.20**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Meryl Miles Mitchell (soprano) from Manchester ; Ethel Jowsey (violin), from Newcastle ; Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-11**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **12.1**:—Gramophone Records. **2-3.20**:—See Daventry. **3.20**:—The Orchestra ; John McAlpin (baritone) ; Albert Ellingford (violin). **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.55-11.5**:—The Abbey Theatre (Dublin) Company in The Whiteheaded Boy, a comedy by Lennox Robinson, with Christine Hayden, T. J. McCormick, M. J. Dolan, Aoife Taafe, May Craig, Shah Richards, Arthur Shields, Eric Gorman, Peter Nolan, Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, Sheila O'Sullivan.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **1.15-2**:—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, relayed to London and Daventry 5XX. **2**:—See Daventry. **4.45**:—Life in a 20th-Century Welsh Village (2) : Miss Muriel Davies, The Little Villager. **5**:—Alec John (tenor). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.55-11**:—A Celtic Outburst, or Borrowed Plumes, by Dorothy Eaves, with Elsie Eaves, Mary Carslow, Jasmine Thomas, Donald Davies, Sidney Evans, John Horne ; the National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) (1kw.).

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **3**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—Josephine McFarland Recitations. **8**:—Concert—The Station Orchestra : Selections from the Works of M.Jolasson ; Duet (German classical) ; Selections from the Works of Mozart ; Chidru MacNevin (vocalist) ; Selections from Mozart and Mendelssohn ; The Station Orchestra : Selections from the Works of Mozart. **9**:—Elizabeth Young and Company in a play. **9.30** :—The Triolin Trio : Chamber Music. **10**:—The Theatrical Trio. **10.30**:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—See Edinburgh. **3**:—From Edinburgh and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-11**:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—For the Schools : Dr. H. Stewart Macdonald : Natural History Round the Year—Coots and How to Know Them, from Edinburgh. **3**:—The Quest, from Glasgow : George Macdonald (baritone) ; Jessie Smith (violin), from Edinburgh. **4**:—Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. **4.30**:—The Octet : Signa Carlyle (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.18**:—Scottish News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **3.20**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Meryl Miles Mitchell (soprano), from Manchester ; Ethel Jowsey (violin), from Newcastle ; Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.55-11**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Teresa Russell (soprano).

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15-11**:—See London (9.15 :—Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **1.15-2**:—See Cardiff. **2**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-11**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **3.20**:—From Manchester and Newcastle (see Manchester). **4**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-11**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw. :—Time Signal, International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Talk. Pianola Women's Recital by Gertrude Browning. **6.10** :—Trio Music and News. **7-8.30** :—No Transmission. **8.30** :—Talk. Talking With Animals Alive. **9** :—Time Signal, Weather, and Concert by the Station Orchestra. **9.30** :—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. **9.20** :—Concert of Sardanas. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw. 4.30 :—French Language Lesson. **7** :—Programme from Prague. In the interval at 8 :—News and Time. After the Programme, Quartet Concert and Dance Music from the Restaurant Moll Regor.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 20kw.— **3.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Talk. The Exploration of Sound, with Illustrations. **4.55** :—Talk. What everyone should know about Infectious Diseases. **5.20** :—Else Lasker Schüler reads from her own poems. **5.40** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.5** :—Herr Friedrich von Oppeln Bronikowski reads from his novel Schloss et and Schwert. **6.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.15** :—Programme from Munich. **8** :—Programme from Konigsberg. **8.35** :—Light Gramophone Concert, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—**3.30** :—Concert of Pianoforte Trio Music. **4.30** :—Relay from the Marmorsaal of the Zoologicel Gardens. Benefit Concert of the Society of German Abroad, by the Berlin Women's Section. **5** :—Reading of Legends and Fairy Stories for Young People. **6.30** :—Talk. Music and Acting in the Tone Films. **6.30** :—Question and Answer—an Interview with the Audience. **7.30** :—International Programme, relayed from Prague, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—**4.25** :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. The Swiss Foreign Policy before Marignano. **7** :—Baritone Song Recital. **7.30** :—Symphony Concert relayed from Lausanne (680m.). **9.15** :—News, Weather Forecast.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—**6** :—See Prague. **6.5** :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brünn. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 5kw. :—From Gleiwitz. Chamber Music. **7.15** :—Weather Forecast. **7.17** :—Recitations in the Silesian Dialect. **8** :—Dance Music on Two Pianofortes. **9.10** :—News. **9.35** :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions. **9.45** :—Agricultural Report. **10** :—Talk on the Theatre.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—**6** :—See Prague. **6.5** :—The Ball—Cabaret Scene (Nevry). **7.10** :—Talk : Marie Curie. **7.30** :—International Concert. Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Concert of Popular Music. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—**5** :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—Talk (in Spanish). **6.15** :—Lesson in Popular Dramatic Art. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal parle. **9.15** :—Musical Selections. **9.30** :—Concert arranged by the Société Royale des Nouveaux Concerts and the Royal Harmonie Society, relayed from Antwerp. In the interval : Topical Talk. After the Concert : Records.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—**6.20** :—Answers to Correspondents. **7** :—Talk (to be announced). **7.30** :—International Concert, relayed from Prague. **9.30** :—Concert by the Hejec Orchestra and the Gyula Hurvath Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw. 9 :—News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk : Heredity. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Danish Programme—Great Copenhagen—Talk and Orchestral Selections. **8.15** :—Violin Recital—Dances of Three Centuries for Violin and Pianoforte. **8.50** :—News. **9.5** :—Popular Song Recital. **9.25** :—Danish Chamber Music. **10** :—Dance Music relayed from the Hotel d'Angleterre. **11** :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—**6.10** :—Agricultural Bulletin. **6.35** :—Talk : Critique of Pure Reason. **6.58** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Relay of Chimes. **7.5** :—Programme from Warsaw. **7.30** :—International Concert, relayed from Prague. **9** :—Programme from Warsaw. **10** :—Concert from a Restaurant. **11** :—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m., 2kw., and CASSEL (246m.). **6.5** :—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Programme from Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Concert of Symphony Music. **8.15** :—Wedekind Literary Programme. **9** :—News. **9.20** :—Chess for Beginners. **9.50** :—Gramophone Concert.

HAMBURG (394m.), 4kw. Relay from Hörn (372m., 2kw.—**BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.) ; KIEL (246m.).** **6.5** :—Talk : Vocational Openings in Small Towns and in the Country. **6.30** :—Talk for Workers. Youth Movements in Industry. **6.50** :—Stock Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices and Weather. **7** :—Schumann Concert. **8.50** :—Ducks and Sea-serpents—Wireless. **9** :—Hermann Wolf : Music by Gustav Kraut. **9.10** : Talks ; News ; Weather ; Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Café Walhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—**9.40-11.40 a.m.** :—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). **9.40** :—Time Signal. **9.43-10.55** :—Talk : Daily Service. **10.55-11.25** :—Talk : What is the Best Reading for our Children ? **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.45-12** :—Concert. **1.40** :—Time Signal. **2.25** :—Programme of Organ and Orchestral Music from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **4.10-4.40** :—Interval. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Time ; Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Talk (to be announced). **6.55** :—English Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Concert relayed from Scheidam. **8.40** :—Gramophone Records. **8.55** :—Concert from the Music Lyceum, Amsterdam. **9.55** :—Weather and News. **10.5** :—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra, followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m., 8kw.—**After 5.40 p.m. on 1,070m.** **7.55 a.m.**, till close down :—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (C.R.O.). **7.55** :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Concert. **8.40-10.10 a.m.** :—No transmission. **10.10** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Reading by Miss Duven. **11.10** :—Trio Concert, with Vocal Solos. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Orchestral Recital. **1.40** :—Time Signal. **1.41** :—Programme for Schools : Gramophone Music and Talks. **2.15-2.25** :—Interval. **2.25** :—Talk for Women : Horwitz. **2.40** :—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.25-3.40** :—Interval. **3.40** :—Time Signal. **3.41** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Time Signal. **4.41** :—Concert. **6.10** :—Exchange and Commercial Quotations. **6.30** :—Talk by Mr. F. de Mol. **6.50** :—Accordion Recital. **7.20** :—Talk on Parrots. **7.50** :—Talk on Art (in English). **8** :—Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m., 5.3kw.—Concert by the Station Orchestra. **8.50** :—Talk by Mr. Väinö Malmi. Quartet Concert. **6.25** :—Pianoforte Recital. **6.40** :—Talk by Mr. Sikanti. **6.50** :—Cello Recital. **7.10** :—Recital of Finnish Songs. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (433m.) :—**COLOGNE (227m. ; MUNSTER (234m.).** **6.** :—Gymnastic Display. Weather and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Spanish Conversation. **6.30** :—Talk for Workers. **7** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert relayed from Antwerp by the Société Royal des Nouveaux Concerts. After the Concert, News, Sports Notes, Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (329m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**6** :—Talk : The Sufferer from Lung Trouble and his environment. **6.30** :—Concert of German Folk Songs by the Dresden Vocal Society. Recital of Classical Songs, Choruses and Dialogues. **8** :—Erwin Schulhoff, of Prague, in a Programme of his own Compositions for the Pianoforte. **8.30** :—Concert of Central German Folk Music. **9** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Orchestral Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m., 3kw.—**7** :—Chimes. Exchange Quotations and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—**6.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Government Report and Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Theatre Notes. **7.35** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Variety Programme during the intervals at 9 :—Theatre Talk and at 10 :—News.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 10kw.—**6** :—Programme from Prague. **6.15** :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brünn. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.) ; KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.) ; NUREMBERG (239m.). **6** :—Labour Market Report. **6.30** :—Old Nuremberg Carnival Evening. **8** :—Reading of Sir Narnivel (Charles-Vivanti), translated into German by Baccarimasaler). **8.5** :—Gramophone Concert of Viennese Waltzes. **8.35** :—Yodeling Lesson. **9.20** :—News, followed by Dance Music Programme.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m., 1.5kw.—**7.30** :—Sports Notes. News. Government Reports, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **7.** :—Time Signal. :—La Sonnambula, Opera in three sets (Bellini) ; Sports Notes in the interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (449m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (355m.) ; HAMAR (370m.) ; NOTODDEN (448m.) ; PORSGRUND (453m.) ; DJUKAN (429m.). **6** :—Shortland Dictation. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Talk—Peter Dass. **7.30** :—Concert of Dance Music. **8** :—Baritone Songs. **8.50** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Chamber Music.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FFTT (447m., 0.8kw. 6.30 :—Radio Journal de France. **8** :—Talk by Dr. Marcevon. **8.15** :—Talk by Dr. Paulsen. **8.30** :—Science Talk. **8.45** :—Concert, followed by News, Time, and Weather.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m., 12kw.—**7.56 a.m.** :—Time Signal (32.5m. **9.26** :—Time Signal (2,650m.). **9.45** :—Le Journal Parle. **7.10** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.20** :—Concert to the Memory of Claude Debussy. At **7.56** :—Time Signal on 9,231kc. (32.5m.). **10.26** :—Time Signal on 11,111kc. (2,650m.).

PARIS (Petit Parisien) (329m., 0.8kw.—**8.30 a.m.** :—Transmission of Pictures. **9** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—**12.30** :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at 1 :—Exchange and News ; and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange ; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **4.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Radio Dialogue by Frédéric Lefevre and Leon Lemonnier. **7.20** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Elementary Bookkeeping Lesson. **7.40** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and Amusement Guide. **8** :—Le Modeste auteur lit, Play (Molière) by M. Denis d'Imes and his Company, followed by Chamber Music. In the Intervals at **8.30** :—American Closing Prices and Sports Review ; and at **9.15** :—Press Review and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—**6** :—Time and News. **6.5** :—Mandoline and Guitar Recital. **6.45** :—Literary Programme. **7.30** :—International Concert. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—**7.15** :—Giornale Parlato, News, Government Report and Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Announcements, Exchange Quotations, Weather, Press Review, and Time Signal. **8.2** :—Concert of Light Music. In the interval, a short Comedy. After the Concert, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.). **5**:—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Cabaret Programme relayed from Götzborg. **7.45** :—Medical Talk relayed from Upsala (453m.). **8.15** :—News and Weather. **8.40** :—Cello Recital relayed from Malmo (231m.).

STUTTGART (360m., 4kw., and FREIBURG (570m.). **5** :—Time Signal. **5.3** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **6.30** :—Song Recital. **7** till Close Down :—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi (381m., 8kw.—**6** :—Dance Music Programme. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.45** :—Talk on French History. **6.55** :—Time Signal. Tango. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations and Racing Results. **7** :—Russian Songs. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Concert of Light Music. **9** :—Transmission of a Comedy. **9.45** :—Light Songs. **10** :—Orchestral Concert from the Café Sion. In the Interval, North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m., 7kw.—**6.15** :—Concert of Light Music. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (293.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (344.8m., 4.2kw.—**7.25** :—Time and Weather. **8.30** :—Talk : Relay of the Aria and Duet Programmes from the Musikvereinssaal. **7.30** :—International Programme—Prague Concert, relayed from Warsaw, followed by Orchestral Concert of Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 10kw.—**10.58 a.m.**
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—**5.30 a.m.**
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m., 1.5kw.—**6.45 a.m.**
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw.—**12 noon.**
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309.8m.), 25kw.—**1.30 p.m.** :—**Programme relayed at intervals as from 5.30 p.m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.**
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—**11.45 p.m.** :—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. (approx.) and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 3-5 p.m. and 11 p.m.-3 a.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—**10.58 a.m.**
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—**11.30 a.m.**
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—**11.30 a.m.**

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1830. Price 7d.

To the late celebrated Mr. Daniel Day, the eminent block-maker of Wapping, . . , Fairlop-fair owes its origin. Mr. Day was the possessor of a small estate situate in Essex, and in the immediate vicinity of that renowned oak which for ages sustained the above title. To this venerable tree it was Mr. Day's custom, on the first Friday in July, annually to repair, accompanied by a party of his friends and acquaintances, and under the shade of its widely-spreading branches to give his friends a repast, consisting of beans and bacon, with a *quantum suff.* of good ale and punch to raise their spirits. . . . Amongst those who followed him were a party consisting of about 40 of the block-masters of Wapping, denominating themselves "Day's Men," who, determining to follow in the path of their leader, and do things in a singular style, used to travel from Wapping to Fairlop over dry land in a vessel resembling an Indian canoe, hollowed out of one piece of fir, covered with an awning, mounted upon a four-wheeled carriage, and drawn by six horses; and this practice they continued for many years, even after the fair was established, and had become the resort of thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis. A few days before the death of Mr. Day his favourite oak was shorn of one of its largest branches by a violent storm, out of which Mr. Day had a coffin made for himself, and in which, upon his death at the age of 84, his remains were deposited.—The *County Chronicle.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¾.

THE CITY CORPORATION

Vacancies have arisen in the Corporation of London by the deaths of Mr. A. C. Hays, of Cornhill Ward, and Mr. J. P. Dickson, of Aldersgate Ward, and precepts have been issued for the election of successors. So far the only candidate in Cornhill Ward is Colonel Laurie, a member of the Stock Exchange, and in Aldersgate Ward Sir Frederick Green, who was Sheriff three years ago.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MISS ELLY NEY

To play music, which presents no technical or psychological difficulties to the executant, with perfect simplicity, is among the hardest feats a mature artist can attempt. It means the setting aside of so much that has been learnt both by mind and by muscle. For this reason one is inclined to admire the complete absence of sophistication in Miss Elly Ney's performances of Mozart's Rondo in A minor and Schumann's "Kinderscenen" at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday even more than the tempestuous grandeur of her Brahms. The Rondo in particular was played with childlike innocence and with a neatness which was saved from emptiness by the beautifully cool tone and the unobtrusive firmness of the rhythm. In Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue and in Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique" there was a good deal of the same quiet beauty. Indeed, Miss Ney's performances showed more restraint than usual throughout the afternoon. In a Capriccio and in the Rhapsody in E flat by Brahms she did indeed give us the full measure of her extraordinary power of vehement expression, which only now and then ruffled the equable surface of Bach's Fugue and Beethoven's Sonata. One may or one may not like everything that Miss Ney does, but her playing always compels attention, and, both in technique and in interpretation, she is among the foremost pianists of the day.

M. CORTOT

A large audience listened with close attention to the whole of the first book of Debussy Preludes at the Palladium yesterday afternoon. They were beautifully played by M. Cortot, and this seemed to show that subtlety of effect can be as easily made in a large building as in a small. In some ways they sounded better than did the four Chopin Ballades with which the recital began. This was not due to any lack of control on the part of M. Cortot, but rather that some acoustical fact interfered with a complete blending of tone and apprehension of dynamic contrasts. The F major and the F minor Ballades gave the most æsthetic satisfaction. Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" completed the programme.

MISS MAY HARRISON

The Rhapsody is a dangerous form, or rather lack of form (for that is the point), in which to compose, unless the composer subjects himself to severe discipline. Brahms, with all his experience of sonatas and symphonies, could sew his thoughts together into a patchwork, which we call beautiful because it has pattern and shape. Mr. Lawrance Collingwood's Rhapsody for violin and pianoforte, which he played with Miss May Harrison at her recital, has no shape other than that of a switchback, as climax follows climax in a long succession of little hills which rise to no culminating peak. There is a certain eloquence in the musical ideas, but no consequence in their ordering. Mr. Collingwood also took part in performances of a Sonata for two violins and figured bass by Giuseppe Sammartini (18th century), director of music to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and of Ravel's thin and sophisticated duo sonata. Sammartini's work is a charming specimen of the music of its period, but its interest is hardly strong enough for concert performance. It would probably sound wholly delightful in a private room, for which it was presumably intended, especially if played with the finish which Miss Harrison, Miss Margaret Harrison, and Mr. Collingwood brought to it.

THE LENER QUARTET

The Lener String Quartet appeared at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon in a romantic programme, Schubert, D minor, Brahms, B flat, and Dvorak in F. Opus 96. The remarkably finished quality of their playing hardly shows itself more strikingly than in the management of the ends of movements. Indeed, considering the great speed adopted for the Schubert *finale*, it was a veritable *tour de force* to have brought off the coda with such fine swing and at no sacrifice of clearness. In complete contrast the close of the Brahms *andante* was beautifully sustained. Great use of *rubato* is made by these players, and however much one may feel now and again that it interferes with the natural flow of the music, tribute must be paid to the complete control of *ensemble*. The effect is always perfectly adjusted.

MR. ARTURO BONUCCI

The programme of Mr. Arturo Bonucci's recital at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday night was made up entirely of short pieces, and there was no means of judging the violoncellist's ability to sustain a large movement. Within the somewhat narrow limits of two pieces by Boccherini, a popular slow movement by Bach, and a minuet by Haydn, Mr. Bonucci showed that he is a very capable executant. His phrasing was shapely and his tone, though not full, was always pleasing except on those high notes of which Boccherini seems to have been inordinately fond.

The second group in the programme was devoted to four compositions by contemporary Italian composers. Of these the most accomplished was an Aria di Danza by Franco Alfano, who reminds us in the course of this piece that he was the composer selected to finish the score of *Turandot*. A set of Variations by Respighi is more serious in mood and made an effective, if rather gloomy, contrast to the mere picturesqueness of the other pieces. Mr. Ernest Lush, the accompanist, had as much to do in this group as the violoncellist and did it well.

THE LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA

The recently formed London Concert Orchestra gave its fourth concert at the Æolian Hall on Thursday night. It does not yet live up to its title nor reach the ideals set forth in its programme. For its standard of playing is not what is expected from a professional body at a London concert even under the conditions which it seeks to remedy. Inner parts were unphrased, intonation was neither unanimous nor true, and there were wrong notes. With an orchestra so rough on the technical side Mr. Arthur Parfrey could not have obtained anything like interpretation of such works as the Siegfried Idyll and Mozart's E flat symphony, even if he had tried. A brisk mezzoforte throughout proved the safer way. A new violoncello concerto by Dr. G. Coleman Young was played by Mr. Livio Mannucci, the composer conducting; its three movements were stated in the programme to be a Phantasy, an Intermezzo, and an Air Varied, but the performance was too insecure to give them much definition of character.

MISS HARRIET COHEN

A new piano piece by Vaughan Williams was played by Miss Harriet Cohen at Æolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. It is dedicated to Miss Cohen, and professes to be piano music, though its title gives a truer description of its nature—"Hymn-tune Prelude on Song 13 of Orlando Gibbons." Possibly some of the inner parts might have to be rearranged if it were played on the organ, but as far as character goes it is organ music already, and was played as such by Miss Cohen with the same regard to registration as she applied so successfully to Liszt's arrangement of Bach's A minor Prelude and Fugue for the organ. Orlando Gibbons contributed a number of tunes to Wither's "Hymnes and Songs of the Church," and this tune may be found in the English Hymnal (No. 314). Vaughan Williams's gloss on it is really an appreciation of Gibbons expressed in simple polyphony. Vaughan Williams has written nothing for piano solo before, and this is a very small and unpianistic beginning, but it has the quiet and enthusiastic air of contemplation characteristic of the composer.

Miss Cohen joined with the Virtuoso Quartet in pianoforte quintets by Bax and César Franck. Bax's is a big work, in which piano and strings are in the main set against one another. Miss Cohen's reading of her part is authoritative, and any inequality in the contest was due to a lack of energy on the part of the string players, who so far mistook the character of the work as to play with rather than against the pianist. In Bax there is usually a conflict, which is enough to upset the ordinary conceptions of chamber music playing.

MR. PAUL ROBESON

The programme at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon consisted of spirituals and negro songs sung by Mr. Paul Robeson and piano pieces played by Miss Anin Dorfmann. Mr. Robeson's is a fine bass voice with a touch and no more of the woolliness that characterizes many negro voices. His treatment of the spirituals is entirely simple—he allowed himself one *sotto voce* phrase at the end of "Water Boy," the convict song which is one of the most striking of all negro secular songs. Apart from this there was nothing that could be called the sophistication of a folk-song (and no one would wish to criticize this quite legitimate "effect"), but there were those subtle inflections of intonation, graces, and *portamento* appoggiaturas, that are part and parcel of authentic negro singing, and which have recently been graphically demonstrated by means of phono-photographs. Mr. Robeson began his programme with very free declamation, but in some of the later numbers he became much stricter in rhythm and produced the genuine negro lilt of syncopation against the playing of his accompanist, Mr. Lawrence Brown.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

THREE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

Concerts are more numerous this week and include, besides the orchestral concerts of the British Women's Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic Society, and the B.B.C., the special concert of Italian music at Burlington House on Tuesday, the first meeting of the Bach Cantata Club on the same night, and several important recitals.

TO-NIGHT.—Dr. Sargent will conduct the British Women's Symphony Orchestra (Queen's Hall, 8), which will play Beethoven's eighth symphony and accompany Mr. Stuart Robertson in arias of Bach. Miss Jean Hamilton will play Brahms's Variations on an Original Theme, Bach's French Suite in E flat, and Beethoven's sonata (Opus 110

The list will be closed on or before Tuesday, the 18th February, 1930.

NIGERIA GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-1960.

Issue of £4,650,000

of which £2,000,000 has already been placed in the terms of this Prospectus and the remaining £2,650,000 is now offered for subscription.

Interest Payable 1st February and 1st August.

A first payment of £1 : 15 : 0 per £100 Stock will be made on the 1st August, 1930.

Authorised by Ordinance No. 12 of 1929.

PRICE OF ISSUE
£99 PER CENT.

Payable as follows:

On application	.. ..	**£ 5 per cent.**
On 3rd March, 1930	..	**£3) per cent.**
On 9th April, 1930 ..	..	**£64 per cent.**
		£99 per cent.

The Government of Nigeria having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, Trustees are authorised to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The Loan is raised to meet the cost of construction of Bridges, Railways, Electricity Supply, Sewerage and other Public Works in the Colony.

The Loan and the Interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Nigeria, will not be subject to any Taxes, Duties or Levies by the Government of the Colony.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, invite applications for £2,650,000 stock as stated above. The stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of Nigeria and will be inscribed in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Nigeria and the principal will be repaid at par on the 1st February, 1960, but the Government of Nigeria will have the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st February, 1950, on giving six months' notice by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions at the rate of one per cent. per annum will be commenced on or before the 1st August, 1933. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the Trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the due date.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August by dividend warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the stockholders' risk, either to the stockholder, or to any other person, bank, or firm named by him within the United Kingdom. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

The stock will be transferable at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Colonial Government.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Crown Agents' Offices at 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, and at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, London, E.C.2. Subsequent payments are to be made at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, not later than the dates above-mentioned.

In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid on application will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. If there should be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for £100 stock or a multiple of £100.

Payments may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 3rd March, 1930, discount will only be allowed from that date.

Interest at six per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear, and non-payment of any instalment at its due date will render the deposit and instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

After payment by the allottees of the instalment due on the 3rd March, 1930, they will receive at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, in exchange for the receipted Letter of Allotment, Scrip Certificates, which, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock.

A commission of Five Shillings per cent. will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The revenues of Nigeria alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., c. 59).

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1929, consisted of loans amounting to £23,559,210. The market value of the accumulated sinking funds of these loans in the hands of the Crown Agents on that date was approximately £2,073,000. Further monies intended to be used for the redemption of debt have been placed in a Supplementary Sinking Fund, the estimated value of which is now approximately £800,000.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure and Trade of Nigeria for the years 1918 to 1929 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Imports Including Government Goods	Exports Specie and Goods
	£	£	£	£
1918 ..	4,013,067	3,429,183	8,318,598	9,564,858
1919 ..	4,911,470	4,352,937	12,015,832	14,726,245
1920 ..	6,778,544	6,180,990	25,216,508	16,987,019
1921-22	4,869,220	6,553,345	10,760,812 (1921)	9,701,407
1922-23	5,561,764	5,467,282	10,907,235 (1922)	10,450,511
1923-24	6,303,772	5,544,453	11,761,852 (1923)	11,705,012
1924-25	6,989,795	5,814,299	12,921,337 (1924)	15,038,077
1925-26	8,268,928	6,583,167	16,278,349 (1925)	17,370,161
1926-27	7,734,429	7,584,692	13,597,480 (1926)	17,339,618
1927-28	8,728,451	9,147,530	15,864,637 (1927)	16,340,957
1928-29	8,429,508	9,345,749	16,336,482 (1928)	17,171,507
1929-30 (Estimated)	8,657,128	9,342,958	13,500,387 (1929)	18,217,556

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained by applying to the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; to Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; to Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; to the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., either at 37, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, West Africa House, 25, Water Street, Liverpool, or at 106-104, Portland Street, Manchester; or to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), either at 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, 25, Castle Street, Liverpool, or at 21, York Street, Manchester.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1.
17th February, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

NIGERIA GOVERNMENT

5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1950-1960.

TO THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

GENTLEMEN,—I/we hereby apply for £.....

say.....pounds of Nigeria Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1950-1960, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 17th February, 1930, and undertake to pay £99 for every £100 Stock, and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/we enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

ORDINARY SIGNATURE.....

NAME IN FULL.....
(BLOCK LETTERS).
(State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Titles, if any.)

ADDRESS.....

Date.....

Cheques should be drawn to Bearer and crossed Bank of England.

If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the drawer.

If the Allotment Letter is required to be forwarded to other than the Applicant, it should be stated.

N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon, and the Application must be enclosed in an envelope marked outside "Application for Nigeria Government Loan."

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NIGERIAN LOAN PROSPECTUS

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ISSUE

There is now issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies the prospectus of the loan of the Government of Nigeria, of which particulars were given in these columns on Thursday. The loan is for £4,650,000, of which £2,000,000 has already been placed firm, so that the amount now offered is £2,650,000. The loan takes the form of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock issued at 99 per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 30 per cent. on March 3, and 64 per cent. on April 9. Interest will be payable on February 1 and August 1, and a first payment of £1 15s. per £100 stock will be made on August 1 next. The list will be closed not later than to-morrow. The loan is raised to meet the cost of the construction of bridges, railways, electricity supply, sewerage, and other public works in the colony, and neither the loan nor the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Nigeria, will be subject to any taxes, duties, or levies by the Government of the colony. It is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Nigeria, and the principal is to be repaid at par on February 1, 1960, but the Government reserves the option to redeeming it at par on or after February 1, 1950, on giving six months' notice. A sinking fund is to be formed in this country under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. The Government of Nigeria having complied with the Colonial Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to invest in the stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The Metropolitan Railway Issue

There is offered for sale to-day £2,000,000 of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock of the Metropolitan Railway. The price of issue is 65½, at which the yield is £5 6s. 10d., a return that compares favourably with that obtainable on other railway trustee stocks of similar status. Interest is payable on January 15 and July 15, the first payment due in July being calculated on the instalments as from their due dates. The present issue ranks *pari passu* with the £3,769,877 of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock already issued. Ranking after the Debenture stocks is £14,657,603 of Preference and Ordinary capital. The net revenue available for the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock amounted last year to £844,515, and the sum required for the interest on all the Debenture stocks, including the present issue, is £329,990. The new stock has thus a liberal margin of capital and income behind it. A matter of practical interest for holders of Metropolitan Ordinary stock is the effect which the new issue will have upon their dividend prospects for the current year. According to those in close touch with the company's finances the position is not one where stockholders need feel that their interests have been prejudiced. In the first place, while the interest on the £2,000,000 of stock requires £70,000 a year, the actual fresh addition to charges will be scarcely more than one-half that sum, because to a large extent the Debenture stock will be used in redeeming temporary loans on which interest was paid last year. Again, one of the principal purposes of the issue is the financing of the Metropolitan company's important building at Baker-street. This building, known as Chiltern Court, which is nearing completion, will, it is hoped, prove a valuable asset. It provides some 180 flats, of which already 60 are occupied, and nearly twice that number are let. Thus the company's new real estate investment should be an important revenue producer from the outset. As, moreover, the traffic returns of the railway are increasing at the rate of about £1,500 a week, or some £75,000 a year, there is already some ground for hoping that the progress made by the company for a number of years past in both income and dividends will be continued in the current 12 months.

The Care of Sinking Funds

Some Governments and municipalities, especially the latter, make such strange uses of sinking funds created for the redemption of debt that the conclusion seems irresistible that financial principles are not too well understood by these bodies. As its name implies, the object of a sinking fund is to ensure that the necessary moneys shall be available to redeem a debt when it matures. This is a reasonable and, in fact, a necessary provision for a debtor who desires to protect his credit against all contingencies. The prudent individual always takes care to provide himself with money to redeem a debt or discharge an obligation on its due date, and he realizes that to divert money so accumulated to another purpose is inconsistent with sound finance. In the case of private companies and corporations the sinking funds accumulate in the hands of an independent trustee, who invests the money in a very liquid form pending its use in the purchase and cancellation of stock for whose redemption it was created. Sometimes the moneys are invested in the stock itself, which is tantamount to redeeming it, the only difference being that the stock is not cancelled until its maturity date, unless, of course, the trust deed provides for earlier redemption in whole or in part.

An Unsound Practice

Governments and municipalities, however, are usually their own trustees, and the sinking funds are accumulated in their own hands and sometimes used as they think fit. Some years ago the holders of a certain Australian State Government stock were rather surprised to learn from the lips of its treasurer that a portion of their sinking fund moneys had been invested in a new Court of Justice, which meant that the sinking fund had been diverted from its proper purpose. The treasurer had failed to appreciate that he had violated an important financial principle. When the loan matures, the moneys to redeem it will have to be raised afresh, either by borrowing or by taxation. A number of municipalities are apparently in the habit of so using or abusing sinking funds. For instance, last Tuesday the Finance Committee of the Bristol Corporation recommended application to the Ministry of Health for a consent order for the raising of further capital moneys by utilizing amounts which stand to the credit of the sinking funds. That is to say, it is proposed to use the sinking fund to create fresh debt. Certainly no independent trustee would think of using sinking fund moneys in any such way. If not used in the purchase of the appropriate stock, sinking funds should be kept as a bank deposit, if a satisfactory rate of interest can be secured, or invested in a very liquid form of security which is not the debt of the borrower.

British South Africa Report

The appearance of a favourable report of the British South Africa Company for the 12 months ended September 30 is a reminder of the great change for the better which has taken place in recent years in the fortunes of the company. The relinquishment of its administrative duties has enabled it to concentrate its energies on the economic development of its widespread and diversified assets, and it was enabled to do this the more effectively since its cash resources were strengthened by the agreement reached with the British Government in 1923. Freed from its old administrative preoccupations and well equipped with liquid resources, the company has been able to take full advantage of the great copper discoveries in Northern Rhodesia, which resulted from the more active prospecting policy initiated in 1927. These discoveries are bringing manifold advantages to the Chartered Company. It has been actively interested in many of the companies formed to work these deposits, its mining royalties will steadily expand with the development of the field, increased demands are being experienced for the output of the coalfields in which it is interested, traffic on the Rhodesian railways is rapidly increasing, while it is also benefiting from the organization of townships on its territories as population is attracted to the new field.

Expanding Revenue

Following the recent announcement of an increased bonus—9d. per share against 3d. per share for the three preceding years—the substantial advance in profits disclosed by the full accounts was not unexpected. As will be seen from the following table, the net earnings have expanded by no less than 50 per cent., and the fact that shareholders have been granted the additional distribution by way of bonus is doubtless explained by the very large extent to which the increased income was attributable to profits made on the sale of investments :—

—	Year ended September 30, 1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
By divr. & interest, &c.	424,103	417,618	391,239
Profit on sale of investments, less amounts written off ..	456,485	86,858	122,591
Net mining royalties ..	107,883	93,260	85,380
Net receipts from sales of citrus fruit, &c. ..	19,831†	34,450	9,472
Rents, &c.	2,483	8,397	9,036
Net profit	853,807	569,920	526,915
Brought forward ..	544,186	524,535	523,250
Available	1,398,083	1,094,455	1,050,165
Dividend and bonus ..	711,360 (13 1-3%)	550,269 (10%)	525,630 (10%)
Carried forward ..	686,723	544,186	524,535

† Loss.

Besides distributing an additional £161,000 in dividend and bonus the directors have increased the balance carried forward by £143,000 and have also placed an unspecified sum to reserve for bad debts. As usual the report is accompanied by statements on mining developments on the properties by the company's consulting mining engineer and also by the consulting engineers for Northern Rhodesia—namely, Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited. The former states that the most important event of the year was the discovery of further tonnages of copper ore in Northern Rhodesia. He considers that the limiting factors to growth must be looked for in such directions as marketing, plant construction, organization or labour, and it will not arise, at least for a very long time, from lack of ore supplies. His estimate of output in the immediate future is that at least 60,000 long tons will be produced during 1932 and that there will be a progressive increase to 250,000 tons per annum about the year 1935.

Future Railway Development

In Southern Rhodesia the production of asbestos and chrome has expanded, and the output of the Wankie Collieries, it is stated, is likely to be materially increased by the requirements of the Northern Rhodesia copper fields. The directors report a great improvement in the result of the operation of the Rhodesia Land, Cattle, and Ranching Corporation. It is not anticipated that any loss will be shown in its accounts for the year to September 30 last, while the new season has opened with excellent rains and encouraging prospects. Fruit farming operations were less successful last year. Exceptionally large quantities of fruit were imported from all sources into the United Kingdom, and prices ruling for Rhodesian and South African oranges were materially lower than in the preceding year. An interesting part of the report is the reference to further progress in the establishment of road motor services by the railway companies, the number of vehicles employed having increased to 47 lorries and 28 trailers; these road motor services ran 336,000 miles last year, and carried 12,000 passengers and 20,000 tons of merchandise. The extension of the Port of Beira has made rapid progress. Concerning the future of the railway systems and of the port, the directors of the Chartered Company make the significant remark that the recent developments in Northern Rhodesia indicate an eventual volume of traffic greater than anything hitherto contemplated, and that the provisions of port facilities, rolling stock, and permanent-way equipment necessary to cope for these expected traffics is engaging the attention of the various boards concerned. The balance-sheet shows investment holdings amounting to £6,264,213, and it is disclosed that the value represented by published or brokers' quotations at September 30 last of securities included at £5,952,614 largely exceeds this figure

Larger Life Assurance Bonuses

The bonus announcements of the Royal Insurance Company, which were given in these columns on Saturday, illustrate the better results which life assurance policyholders participating in profits may now expect. Five years ago this important company declared a reversionary bonus of 30s. per £100 assured—a rate which had actually been allotted for 50 years, without interruption even during the period of the War. At the same time it decided that the interim rate on participating policies which matured during the first year of the past quinquennium should be 35s. per cent., and so it gave an indication that a higher general rate than 30s. was to be expected five years hence. Actually, this interim rate of 35s. was raised during the past quinquennium first to 40s. and then to 42s., which is the rate now declared in respect of all policies entitled to participate in profits for the last five years. By declaring an interim rate of 45s. for the present year the company signifies that, if all continues to go well, policyholders five years hence may anticipate an allotment approximating to that. Since bonuses represent profits which are dependent on circumstances there must always be an element of uncertainty as to the exact rate until the declaration of the bonus is made. The record of the Royal would, however, fully justify a considerable measure

(Continued in next column)

of confidence on the part of the assured and prospective assured. It is possible that when the results of the actuarial investigation for the last five years are published within the next few weeks the present declaration of the general bonus will be shown to have been tempered by caution. Those who rightly value steadiness in finance and progress on sure lines will not begrudge such prudence.

Work of Lloyd's Register for Aviation

The annual dinner of Lloyd's Register, on Saturday, of which an account appears on another page, was especially noteworthy as being the first occasion of the kind on which several leading representatives of British civil aviation were present. Their participation was an outcome of the recent formation of a special Aviation Advisory Committee of the Register to deal with aircraft. Since September Lloyd's Register, which is, of course, a separate body from the Corporation of Lloyd's, has been surveying damaged aircraft for the benefit of underwriters generally, and it has been issuing certificates of airworthiness The Advisory Committee is now faced with the task of drafting rules for the construction of aircraft and for the assignment of classes. This body has been formed on similar lines to the committees concerned with shipping, and it includes leading representatives of all interests directly concerned with the development of aviation, including underwriters. London has already taken a lead in the insurance of aircraft, and this form of insurance should be promoted by the work of the new Committee, as marine insurance has long been assisted by the organization of the Register throughout the world. It is of good omen for the future of the aeronautical industry that the society, which renders unique services to the shipping of all nations, should now be prepared to extend its fine organization to a young and growing industry.

BUSINESS SITUATION IN AMERICA

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT

DECLINE IN BANK CLEARINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 16

Apart from the iron and steel industry, signs of a definite improvement in the business situation are few. In the steel industry there has been a further advance in operations during the week, increasing from 77 to 79 per cent. of capacity as against 45 to 50 per cent. at the end of December and 90 per cent. in the corresponding week in 1929. Most of the buying of steel has come from the railways and railway car manufacturers. There has been a slight further increase in activity in the motor-car industry, but it is noteworthy that this is confined to inexpensive cars.

Railway car loadings continue to be far below those of this season in recent years, and bank clearings, which are widely accepted as another good indication of business activity, were in January 27 per cent. less at New York and 22 per cent. less over the whole country than a year ago—a rate of decline that was not altered last week. A comparison of last week's returns with those of the corresponding week in 1929 is the more striking because the volume of trading in shares on the New York Stock Exchange was only 4½ per cent. less this year than last, while the sales of bonds were considerably larger.

SMALL BUILDING OPERATIONS

New building operations which had been expected to provide employment for labour and demand for a wide variety of materials continued to be disappointingly small. Permits issued in January in 192 cities showed a decrease of 9.2 per cent. from the previous week's total and a decrease of 48.7 per cent. from the corresponding month a year ago. Contrary to general expectations, there has been no return of mortgage money to the market and speculative building has accordingly fallen to an exceptionally low level. Duns' report of business failures last week showed 566 bankruptcies, against 467 in the corresponding week last year.

There has been some advance in commodity prices, but they are still unstable, though in general at a level far below that of last year. The failure of an export demand to develop for wheat appears to have overcome whatever good influence has been exerted by the Federal Farm Board's stabilization activities. Cotton prices recovered some of their lost ground, but the cotton textile industry is still in the doldrums, retailers withholding purchases in the belief that wholesalers must reduce their prices because of the low raw cotton prices. Copper has remained firm at 18 cents a pound, notwithstanding that stocks have accumulated in spite of several curtailments of production.

Serious unemployment exists in New York State and similar conditions are reported by State and municipal observers in many other parts of the country. Nevertheless, the United States Secretary of Labour announced a few days ago that there had been a rapid reduction of unemployment ever since the beginning of the year. At one time, after the stock market crash of last autumn, unemployed, he said, numbered more than 3,000,000. The New York State reports, which are accurately compiled and are usually regarded as a good index to national employment conditions, show a quite contrary trend to that exhibited by the weekly returns of the Federal Department of Labour.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK PRICES

There was a further improvement in stock prices during the week, and the yield of representative stocks is now again less than the yield of bonds. Although the improvement in bonds is less marked than in stocks, activity is growing and flotations of new issues are increasing. During the week the Treasury sold $56,108,000 of three months bills at an average discount on an annual basis of 3.3 per cent. This is a slightly higher discount than that at which bills were sold in December. The Treasury had not anticipated doing any financing at this time, but was obliged to raise funds for the Federal Farm Board's wheat stabilization project. Practically the only change in open market rates for money has been a slight lowering of rates on commercial paper. Gold to an amount of $5,110,000 came here from Brazil, but there were no other gold movements of moment.

STEEL CARTEL AND U.S. COMPANIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The European Steel Cartel has made overtures to the American steel industry to join in a world combination of producers primarily with a view to preventing over-production. The executives of the leading companies here decline to comment on the move, although it is admitted in circles in close touch with the United States Steel Corporation that American producers would doubtless cooperate with foreign steel interests if it were in the best interests of their companies.—*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RISE IN PARIS EXCHANGE

HEAVIER DISCOUNT ON AUSTRALIAN POUND

The most interesting event in the Money Market on Saturday was a further movement in favour of sterling in the French exchange, which closed at 124.20½f. As will be seen below, the Australian exchange has again moved against the Australian pound, the banks now selling cable transfers in London at a discount of £2 10s. per cent. For the last day of the week money was quite usable. As a rule fresh advances over the week-end commanded 3½-3¾ per cent., a certain amount of clearing bank money being taken at the latter rate. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3½ per cent. Loans extending to the end of the week were in some cases arranged at 3¾ per cent. Business in bills was very small and for the most part consisted of a few purchases at 3⅞ per cent. and at 3⅝ per cent. and sales at 3 13/16 per cent. of both three months fine bank bills and "hot" Treasury Bills. Over £900,000 of South African bar gold will be available in the bullion market to-morrow, and in view of the continued low level of the German exchange it seems probable that the bulk of the amount will be taken by German buyers.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.). Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months
2-3½	3½-3¾	3 15/16-4	3 7/8-3 15/16	3 15/16	3 15/16-4

Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.
3 15/16—4	3 7/8—3 15/16	4-4—5	4¾—5	5—5½

PRINCIPAL CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day ..	Robinson (E. S. & A.), 6% Pref.	10s.	£200,000
Thursday ..	Nth.-West Midlds. Jnt. Elec. Auth. 5% Stk. ..	35/8	£310,100
Friday ..	Cent. Elec. Bd. 5% Stk. ..	12 5/8	£875,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Among the foreign exchanges the French exchange rose to 124.23f., but subsequently lost a portion of the rise, closing at 124.20½f., as compared with 124.18f. on Friday. The New York exchange moved within a very narrow range and finished unaltered at $4.86 11/16c. The Brussels rate again moved in favour of sterling and closed at 34.90½b. A slight recovery took place in Dutch florins and Swedish and Norwegian crowns appreciated. Active movements occurred in the Spanish exchange, which rose to 39.00p. on fresh reports of political disturbances. Later the peseta rallied, closing at 38.87½p., against 38.72½p. on Friday. Turkish currency was weak, the Constantinople rate being quoted at 1.06½p. Far Eastern exchanges were slightly lower. Argentine dollars were again cheaper, the Buenos Aires rate declining 5-32d. to 42½d. The Rio exchange was higher at 5½d. The Australasian banks announced a further movement in the exchange adverse to the Australian pound, the selling rate for cable transfers in London now being £2 10s. per cent. discount, as against the previous rate of £2 per cent. discount.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.861 5/32-4.85 15/16	4.861 5/32-4.86 1/4
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.90 1/4-4.90 1/2	4.90 1/4-4.90 3/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.17½-124.23	124.15-124.18
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89½-91¼	34.89-34.90½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.90-92.92	92.89-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19¾-20¼	25.19¼-20⅛
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375½	374¾-375¼
Stockholm	M. to £	18.123	18.20-18.40	18.21-18.31½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.70-39.00	38.50-39.00
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-13¼	12.12⅞-13
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36¼-20.37	20.36¼-37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.51-34.55	34.51-34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛-164⅜	184 15/16-164 5/8
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	818-820	818-820
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.050-1.080	1.050-1.060
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275⅞-276¼	275⅞-276⅜
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-49	48⅛-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-675	668-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17⅛-18.18	18.17⅛-20¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13-13⅛	18.13-13⅛
Copenh'gn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅛-16⅛	18.15⅛-16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6¼-1/7¼	1/6¼-1/7 5/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¼-2/0 5/16	2/0¼-2/0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11-2/0 1/2	1/11-2/0¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3 1/16	2/3 31/32-3 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 7/8-13⅛	12.12 7/8-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 7/16-5½	5 7/16-5½
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42⅜-42½	42⅜-42⅝
Valparaiso†	$ to £	40	39.75	39.75
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43½-44	43⅜-44⅛
Lima†	£r. to £r.	Par	22% Prem.‡	22% Prem.‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.40	10.15-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 1
New Zealand ..	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	96 16 2
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 5

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £8,608 and the purchase of £8 in BAR GOLD and the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £14,400 as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Feb. 13—		Feb. 13	Nil
Sovs.	25,000		
Feb. 14	Nil	Feb. 14	Nil
Feb. 15—		Feb. 15—	
Bar gold ..	8	Bar gold ..	8,608
		Sovs. ..	2,000
		Influx ..	14,400
Total ..	£25,008	Total ..	£25,008

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,647,267; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per ounce, a small amount being available.

SILVER weakened further on selling from India and China. The cash price was fixed at 20d. per ounce, and the forward price at 19½d. per ounce—a fall of 3/16d. in both cases. The market was steady at the decline.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3 7/8-3 15/16	3-3½
New York	4	3⅞-3¾	Nominal
Paris	3†	2¾	—
Berlin	6	5⅜	5-7
Swiss Bank places	3½	2⅞	—
Milan	7	6¾	—
Amsterdam	4	2⅝	1½
Brussels	3½	3 7/16	2¾

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

Mr. S. Rowson and Mr. W. J. Gell have accepted invitations to join the board of Gainsborough Pictures (1928), Limited.

Sub-branches of Barclays Bank have been opened at Gunnerside, Yorks, and Low-row, Yorks.

Coupons falling due March 1 on bonds of the Kingdom of Iceland Seven per Cent. 30-Year Sterling Loan of 1921 should be presented for payment to Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Co., 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, or to Messrs. Higginson and Co., 80, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

A sub-branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at 178, High-street, Cheltenham.

A branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 323, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, E.10.

City News in Brief

The directors of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland recommend a final dividend of 2 per cent., making 3 per cent. for the year.

The President of Peru has signed a Bill authorizing an internal government loan of 960,000 Peruvian pounds in 7 per cent. bonds.—*Reuter.*

Mr. W. J. Woolrich, one of the resident directors of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank, has been elected vice-chairman of that bank.

The issue of £120,000 of 7 per Cent. Convertible Debentures offered to shareholders of British Rubber Estates of Java has been oversubscribed. It is hoped to post allotment letters on February 19.

According to *Stubbs' Weekly Gazette*, the failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended February 15 were 161, an increase of 34. Bills of sale registered and re-registered amounted to 238, an increase of 63.

Owing to heavy over-subscription, the issue to shareholders by Timothy Whites (1928), Limited, of 476,000 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each at 20s. 6d. and 476,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of 1s. each at 2s. was closed on Saturday at noon. Applications received to-day will receive consideration.

During the period from July, 1929, to January, 1930, the production of nitrate amounted to 18,997,136 metric quintals, compared with 19,362,338 quintals in the corresponding period of 1928-29. According to the Anglo-South American Bank, total exports during this period amounted to 16,252,703 quintals, compared with 18,928,487 quintals.

As foreshadowed at the recent general meeting, Deferred stockholders of the United States and General Trust Corporation are now offered 53,910 5 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares at £1 each at par and 35,940 Deferred shares of £1 each at £2 a share, being in the proportions of three Preferred shares and two Deferred shares for each £33 of Deferred stock already held, excluding fractions.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

EASIER MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, FEB. 15

Although there was no pronounced selling pressure, the market opened easier. It was considered that most stocks were "overbought," and the reaction in New York caused a lowering of bids. The close was easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	—	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
Abitibi ..	28⅛	28⅛	Cons. Mining	240	247½
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	23	Dom. Bridge	78¼	80
Asbestos ..	2½	2½	Dom. Textile	77	77
Do., Pref. ..	9	9	Fam. Players	50	50¼*
B.C. Packers	8	8	Fraser Cos.	15¾	15¾
Braz. Tract.	36½	37¼	Hollinger ..	5½	5 3/4

COMPANY MEETING

CROYDON GAS COMPANY

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

THE COMPANY'S AREA—EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

CONSUMERS' DEMANDS FULLY MET

MR. W. CASH ON THE COAL BILL

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Croydon Gas Company was held on Friday at the offices, Katharine-street, Croydon.

Mr. WILLIAM CASH, J.P., F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Frank F. Wood, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In making the proposals which I have to put before you to-day the first thing I should like to say—and I am sure you will all agree with me—is that these accounts show a very satisfactory result both with regard to the general financial position of the company and also as to our business during the year under review.

SUCCESSFUL CAPITAL ISSUES

Perhaps your would like to look, in the first instance, at the capital account. You will see that we have made two issues of capital during the year. We issued £75,000 5 per Cent. Debenture stock at a price after allowing discount of 97 per cent. We also made an issue of 17,187 shares of £50,000 maximum dividend stock at 85 per cent. locally, and I am glad to be able to tell you that it was oversubscribed at 85 per cent. locally, and I am applied for; in fact, we had to return a certain amount of money. That, I suggest, is evidence of the regard with which this company is held, locally, by both the consumers and the public. Further, the issue had this advantage, that it went into the hands of quite a number of new shareholders. The average allotment was under £150 each.

NEW ECONOMICAL PLANT

On the expenditure side we have necessarily had out a considerable sum of money in view of the continued growth of our business. We have put into operation a new set of intermittent vertical retorts capable of making 3,250,000 cubic feet of gas per day. It is interesting to note that this plant displaces a plant having a capacity of only 1,000,000 cubic feet. The type chosen was selected and adopted only after the most careful inquiry at home and abroad. Our engineers are pleased with the new plant which has been put up, and we believe that it will be thoroughly efficient and economical in its working. An ancillary plant has been added with a capacity for dealing with 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

Continuing our policy with regard to showrooms, during the past year we have built a new showroom at Caterham and sold the old one, which was very small and antiquated. The new showroom stands in a most excellent situation facing the railway station. In August we opened a new showroom at Thornton Heath, and we are engaged on new showrooms at Wallington, which we hope will be completed in March next, and which may be regarded as the most complete showrooms of their size in the neighbourhood of London. I should like to pay a tribute to our architect, Mr. A. Douglas Robinson, who has been responsible for all these pieces of work. As a justification of our showroom policy I may mention that our showroom sales last year reached £70,000. In addition to that we have done a very large amount of work internally in the houses of consumers. We put in some 15,700 points for gas; we have also 2,900 new services, and we have added to our list 3,417 new consumers. We have sold, either outright for cash or on hire-purchase, some 12,000 appliances. To show you the magnitude of this class of work the distribution and sales department have dealt with over 100,000 orders during the year.

NEW STOVE SHOPS

In the report there is a reference to the new premises that we have obtained in Purley Way. With the alterations we are carrying out they will be very suitable for the work which can be undertaken there. This work consists of stove repairs, enamelling work, the testing of appliances, shops for stores, and ultimately a central garage for our fleet of vehicles. In addition to that we shall have an opportunity there of training our fitters in very important work indeed. My colleagues have paid me the compliment—which I appreciate very highly—of naming this building the "William Cash Workshops." I can only hope that they will prove, as we believe they will be, to the advantage of the company. These shops are now open. The old stove shops at Waddon are being converted to other uses.

EXCEPTIONAL WEATHER CONDITIONS

When I was speaking to you a year ago we were in extraordinary climatic conditions. The weather was exceptionally cold, and we had a very big demand on us for gas. On February 15 (our record day) we had an output from Waddon of 16,000,000 cubic feet—an increase of over 62 per cent. on the corresponding day in the previous year. On the year, as a whole, we had this very exceptional result to record. The increase comes out at over 6¼ per cent., and 170,000,000 cubic feet of gas was sold. It is very satisfactory, and the directors are very pleased to record that the exceptional demand was fully met, and that the company's workpeople and officers rose to the occasion and produced all the gas necessary for the consumers.

INCREASING PRODUCTION CAPACITY

With these figures facing us you will not be surprised to hear that we have further works extensions in contemplation and actually in progress. Not only is capital expenditure necessary at our works, but it is necessary, of course, as our customers increase in number, to provide for the mains. In the past year we laid 13 miles of new mains. If you look at the revenue account you will see that the expenditure under the head of renewing mains in this year exceptionally high. In this connexion you will readily appreciate that what is going on all over the Kingdom is also going on in our district; that is to say, street widenings and reconditionings are very numerous and throw an increasing volume of work on the company, and also an increasing burden so far as expenditure is concerned. The opening and reinstatement of modern roads are very costly matters to-day.

I said a moment ago that we had not finished our extensions at the works. We are now erecting two automatic sets of carburetted water gas plants which will have a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic feet a day on completion. To-day's capacity at the works is about 17,500,000 cubic feet, which, when these alterations and additions are carried out, will be raised to 30,000,000 cubic feet a day.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANY NEW ESTATES

As an instance of what is taking place in our district I should like to refer to the estate development going on all round us.

In the area of the Croydon Gas Company there is a total of 23 estates developed by the Corporation of Croydon, the London County Council, the Carshalton Urban District Council, the Beddington and Wallington Urban District Council, the Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council, the Godstone Rural District Council, and the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District Council. These estates comprise altogether 2,957 houses, and in them no fewer than 2,841 gas cookers, 2,369 gas coppers, and 488 gas fires have already been installed. Gas lighting is provided in 12 out of the 23 estates. In two cases of flats built by the Croydon Corporation (not included in the above figures), special gas fire flues have been incorporated in the buildings, and in one case all the tenements have one or more "built-in" gas grates. Gas wash-coppers have also been fitted in these buildings.

Of the estates developed by builders in the same district, "Croham Heights," built by Messrs. Richard Costain and Sons, Limited, is one of the largest, and comprised on January 1, 1930, 614 houses, ranging in price from £800 to £2,000 each. Every one of these houses is equipped with a gas cooker, a gas copper, and at least one gas fire; and the majority of them also have either gas-heated circulators or coke boilers in use.

That is reassuring in the sense that it proves that gas is certainly required in modern buildings and is not excluded by reason of competition with other forms of heating or lighting.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL MATTERS

There are two special matters referred to in the report which are somewhat exceptional. One is the re-assessment of the company's undertaking under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, and the other is the revision of our statutory powers with regard to the standard price. Both these matters, of course, have been dealt with by the authorities, and the company have no complaint to make in any sense of the fact that they have been brought up, or as to the way in which they have been dealt with. I am able to tell you that both cases were settled by agreement without any legal expenses, both sides being anxious for a fair settlement. The local authorities, in both instances, were advised by experts, and agreements were arrived at.

So far as the rates are concerned, you will observe in the revenue account that there is a substantial increase there of £5,480 in the amount actually paid for rates, and that is not the full burden which will fall on the company, because that assessment is only operative from April 1 last.

REVISION OF THE STANDARD PRICE

With regard to revision of our standard price I would like to say that the new standard price on which we calculated our sliding scale dividend is 14.8d. per therm, which is an increase over the original pre-War standard of only some 34¼ per cent. In the June, 1929, half-year, when the new standard was not applicable, we were able to transfer £7,000 to reserve, being approximately the amount that we did not distribute as dividend in respect of that half-year. In the second half of the year we are paying the full dividend calculated on the revised standard price.

Now I do not propose to trouble you with any other figures on the accounts, but to turn to the net revenue account, which sums up the conditions for the year. You will see that we have put to reserve fund £7,000.

We are continuing our policy of building up the pension fund and we are adding another £10,000 special contribution. With regard to renewals we have again placed £10,000 to that fund, as in 1928. Further, the amount to be carried forward, after paying our dividend for this half-year, will be £34,220, which compares with a figure brought in of £23,078, so that we shall have added to our carry-forward £11,142.

I think those figures, generally, are sufficient justification for the remarks with which I opened my speech when I said that these are a very satisfactory set of accounts.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COAL PROPOSALS

Necessarily you will not expect me to sit down without a word with regard to coal. The Coal Bill, now before Parliament, naturally causes us, as large users of coal, some anxiety. It appears from the discussions that have taken place that some increase in the price of coal must result if the Bill is passed with the provisions at present contemplated in it. But particularly are we concerned because one object of the Bill appears to be to differentiate between various classes of coal consumers, and there seems to be an inclination to single out public utility undertakings on the ground that they are in the position to pass on any increased cost of coal to their consumers.

Both railway companies and gas companies have been specifically mentioned. The fact must not be lost sight of that gas undertakings have limited dividends dependent on price. In that sense any burden added must fall, principally, on the consumers. Throughout the whole country there are some 9,000,000 consumers of gas, or, to put it in another way, some 40,000,000 people are affected. In one sense any added cost for gas must mean added cost on food, having regard to the large use of gas for cooking. It seems to some of us that if these proposals are persisted in the large body of gas consumers might have something to say emphatically about this matter.

PRICE REDUCTION

We have decided, in view of the position to-day, to reduce the price of gas again in this year from January 1 by 0.2d. per therm. In 1929 we reduced the price of gas considerably for the year, having in mind the fact that coal cost us something less in 1929 than in 1928. These price reductions to the consumers are equivalent to £16,800. At the moment we are protected by coal contracts, which will no doubt be fulfilled. They are contracts made between willing buyers and willing sellers, and I cannot believe that there will be any disturbance so long as those contracts carry us. We are not, as a company, or as an industry, politicians, but we do look with anxiety on interference by legislation with industry. Imagine for a moment that if the proposals in the Bill now before the House related to corn instead of coal and were to bring about a direct burden on food in order to assist agriculture and the agricultural labourer; I suggest that in that case no party would touch a proposal to raise prices, to add to the price of living of the home consumer, and add a subsidy for exports which might assist the foreigner. On the other hand, we sympathize with the difficulties of the coal industry, but we most anxiously hope that this Bill may be so amended as not to cast a burden on other industries, and particularly that it may not single out one great and important industry so as to add disproportionate burdens on our shoulders and thence on our consumers.

THE REPORT RESOLUTION

I now beg formally to move: "That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929 (a copy of which has been sent to each proprietor), showing a balance of £76,600 4s. 7d. available for dividends, be and the same are hereby received and adopted, with the exception of the paragraphs relating to dividends, the election of directors and an auditor, which are to be considered separately."

Mr. THOMAS RIGBY, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HENRY WOODALL, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., the dividends recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. William Cash, Mr. P. H. Hall, and Mr. Guy Savory, were re-elected, and the retiring auditor, Mr. Frederick S. Sloman, F.C.A., having been reappointed, a vote of thanks was passed to the officers, staff, and workmen for their excellent work during the past year.

A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman and directors, and the proceedings terminated.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Feb. 15.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies for the week ended February 15 amounted to 9,110 tons, as against 9,529 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 82.4 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 84.1 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 72.5 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 75.8 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 33.7 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 27.4 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported. 53.1 per cent., as against 53.2 per cent., a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 85.5 per cent., as against 83.4 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported eggs formed 56.9 per cent., as against 80.4 per cent. a year ago; and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 80.6 per cent., as against 75.0 per cent. same week last year. The quantity of fresh-killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 2,056 tons, as against 6,277 tons of chilled and frozen meats. The quantity of meat, &c., surrendered or taken as being useless for food was 13 tons, as against 19 tons same week a year ago.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (Wholesale).—Arrivals totalled 582 tons. Light supplies were held over at the close. Quotations:—Salmon, English, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d.; Scotch, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Irish, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; soles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.; slips, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; crabs, 3d. to 1s. 6d.; and large prawns, 7s. to 12s. per lb. Turbot, 9s. to 12s.; brill, 8s. to 10s.; lemon soles, 9s. to 14s.; halibut, 10s. to 14s.; witches, 3s. 6d. to 8s.; megrims, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; live cod, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; plaice, 4s. to 9s. 6d.; haddock, 3s. to 6s.; mackerel, 16s. to 18s.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; bream, 4s. to 5s.; dory, 4s. to 7s.; skate, 3s. to 6s.; roker, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; hake, 7s. to 10s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s. English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 3s.; Norway herrings, 2s.; dry haddock, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 3d. per stone. Bloaters, 5s.; kippers, 3s. to 5s.; and red herrings, 5s. per box. Live eels, 22s. to 30s. per draught. Oysters.—Whitstable, 28s. to 46s.; Pyefleet, 38s. to 50s. per 100. Escallops, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per dozen. Shrimps, English, pink, 1s. to 2s. per gallon.

CATTLE

NORWICH, Feb. 15.—A fair supply of beef was again on offer; 48s. to 58s. per cwt., live-weight, was realised. A good show of store cattle ruled slow and dear at £11 to £22 a head. Calves were in request and veal made up to 1s. 2d. per lb. Mutton was plentiful and met a fair demand. Best hoggets sold at 1s. 2d., and ewes at 10d. to 11d. per lb. A smaller show of pigs was penned to-day. Londoners and cutters made 15s. to 15s. 6d. A few choice made up to 16s., and baconers 14s. 6d. to 15s. per stone. Stores realised from 40s. to nearly £5. At market:—Cattle, 1,274; sheep, 1,100; and pigs, 500.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Feb. 15.—Trading in artificial silk fabrics has continued disappointing, buyers giving orders for only urgent requirements. Even when manufacturers have promised to give buyers the benefit of any alteration that may be made in the duties, they have failed to secure more than retail lines. The number of looms idle continues large, and there seems to be a disposition for a further contraction of production. A moderate demand has been experienced for dress goods, but transactions have not been numerous or important. Low-quality prints have been in some request, but competition in these is very keen, and when orders are put down there is very little margin for the maker. Staple fibre fabrics and fancies have been in rather better request, while demand for furnishing cloths, lingo, and corset cloths has been dull. A moderate trade is being arranged for Africa, Australia, and Canada. The turnover in first-grade viscose and acetate yarns is not at the moment sufficient to absorb production. Low-grade qualities of viscose are exceedingly difficult to move. Nominal prices of all artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follows:—Coloured stripe poplin, 103s.; brocades, 103s.; crêpe brocades, 149s.; limbries, 119s.; all artificial silk limbries, 149s.; and crêpe artificial silk, 145s.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The market continued its irregular course to-day. Declines predominated at the opening, in spite of various favourable factors. The weekly trade reviews were more cheerful than for some time past, but although some stocks were supported, the list generally bore evidence of selling pressure. The reactionary trend spread throughout the list, with heavy week-end realising and professional "bear" raids affecting industrials, merchandizing issues, and specialities. The close was easy.

Sales were returned at 1,693,000 shares, making a total of 17,026,000 shares for the week (five days), against 20,120,000 shares last week and 18,502,000 shares in the corresponding week last year.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
		$	$	$
Montreal on:				
London, cables	£1	4.865	4.90	4.90⅜
New York on:				
London, sight	£1		4.85¼	4.85¼
Cables	£1	4.865	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅞	4.82⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅛	4.84⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅜	3.91⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅜	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.03¼	40.03½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.78½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.93¼
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.29½	19.29⅝
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.50	12.52
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¾	14.08¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¾	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
B. Aires		Currency	Cents.	Cents.
Rio, cables	1 peso	42.54	37.76	38.26
	1 mil.	32.45	11.05	11.05

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
Atchison	236	237
Atl. Coast	166	166
B. & O.	117½	118¼
Do., Pref.	80	80
Brooklyn M. Tsit	70	69
Can. Pac.	21⅝	21⅝
Cent. N.J.	270	270
Ches. & O.	230	233
Ch. G.W.	14½	15
Do., Pref.	38⅛	38¼
Ch. N.W.	68	68
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25⅛	25½
Ch.Rockls.	123	124
Del.& Hud.	175	178
Del., Lack.	145	147¼
Erie	62¼	63¼
Do.,1stPf.	65¼	65¾
Do., Pref.	98	98
Illinois Central	129	128¾
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30	30¾
Air Reduct.	130	132
AlliedChem.	272½	274
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28	28¼
Am. Can.	142	140
Am. Loco.	99½	99½
Am. Rolling Mills	97	97
Am. Smelt.	74¼	74⅛
Am.Sug.R.	61	61
Am. Tel.	230¾	230¾
Am. Tob.	254	254
Am.Wool'n	16	16
Anaconda	74¼	75⅞
Armour D.	78	77½
As.DrygGds.	33½	33½
Atl'tic Ref.	35¾	35¾
Baldwin	35¾	35¾
BarnsdallA	20⅞	21⅜
Beth. Steel	100⅜	102
C. de Pascoe	62¼	62⅛
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛
Chrysler	37⅜	37⅜
Col. Fuel	55½	56⅝
Colum. Gas	89⅜	91⅜
Cord. Graph	29⅜	29¾
Cons. Gas	117⅝	119⅛
Cont. Can	60¾	61¼
Cont. Oil	19½	21
Corn Prod.	94½	95¾
Curtiss-W.	89⅞	89½
DavisonCh.	33⅛	33
Drug. Inc.	81	80½
Du Pont.	125	127
EastmanK.	198½	205
Elec.P.&L.	64	64½
Electric Storage	75½	76
Fox Film	28⅜	30½
Gen. Elec.	75⅜	76
Gen. Foods	52	52⅞
Gen.Motors	43¾	43¾
Gillette	9⅛	9⅛
Goodrich	46⅞	47¼
Goodyear	81½	83
Hou.Oil "A"	62¼	63½
Hud.M'trs.	58⅜	58
Ind. Rayon	96	94
Int. Harv'r	90¼	89¾
Int. Match	79⅜	80½

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	15	Mid. West Utilities	35⅜
Assoc. Gas	44	Pennroad	15⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27	Silica Gel	28
Celanese	27¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51
Elec. Bond	99¼	Swift Int.	32½
Gulf Oil	136½	VacuumOil	90
Int. Pet.	19⅛		

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99⅜₂	99⅜₂	Finl., 6% 1945
Do.,4%	100⅜₂	100⅜₂	Fren.,7% 1941
Do.,(4th) 4¼%	101⅜₂	101⅜₂	Do., 7% 1949
U.K.5½% 1937	104⅝	104⅜	Ger., 7% 1949
Do., 4% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek, 7% 1964
Arg., 6% 1959	96	96	Hamb'g 6% 1946
Aust.,5% 1957	88	87⅞	Hungn., 7½% 1941
A'stria,7% 1943	104½	104⅜	Ital., 7% 1951
Belg., 6% 1955	103	102⅝	Jap.,6½% 1954
Do., 7% 1955	110½	110¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50
Bordeaux, 6% 1934	103½	103½	Norway6% 1952
Brazil, 7½% 1952	99	99	P.L.M.,6% 1958
Bulg.,7, '67	78½	78½	Do., 7% 1958
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅛	100⅛	Poland,7% 1947
Chile,7, '42	100¼	100¼	Do., 8% 1950
Do.,6,'60	88⅜	88⅞	Rio de Sul 8% '46
Czech. 8% 1951	110½	110½	San P.,8% 1950
Denm'k6% 1942	104½	104¼	Seine, 7% 1942
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101⅞	102	Swed.5½% 1954
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	TokyoCity, 5½% '61
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105⅛	105⅛	

	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
	373	373
	761	761
	1,085	54,460
	6,970	163,751
	9	3,151
	545	16,701
	376	13,343
	80	2,413
	1,940	98,805
	24	4,412
	20	109
	2,684	347,903
	2,684	347,903
	270	68,344
	58	2,480
	514	31,510
	304	30,309
	1,004	93,100
	1,004	93,100
	16	1,600
	16	1,600
	28	2,800
	16	1,600
	16	1,600
	16	1,600

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Newfoundland.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
Nelson* (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Houder†† (Marqueza)	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
L. & H.†† (Dryden)	Feb. 22	6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orontes) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Cathay)	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : R.M.S.P. (Severn)	Feb. 21	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
CANADA (exc. NOVA SCOTIA) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : (all parts) : Direct (Ausonia)	Feb. 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle† (Gloucester Castle)	Feb. 21	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Rajputana) ..	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Autocrat) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong and S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.), Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 19	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 19	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt.	Feb. 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. ..	Feb. 20	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‡‡	Feb. 22	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Dullio) .	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
F. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‡	Feb. 22	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle). E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 21	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	Feb. 18	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Feb. 17	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Feb. 20	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via Suez (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail‡	Feb. 20	6 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Aldan) ..	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
SAMOA : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Ventura)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails‡	Feb. 21	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Machaon)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Cunard (Ausonia)	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Cunard (Antonia)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anvers-Ville)	Feb. 22	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Lipari)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Adda) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey : Holt (J. Holt)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Ariguani) ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Air fee is 3d. per half-oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half-oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ..	5d. ,,

‡‡ Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Pacific Coast), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Malta, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal). **11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Newfoundland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, China (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), Turkey (by sea direct). United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques only). **6 P.M.**—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Koningin der Nederlanden. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Walmer Castle. Jamaica, by ss. Ariguani. China and Japan via Siberia. **TO-MORROW.**—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Apapa. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool, 9 a.m.
APAPA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, p.m.
MILWAUKEE (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton.
MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3.30 a.m. Due London to-morrow.
WALMER CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Southampton.
CITY OF ADELAIDE (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock.
CITY OF BARODA (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Glasgow.
DORIC (W. Star), from New York ; Liverpool, p.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama ; London, 10 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN
DEMOSTHENES .. Fm. U.K., arr. Albany 13th.

AFRICAN
ARNISI .. .. For L'pool, left Lagos 14th.
BIAFRA .. .. For U.K., left Sierra Leone 12th.
BOUTRY .. .. For Sapele, left Gravesend 14th.
COCHRANE .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 15th.
JEBBA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Teneriffe 14th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Dakar 13th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE
BOSNIA .. .. For Palermo, left Naples 13th.
RIVER TIGRIS .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 14th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
MARYLAND .. .. For Norfolk, left Gravesend 15th.
MINNEWASKA .. .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 15th.

BEN LINE
BENAVON .. .. For Japan, left Tahoku 15th.

BLUE FUNNEL
ÆNEAS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 13th.
ANTENOR .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
CYCLOPS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. L'pool 14th.
DEMODOCUS .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 13th.
DIOMED .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Ldn. 14th.
DOLIUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 12th.
MENTOR .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Shanghai 13th.
PERIANDER .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
PHILOCTETES .. .. For Ldn., left Kobe 12th.
TALTHYBIUS .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. V'couver 12th.
THESEUS .. .. For Ldn., left M'selles 13th.

BLUE STAR
ALMEDA STAR .. .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 14th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For B. Aires, cld. St. Vincent 14th.
AVILA STAR .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Madeira 15th.
GAELIC STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Antwerp 14th.
NAPIER STAR .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 14th.
STUART STAR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. R. Aires 13th.
SULTAN STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 14th.

BOOTH
AIDAN .. .. Fm. Manaos, arr. L'pool 16th.
JUSTIN .. .. Fm. Para, arr. Manaos 13th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
ACCRA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 13th.
BOMPATA .. .. For Accra, left Lagos 14th.
CALABRY .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Sierra Leone 13th.
EBANI .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 14th.
JEKRI .. .. For Las Palmas, left Dakar 14th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
BEAVERHILL .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 14th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Hong-kong 14th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. .. For Madeira, left N.Y. 13th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. For Cadiz, arr. Gib. 16th.
METAGAMA .. .. For St. John, left Clyde 15th.
MINNEDOSA .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. L'pool 15th.
MONTCALM .. .. For L'pool, left St. John 14th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
AMIRAL GANTEAUME Fm. R'dam, arr. Conakry 11th.
ANGO .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Bahia 14th.
AURIGNY .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 12th.
BELLE ISLE .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Rio Janeiro 14th.
FORMOSE .. .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 12th.
CAP TOURAINE .. .. For Bordeaux, left M'selles 13th.
FORT DE SOUVILLE .. For Accra, left Tabou 11th.
FOUCAULD .. .. For Bordeaux, cld. Dakar 14th.
GROIX .. .. For B. Aires, left Vigo 12th.
KERAUDY .. .. For B. Aires, left Gdynia 13th.
SWIATOWID .. .. For Dunkirk, cld. Rio Janeiro 14th.

CLAN LINE
CLAN GRAHAM .. .. For Glasgow, left R'dam 15th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. For Malabar, arr. Alleppey 14th.
CLAN MACDONALD .. Fm. Australia, arr. Adelaide 14th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY Fm. L'pool, arr. Madras 14th.
CLAN MACKAY .. .. For Chittagong, left Suez 15th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For Mauritius, left Beira 14th.
CLAN MACWHISTER .. Fm. Pacific, arr. Levuka 13th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. .. Fm. Dundee, arr. Antwerp 14th.
HALIZONES .. .. For Malabar, left Ldn. 14th.
HARMONIDES .. .. For Ldn., left Algiers 14th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
CARIMARE .. .. For Havre, left San Juan 15th.
IOWA .. .. For Havre, left Frisco 13th.
KENTUCKY .. .. For Tampico, left Vera Cruz 15th.
MACORIS .. .. For Colon, left S. Nazaire 13th.
MISSISSIPI .. .. For Lota, left Talcahuano 14th.
OREGON .. .. For Havre, left Tacoma 14th.
ROCHAMBEAU .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 15th.
TEXAS .. .. For Frisco, left Los Angeles 12th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
MOPAN .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. L'pool 16th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH Fm. Calcutta, arr. Aden 15th.
MATOPPO .. .. Left Lourenco Marques 15th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF AGRA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF CAIRO .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 14th.
CITY OF CANTON .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 15th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE For Ilo-Ilo, left M'selles 14th.
CITY OF EXETER .. For Calcutta, left Suez 15th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. For Calcutta, left Aden 15th.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 15th.
CITY OF LYONS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Table B. 13th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. For Singapore, left Philadel. 14th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For Hong-kong, left Macassar 14th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. For Ldn., left Algoa Bay 14th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON
MARENGO .. .. For Boston, left Shields 15th.

FURNESS LINE
JESSMORE .. .. For Burghaz, left Istanbul 13th.
LDN. CORPORATION .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Ldn. 16th.
LDN. EXCHANGE .. .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 15th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Ldn. 14th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left M'video 15th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 15th.

HARRISON
AUTHOR .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 15th.
DIRECTOR .. .. For Demerara, left Gravesend 15th.
WAYFARER .. .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. L'pool 15th.

HENDERSON
CRINDWIN .. .. For Bassein, left L'pool 15th.
SITTANG .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boulogne 14th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA
IJSERDAM .. .. For R'dam., cld. Vigo 14th.
ROTTERDAM .. .. For Naples, left Madeira 14th.†
STATENDAM .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Kingston 14th.†
VOLENDAM .. .. For Pt. au Prince, left N.Y. 15th.

HOULDER
HARDWICKE GRANGE For Rosario, left Gravesend 15th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
PLUTARCH .. .. For Rio Grande, left L'pool. 15th.

LEYLAND
DARIAN .. .. Fm. Savannah, arr. L'pool. 16th.
DAYTONIAN .. .. For S. Atlantic, left Philadel. 14th.
DILLIAN .. .. For Boston, left L'pool. 15th.
NORWEGIAN .. .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. L'pool. 16th.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MCHSTR. EXPOSITER Fm. Baltimore, arr. Mchstr. 15th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
ATHOS II. .. .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 12th.
CHENONCEAUX .. .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 12th.
LECONTE DE LISLE .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. Suez 14th.
SPHINX .. .. Fm M'selles., left Colombo 11th.
VILLE DE STRASBOURG For Mauritius, left Djibouti 12th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
KAMBANGAN .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
ROTTI .. .. For Batavia, left Singapore 14th.

NELSON
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN For Ldn., left Las Palmas 14th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
GINYO MARU .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Honolulu 15th.
KAGA MARU .. .. For Melbourne, left Nagasaki 14th.
LISBON MARU .. .. For Yokohama left Los Angeles 14th.
MALACCA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 14th.
MATSUMOTO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 15th.
MISHIMA MARU .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. V'couver 14th.
TATSUNO MARU .. .. For N.Y., left Frisco 14th.
TENYO MARU .. .. Fm. Shanghai, arr. Frisco 14th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
ALDA .. .. For R'dam, left Madeira 15th.
ASKALT .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Kobe 14th.
BERENGARIA .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 15th.
BERLIN .. .. For N.Y., cld. 8thmtn. 15th.
CHEMNITZ .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
DONAU .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Los Angeles 13th.
DRESDEN .. .. For Bremen, cld. Queenstown 15th.
FRANKEN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Baltimore 14th.
GOTHA .. .. For Hamburg, left Madeira 15th.
GOTTINGEN .. .. For Bremen, left N. Orleans 14th.
HAIMON .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Valparaiso 15th.
IMMO .. .. For Bremen, cld. Las Palmas 15th.
RAIMUND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Havana 13th.
RIOL .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N. Orleans 14th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Rio Janeiro 15th.
STUTTGART .. .. For N.Y., cld. Halifax 15th.
TURINGEN .. .. For Hamburg, left Philadel. 15th.
TURPIN .. .. For Bremen, left B. Aires 14th.
WIDO .. .. For Valparaiso, left Buenaventura 12th.

ORIENT
ORMONDE .. .. For Ldn., left Suez 15th.
ORONTES .. .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 15th.

PACIFIC STEAM
BOGOTA .. .. Fm. Talcahuano, arr. Ldn. 14th.
MAGELLAN .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 15th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
BALLARAT .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Plymouth 15th.
KALMAR .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 15th.
KARMALA .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 15th.
KHIVA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 15th.
KHYBER .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. R'dam 15th.
KIDDERPORE .. .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 15th.
MALWA .. .. For Yokohama, left M'seilles 14th.
MANTUA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Bombay 14th.
NAGOYA .. .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Said 15th.
NAGPORE .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 15th.
NALDERA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 15th.
NANKIN .. .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 15th.
PADUA .. .. For Calcutta, left Gravesend 15th.
RAWALPINDI .. .. For Yokohama, left Bombay 14th.
BRITISH INDIA
HATKHOLA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Bombay 15th.
KARAGOLA .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Bombay 15th.
KARAPARA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Beira 15th.
MALDA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 15th.
MATIANA .. .. For Beira, left Gravesend 15th.
MORVADA .. .. For Antwerp, left Calcutta 15th.
TAKADA .. .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 15th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
TASMANIA .. .. For Dunedin, left L'pool. 15th.
FEDERAL
CAMBRIDGE .. .. Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. Ldn. 15th.
PARROMA .. .. For N.Y., left Barry 15th.
SURREY .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Panama 15th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
MAKURA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Frisco 14th.
TAHITI .. .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Sydney 15th.
WAIKAWA .. .. For Melbourne, left Launceston 15th.

PRINCE
BRITISH PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 12th.
CORSICAN PRINCE .. For Victoria, left Rio de Janeiro 14th.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. For Semarang, left Sourabaya 15th.
EASTERN PRINCE .. Fm. Rio de Janeiro, arr. Santos 14th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Manila 14th.
ITALIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Mersey, arr. Al'andria. 15th.
KOREAN PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Al'andria. 13th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Suez 15th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE For Mozambique, left Lourenco Marques 14th.
NORTHERN PRINCE .. For Santos, left R. Plate 14th.
OCEAN PRINCE .. .. For Ldn., left R. Plate 13th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. .. For Colombo, left Penang 14th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. For R. Plate, left N.Y. 14th.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 12th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 13th.

RED STAR
BELGENLAND .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Shanghai 14th.
LAPLAND .. .. For Nassau, left Havana 13th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
GAASTERLAND .. .. Fm. Santos, arr. Rohia 15th.
GELRIA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Rio de Janeiro 15th.
SALLAND .. .. For La Plata, left Rio Grande 14th.
WATERLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 14th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ARAGUAYA .. .. Cruise, cld. Kingston 14th.
ARCADIAN .. .. For Bermuda, left N.Y. 14th.
ASTURIAS .. .. For B. Aires, left Cherbourg 14th.
SAMBRE .. .. For U.K., left Pernambuco 14th.
SOMME .. .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Havre 18th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP
BAARN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Talcahuano 14th.
VAN RENSSELAER .. Left, Dover 15th.
VENEZUELA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Barbados 15th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE
BANFFSHIRE .. .. For Brisbane, left Adelaide 14th.
BUTESHIRE .. .. For U.K., arr. Suez 14th.

SILVER LINE
SILVERMAPLE .. .. For Semarang, left Sourabaya 15th.
SILVERPALM .. .. For Kobe, left Yokohama 15th.

UNION-CASTLE
GRANTULLY CASTLE For S. Africa, left Middlesbrough 13th.

UNITED STATES LINES
PRES. HARDING .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 14th.
PRES. ROOSEVELT .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 14th.

WHITE STAR
DORIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Queenstown 18th.
HOMERIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Malta 15th.
LAURENTIC .. .. Cruising, left Gib. 15th.
MEGANTIC .. .. Cruise, left Algiers 14th.

YEOWARD LINE
ARDEOLA .. .. For Las Palmas, left L'pool 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALBERTIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Halifax 16th.
AMERICAN MERCHANT Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 16th.
ANDANIA .. .. For N.Y., left L'pool 15th.
ANGO .. .. For Rio Grande, left Bahia 15th.
ATTIKA .. .. For Victoria, left Bahia 15th.
BALLARAT .. .. For Brisbane, left Plymouth 15th.
BENDIGO .. .. For Hull, cld. Plymouth 16th.
BIJAMO .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Hull 15th.
BRONTE .. .. For B. Aires, left Clyde 15th.
CALGARIC .. .. Cruise, left N.Y. 15th.
CAMERONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., for Clyde, arr. Moville 16th.
CASTALIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L'pool 14th.
CEDRIC .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 15th.
CITY OF BRISBANE .. For Brisbane, left Clyde 15th.
CITY OF MELBOURNE For L. Marques, left Gravesend 16th.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE For Karachi, left L'pool 16th.
CITY OF SCOTLAND .. For Karachi, left Clyde 15th.
DAKARIAN .. .. For Demerara, left Clyde 15th.
DUMANA .. .. For Karachi, left Gravesend 16th.
ELYSIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
HAMBURG .. .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 16th.
HOMERIC .. .. Cruise, left Malta 15th.
NORFOLK .. .. Fm. Napier, arr. Ldn. 16th.
NUDDEA .. .. For Fremantle, left L'pool 16th.
PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. U.K., arr. Dunedin 14th.
PORT DARWIN .. .. For Ldn., left Panama 13th.
PORT DENISON .. .. For Dunedin, left Invercargill 15th.
PORT HUON .. .. For U.K., left Aden 14th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. Fm. U.K., arr. Sydney 14th.
PORT WELLINGTON .. For Fremantle, left Philadel. 14th.
TALMA .. .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 15th.
TUSCANIA .. .. For Bombay, left Gib. 15th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	20
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island ..	20
MÜNCHEN	At New York from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	50
KILDORAN (S.V.) (of Marlehamn)	Newport, Jan. 12, for Puerto Cabello. Passed Barra Island Jan. 15. Waterlogged boat marked "Kilduran Marlehamn" passed Feb. 13 in lat. 39.33 N., long. 9.44 W....	40

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ADMIRAL BENSON.—Astoria, Feb. 15.—American s. Admiral Benson ashore inside entrance Columbia River. Weather thick. Tug left Astoria to assist.

ARCADIAN.—New York, Feb. 14.—Steamer Arcadian, before reported, cleared buoy and proceeded.

BEACONHILL.—Galveston, Feb. 15.—American tank s. Beaconhill aground at the entrance to the

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.
The Canadian General Electric Company give notice that the Directors have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1¾ per cent. for the three months ending 31st March, 1930, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Preference Stock of the Company and that the said Dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st April, 1930, to Shareholders on record on 15th March, 1930.
The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.
For The Canadian Bank of Commerce Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
2, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 15th February, 1930.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 6 per CENT. STERLING LOANS of 1926 and 1929.
The COUPONS due 1st March next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loans will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on the following Monday and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London banker or other agent.
Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 17th February, 1930.

THE MELBOURNE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited.
Half-year's Dividend on Eight per Cent. First Cumulative Preference Share Warrants to Bearer.
Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND on the above Share Warrants for the half-year ending 28th February, 1930, will be PAID at the Company's London Office, 1, Finsbury-avenue, E.C.2, on and after 31st March, 1930, on presentation of the actual Share Warrants and/or the relative Coupon, which must be left two clear days for examination.
W. E. LANE, London Manager and Secretary.

THE ADELAIDE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited.
Dividend on Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Share Warrants to Bearer.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 48 attached to the above Share Warrants will be PAID on and after 31st March, 1930, on presentation, to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.2.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
W. E. LANE, London Manager and Secretary.

THE STATE OF BAHIA SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that the HOLDERS of COUPON No. 30 due 1st March, 1930, attached to the above Bonds will be PAID PAYMENT of the same on and after Saturday, 1st March, 1930, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, subject to the deduction of the balance of income-tax, payable for the time being in excess of Income-tax at the rate of 4s. in the £ on such interest.
The net value of Coupon No. 30 income-tax being chargeable thereon at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the £ will therefore be 1s. 6d. or 3.25d. and Bondholders will therefore receive payment at that rate in respect of each coupon so deposited.
The London Bank of London and South America, Limited, 6-8, Threadneedle-yard, E.C.2.
PARIS: Banque Transatlantique, 17, Boulevard Haussmann.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
By Order of the Board,
V. C. MORTON, Secretary.
8, Arthur-street, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
17th February, 1930.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL 4 per CENT. LOAN of 1911 for £4,500,000.
The COUPONS due 1st March next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on the following Monday and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London banker or other agent.
Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 17th February, 1930.

ORLEANS RAILWAY COMPANY (Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Paris à Orléans).
ISSUE of £2,000,000 SIX per CENT. STERLING BONDS.
The COUPONS on the Bonds of the above Loan, due 1st March next, will be PAID at the Counting House of Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., or Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, on and after that date.
Coupons must be lodged on any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2, by a Banker or other London Agent, and must be left three clear days for examination.
Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
MORGAN GRENFELL and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS, New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANNFIELD PLAIN and DISTRICT GAS COMPANY
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Charles Comins and Co., Chartered Accountants, 50, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, on Friday, 28th February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely. Transfer Books will be closed until after the meeting.
By Order of the Board
B. T. COMINS, Secretary.
Offices:—54, Conduit-street, London, W.1.
21st January, 1930.

CITY SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, Limited, of BUDAPEST.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the City Savings Bank Company, Limited, of Budapest, will be held at the offices of the Bank in Budapest on the 26th March, 1930.
(Signed) NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, as Agents for
The City Savings Bank Company, Limited, of Budapest.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held in London, at Paddington Station, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February, 1930, at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, for the general purposes of business.
Notice is hereby also given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at Paddington Station on the same day at twelve o'clock noon, or as soon thereafter as the said Annual General Meeting is concluded or adjourned, when the following Bill will be submitted for the consideration and, if thought fit, for the approval of such meeting, viz.:—
A Bill for conferring further powers upon the Great Western Railway Company in respect of their own undertaking and upon that Company and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company in respect of an undertaking in which they are jointly interested and for other purposes.
CHURCHILL, Chairman.
Paddington Station, London, W.2.
19th February, 1930.

LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company will, in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament, be held at Euston Station, London, N.W.1, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, of approving the undermentioned Bills and Provisional Orders, namely:—
PROMOTED BY THE COMPANY.
DEPOSITED IN PARLIAMENT.
LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY BILL.
A Bill to empower the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company to construct railways and works and to acquire lands; and for other purposes.
PROVISIONAL ORDERS PROMOTED BY THE COMPANY.
DEPOSITED WITH THE SCOTTISH OFFICE.
LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY (HOTEL WATERS) PROVISIONAL ORDER.
A Provisional Order to authorise the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company to construct waterworks and other works; to acquire lands; and for other purposes.
LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY PROVISIONAL ORDER.
A Provisional Order to confer additional powers upon the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company in relation to rates dues and charges leviable at certain of the harbours docks and piers of the Company; and for other purposes.
BILL PROMOTED BY OTHER PARTIES.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BILL.
A Bill for conferring further powers upon the Great Western Railway Company in respect of their own undertaking and upon that Company and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company in respect of an undertaking in which they are jointly interested; and for other purposes.
JOSIAH CHARLES STAMP, Chairman.
OWEN GLYNNE ROBERTS, Secretary.
Euston Station, London, N.W.1. 17th February, 1930.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given that the 58th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Head Office in Basle on Friday, the 28th February at 2 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet and the Auditors' Report for the year 1929, to consider and approve these reports, to pass resolutions regarding the distribution of profits and to elect Directors.
Members can obtain cards of admission and forms of proxy from the London Office, 99, Gresham-street, E.C.2, the West-End Branch at 11c, Regent-street, S.W.1, or from any other office of the Corporation, against deposit of their shares or of an approved bankers' certificate of deposit, not later than Tuesday, the 25th February, 1930.
The balance-sheet will be obtainable at any office of the Corporation on and after Thursday, the 20th February, 1930.
(Signed) MAX STAEHELIN, Chairman of the Board.
Basle, 5th February, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BAVARIAN MORTGAGE and EXCHANGE BANK 6½ per CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS, 1927.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th February to 10th March, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants.
BUCKNESS, MAHON and Co., Registrars.
53, Cornhill, E.C.3.

BROWN BROTHERS, Limited.
FINAL DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary TRANSFER REGISTERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 28th February, 1930, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
W. WELHAM PAUL, Secretary.
Registered office: W. 2A. 30, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. 14th February, 1930.

CABLES and WIRELESS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 5½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th March, 1930, inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, payable on the 31st March, 1930. By Order, Sgd. EDWARD WILSHAW, General Manager and Secretary, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.2. 14th February, 1930.

CAVENDISH HOUSE (CHELTENHAM), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th February, 1930, inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable on the 1st March, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
BRADSELL, Secretary.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of Annuity classes "A," "B," "C," and "D" will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 1st, to Monday, the 31st day of March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing warrants payable 1st April, 1930.
By Order,
C. G. YOUNG, Secretary.
73-76, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
14th February, 1930.

E.N.V. ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, 18th February, to Thursday, 27th February, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
H. S. SHEFFIELD, Registrar of the Company.

GOVERNMENT of SOUTHERN RHODESIA 4½ per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1956-68.
Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the several accounts in the above-mentioned Stock will be STRUCK on the night of 1st March next and that on and after the 3rd March the Stock will be transferable by ordinary transfer.
Forms of request for the purpose of forwarding Dividend Warrants by post to banks or other agents may be obtained on application to the banks.
For Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), National Bank of South Africa Branch,
S. W. HUMPHRIES, Manager.
Circus-place, London Wall, E.C.2. 15th February, 1930.

MORGAN, SQUIRE and CO. (1929), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference and Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th February, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. W. ROWLEY, Secretary.

TAMPLIN and SON'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½ per cent. Preference shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th February, 1930 (both days inclusive) for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
ALLAN L. KENT, Secretary.
1, Richmond-terrace, Brighton, 17th February, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES.
(Argentine Republic)
SIX per CENT. REFUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.
Due March 1, 1961.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Bonds, there have been called for REDEMPTION at their par value, on the interest payment date, to wit, March 1, 1930, the following numbers of Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of Two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred Dollars ($224,500), bearing the following distinctive numbers:—

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 120	414	425	519	770	887	890
1312	1402	1436	1866	2131	2251	2265
2622	2680	2823	2955	3063	3113	3234
3535	3650	3818	3839	4023	4354	4486
4648	4666	5009	5046	5383	5400	5739
5988	6342	6598	6965	6988	7002	7246
7367	7387	7675	7757	8472	8689	8687
8744	8807	8829	9536	9847	9981	10036
10352	10547	11729	11756	12072	12102	12179
12246	12516	12589	12692	12835	12840	13686
13699	13729	14430	14513	14534	14623	14843
14861	14888	15102	15274	15534	15558	15566
15717	15780	15988	16130	16135	16141	16387
16939	17046	17048	17251	17326	17340	17568
17728	18313	18391	19194	19249	19425	19456
19538	19616	19764	19815	19862	19887	19991
20040	20544	20747	20899	20978	21184	21262
21614	21632	21694	21715	21967	21983	22207
22441	22520	22590	22838	22934	23140	23184
23200	23201	23287	23607	23648	24167	24766
24811	24885	25205	25449	25664	25689	25690
25884	26016	26158	26211	26646	26892	26984
27039	27078	27216	27454	27675	28044	28453
28516	29227	29282	29296	29411	29620	29656
29903	30230	30245	30313	30364	30439	30723
30730	30759	31723	31757	31762	31772	31941
31978	32078	32088	32092	32564	32922	33411
33483	33835	33979	34052	34832	34989	35028
35105	35175	35676	35786	35955	36242	36366
36891	36930	37395	37907	38150	38284	38384
38408	38659	38896	38935			

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 159	452	642	645	1081	1449	1545
1547	2070	2168	2300	2356	3131	3162
3180	3311	3532	3657	3751	4067	4083

On said date, March 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, the principal amount of Bonds will be payable in Dollars at the office or of Kissel, Kinnicutt and Co., 44, Pine-street, New York, N.Y., or at the option of the holder, in Sterling at the principal office in London, England, of Kriegers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible through the office in Amsterdam, Netherlands, of Pierson and Co., Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Mendelssohn and Co., Amsterdam, Proehl and Gutmann, or Verneer and Co., or through the office in Zurich, Switzerland, of Credit suisse in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but, in any case, only upon surrender of the Bonds, with all interest coupons maturing after March 1, 1930, and, in case of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instruments of assignment or transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.
Interest accrued to March 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest.
Interest will cease to accrue on said Bonds on March 1, 1930, and subsequent maturing coupons will be void.
The Province of Buenos Aires has also purchased and surrendered to the undersigned Fiscal Agents for retirement additional Bonds of the said issue in the aggregate principal amount of One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000).
HALLGARTEN and Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
as Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires for the above issue of Bonds.
Dated New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.
Bonds have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929:

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 2760	2812	3290	3442	3669	4013	4042
10046	10774	12642	15071	16411	19526	19556
21034	25474	29195	29198	29222	30614	31199
32086	34151	34514	36165	38790		

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 587	657	1054	1055			

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.
The following Bonds drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, have not been presented for payment:

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 1846	19770	33741	34323	34488	35419	36497

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.
HALLGARTEN and Co. and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
Fiscal Agents.
New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ENGLISH and DUTCH INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the Definitive Certificates, with Dividend Coupon No. 2 and following attached, relating to the First and Second Preference Shares, will be ready at the Office of Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal and Co., Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 8, Amsterdam, on the 20th February, 1930, in exchange for the Temporary Scrip at present held.
The Definitive Participation Certificates issued by Royal Exchange Assurance will be ready at the Office of Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., Limited, Shell House, 29-37, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, in exchange for the Temporary Scrip, on the 20th February, 1930.
LIPPMANN, ROSENTHAL and Company, Managers.

THE EGYPTIAN HOTELS, Ltd.
ISSUE OF NEW ORDINARY SHARES.
The date of application for the above Ordinary Shares has been extended from the 30th November 1929 to the 31st March, 1930.
Forms of application and the conditions of Issue of the New Ordinary Shares may be obtained from the Bankers to the Issue, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas),
Cairo, Kasr-el-Nil.
Alexandria, Rue Cherif Pasha.
London, 29, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL and Co., Secretaries.

WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, hereby give notice that they are now prepared to receive their fully paid PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES representing the 1929 issue of Common Stock of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, for exchange into Westminster Bank Canadian Pacific Railway Company Bearer Certificates with Coupon No. 135 attached. The Bearer Certificates will be issued in denominations of one share and five shares only, upon payment of a fee of 1s. per share. Listing forms may be obtained from the New Issue Department, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2. Holders should attend in person or by their bankers or agents to effect the exchange, as the Bank will not accept responsibility for loss in transmission where exchanges are made through the post.

WHITING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION on account of principal due on the 20-Year 6 per Cent. Mortgaged Gold Bonds of the above Company will be made at the offices of the undersigned, on and after the 17th day of February 1930. At the same time the share of the interest payable upon the mortgage by the purchasers of part of the Company's lands will be paid to each Bondholder.
Holders must present their Bonds or send them by post three days before payment is made for the purpose of having the same endorsed with a note of the amount paid thereon.
Bonds should be presented by holders, their Bankers or other Agents between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday. They may, however, be forwarded by Registered Post, when they will be returned in the same way at owner's risk accompanied by Warrant for the amount payable.
All Bonds lodged by hand must be listed on forms which will be supplied on application.
Dated the 13th day of February, 1930.
INVESTMENT REGISTRY, Limited, 6, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
In a quiet and secluded position.
THURLOE-SQUARE
(adjoining).
TO be SOLD, the long LEASE at a low ground-rent of a delightfully attractive small HOUSE, suitable for two people; ready for occupation at once.
Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms.
Paved garden with fountain.
PRICE only £4,250.
TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

In one of the best positions, within two minutes of HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).
NEARLY EVERY WINDOW FACING DUE SOUTH.
JUST in the market privately, the LEASE of between 30 and 40 years of a really most attractive GEORGIAN HOUSE, replete with modern conveniences and most tastefully decorated.
Three family and four servants' single bed rooms, on two floors, four good reception rooms, two bath rooms.
An opportunity of securing on reasonable terms.
A delightful double-fronted house, compact in its planning and ready for immediate occupation.
Owner's exclusive Agents.
TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

WITH A FINELY PANELLED AND GALLERIED MAIDA VALE (3 minutes from Lord's).—ONE of the most attractive, medium-sized detached double-fronted RESIDENCES in the district; four principal bed, three maids' ditto, three bath rooms, suite of three charming reception rooms, a music room with parquet floor, splendid domestic offices, a range of four garages and flat over; double garage vacant. Remainder of lease at low ground-rent. PRICE £6,000. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply Sole Agents, C. WILSON and Co., 81, Maida-vale, W.9. Paddington 9091 (3 lines).

TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCES.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD (adjacent).—Newly-built WONDER HOUSES of remarkable value, small character in a quiet cul-de-sac; exceptional planning and character in unique hall exchange devices; six bed, three reception, lounge hall, cloak room, two bath, hot and cold lavatories; constant hot water; central heating throughout. Lease 85 years. £50 ground-rent. Price only £5,750.—Sole Agents, C. WILSON and Co., as above.

OVERLOOKING AND WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Medium-sized RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; service lift. Premium required. Garage.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5224.

£120 PER ANNUM.—ONSLOW-SQUARE (adjoining).—A compact HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. Premium £70. 21 years' lease.—Apply MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5224.

25, MONTPELIER-PLACE, S.W.7.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE, comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, studio, and kitchen.
Central Heating and Constant Hot Water.
For Sale privately or by Auction on March 18th next.
Solicitors, Messrs. Andrew, Wood, Purves and Sutton, 8, Gt. James-street, W.C.1.

DEACON & ALLEN,
Auctioneers, 70, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 0500.
158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6018.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).
NO PREMIUM.
ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; seven bed, three reception, bath room, and usual offices; garden; central heating, constant hot water. Rent £175 per annum.—Sole Agents, RUGBIES and NORTON, 1, Caufield-gardens, N.W.6. Hamp. 1176-7.

(By order of the Executors.)
REGENT'S PARK
AN ENTIRELY MODERNIZED RESIDENCE with many attractive features, overlooking the Park, containing five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, tiled basement. Just redecorated throughout. Lease 27 years at a ground-rent of £20 per annum, for sale together with the entire exquisite contents. Very low price for quick sale.—Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
62, Brook-street, W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.
A MODERN HOUSE in TOWN.—BIJOU NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD with GARAGE. Built specially for requirements of a gentleman of refinement.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and Co., 41, Holland-park-avenue, W.11. Park 7811.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, FLATS, and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

CHOICE LOW-BUILT RESIDENCE
with Garage for Two Cars.
CAMPDEN-HILL EXTENSION.—This very attractive and entirely remodelled RESIDENCE, comprising eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, and offices of a model character, for SALE.
Long Lease; moderate ground-rent.
£7,000.
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY,
8, Kensington Square, W.8.

CHELSEA (Oakley-crescent).—Semi-detached HOUSE; five bed, three reception, bath, &c. Lease 32 years; ground-rent £8. PRICE £1,800 with POSSESSION.—WHEELER and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

CROMWELL-ROAD.—Roomy leasehold HOUSE. Price £5,500, or would be Let at £350. Possession May.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FREEHOLD.
DELIGHTFUL, easily run HOUSE, near SLOANE-SQUARE, overlooking Gardens; four bed rooms all with fitted lavatories, two reception rooms (one double with parquet floor), bath room, good domestic offices; central heating to all rooms; small paved garden and workshop. Price £4,500.—Sole agents, C. WILSON and Co., 81, Maida-vale, W.9. (Sloane 3434).

Suitable for children.
EATON-TERRACE.
HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED from year for six or eight weeks; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, excellent kitchen, &c. A reasonable rent will be accepted for the period.—Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

MAYFAIR.
ADJACENT TO HYDE PARK.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to ACQUIRE one of the most attractive modern RESIDENCES in a fashionable thoroughfare.
Willett hot water system, south aspect, and replete with all modern heating, marble bath rooms, parquet floors, wood-panelled throughout.
Beautifully decorated recently, and in perfect order throughout.
LEASE 80 YEARS.
GROUND-RENT £200 PER ANNUM.
MODERATE PREMIUM.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11158.)

FEW MINUTES KENSINGTON GARDENS (South side).—New LEASE of delightful dwarf-type HOUSE at £125 per annum, tenant to modernize; four bed, bath, and two reception rooms.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4145-9.

FACING DUE WEST.
ADJOINING HIGHGATE-SQUARE.
TRUSTEE SALE.
FOR SALE, a modernized FAMILY RESIDENCE now ready for almost immediate occupation.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, double drawing room, small boudoir, library or morning room, dining room, panelled hall, paved entrance and inner halls, remodelled basement offices.
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. SERVICE LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING ALL NEWLY INSTALLED.
Long Lease of 90 years at a moderate ground-rent. For SALE, PRICE, including all improvements, £13,500.—Recommended and view by GARLAND, SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone No., Grosvenor 2360-1.

FREEHOLD, £3,900.—Low-built HOUSE in extremely quiet Kensington position, close to Park; six bed, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (adjoining).
Four or five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.
FREEHOLD BIJOU RESIDENCE for SALE at the low price of £9,650; fitted electric light and power and other modern conveniences.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION GUEST HOUSE, &c.
HAMPSTEAD (near Station).—An excellent newly-decorated HOUSE to be SOLD; eight bed, bath, three reception; large lease. PRICE £1,650. Large mortgage can be arranged.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HANS-PLACE
IN A QUIET POSITION.
CENTRAL HEATING.
Adjoining Harrods, charming HOUSE of unconventional design, modernised and newly decorated throughout to be SOLD; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, very good drawing room with parquet floor, dining room, morning room, good hall, and well planned domestic offices; fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; independent hot water supply. Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HERFORD-SQUARE, S.W.7.—On the quiet side, overlooking charming gardens, TWO delightful HOUSES available. Unfurnished five bed, three reception, paved garden; independent boilers; all conveniences.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

A COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN
OF UNUSUAL CHARM AND CHARACTER.
"Fitzo Chaucer's Cottage and Garage."
KENSINGTON.—This most delightfully planned, detached, low-built RESIDENCE of CHARACTER in secluded position; 10 to 12 bed rooms (all on two floors), three bath rooms, four ground-floor reception rooms.
FINELY LAID-OUT GARDEN and LAWN.
Long Lease for Sale.
12,500GNS.
With early possession.
Recommended as a really choice residence.
LAWRENCE HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY,
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

UNIQUE NON-BASEMENT BIJOU RESIDENCE AND GARAGE.
KENSINGTON.—Modern SMALL RESIDENCE, containing five bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. &c., to be SOLD; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms, &c. PRICE £3,750 for Quick Sale.—Sole Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON (quiet and convenient).—Unfurnished RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c. Lease 32 years; ground rent £7 10s. per annum.—Apply to MAISH and MARSH, 156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4864.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—An attractive, easily-worked £150 SMALL HOUSE can be SECURED on a good lease at a Premium of £400, including fittings, carpets, &c.; six bed room, bath room, two sitting rooms, &c., P.A. small garden.
E. H. PRITCHARD and Co.,
184, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful little HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for two or three months; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, and two bath rooms, excellent offices; plate, linen, servant if required. Rent 9 guineas per week (open to near offer).—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

LOWNDES-SQUARE.—One of the best of these HOUSES available without premium; faces West; redecorated and modernised; nine bed, three bath, four reception; strongly recommended.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

MODERN COMFORTS IN A TUDOR SETTING.
MAIDA VALE.—Newly erected luxury RESIDENCES, comprising six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three in principal bed rooms, parquet flooring; part central heating, constant hot water; garage. Lease 88 years. PRICES £5,150 to £5,500.—Agents, INMAN and CRIER, 126, Maida-vale, W.9. (Maida Vale 3096.)

MAYFAIR, only a few yards from the Park.—Perfect modern HOUSE to be SOLD; a bargain; three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; the whole in perfect condition.—Apply WILLETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
(Just out of Finchley-road.)
MOST attractive NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Six or seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, light kitchen, &c.; large garage; pretty garden with crazy paved path; electric power, independent hot water. FREEHOLD £5,750.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910); and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS AND WITH ENTREE TO GARDENS.
ONSLOW-GARDENS.—One of the smaller of these charming RESIDENCES, with eight bed rooms, square hall, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c., to be SOLD at a very moderate price. Greatly admired and beautifully fitted; ready for immediate occupation.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

PRINCES-GATE.
HOUSE in an open position, facing West, to be SOLD; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, square hall with fireplace, lounge hall, kitchen and usual offices. The entire house is being modernised and redecorated and will shortly be ready for occupation. Lease 47 years. Ground-rent £105 per annum. PRICE £6,750.—Inspected and highly recommended by the Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
REGENT'S PARK.—ONE of the nicest HOUSES in the Park, beautifully decorated and fitted; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms, suite of three, &c. Crown lease for disposal on very advantageous terms.—Apply to the Sole Agents, SAMUEL E. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

£3,800
probably accepted for a fine WILLETT HOUSE overlooking gardens near
SLOANE-SQUARE.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, tiled offices.
Long Lease. Ground-rent £60 per annum.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1.

A CHEAP HOUSE.
THURLOE-STREET, S.W.—At £4,850 for 54 years; seven bed, lounge hall; central heating; service in. Keys with THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
TO be LET for the SEASON, a beautifully decorated and well FURNISHED RESIDENCE in new order; three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.—Sole Agents, ROBINS and MERCER, 289, Albemarle-street, W.1. Regent 4804.

BEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.
VACANT CORNER MANSION of over 20 rooms; licence to convert; room for valuable small house at rear; long lease at £300 per annum for sale.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED for Six Months or Longer.
Eight bed room, two bath rooms, four reception rooms.
10 GUINEAS A WEEK, or near offer SECURES this modernised RESIDENCE; newly decorated, parquet floors, independent hot water, garden in rear.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

OLD CHELSEA.
Old-world panelled Residence to be Let without Premium.
£350 PER ANNUM SECURES a delightful little world RESIDENCE with five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices. Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Also a similar Residence in Westminster.

£200 PER ANNUM.—PONT-STREET (adjo

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

By AUCTION, at the Clifton Hotel, The Promenade, Blackpool, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

94-100, THE PROMENADE, BLACKPOOL

AND 2 TO 8, WEST-STREET.

COMMANDING FREEHOLD IN THE FINEST SEA FRONT POSITION.

MAINLY COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT, BOLD CORNER SHOP AND 3 SHOPS IN WEST-STREET

The property is within a few steps of the points of greatest attraction on the Promenade, and has TWO FRONTAGES, BOTH OVER 70FT., & SITE AREA, 600 SQ. YDS.

A small section is let, viz., the corner back-up shop, about 32ft. by 27ft., to a well-known tenant on Lease at £1,250 per annum exclusive, with agreement for temporary possession if rebuilding of the block be contemplated. With this exception this highly interesting property will be offered

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE TRADING CONCERNS OR INVESTORS,

to whom the position and possibilities of this block cannot fail to appeal.

ALSO ON THE SAME DATE, THE FREEHOLD BAKERY, 87, MILBOURNE-STREET, BLACKPOOL.

A recently overhauled and re-equipped building, 18ft. 6in. by 66ft., situate within three or four minutes' motor-van journey of the above Promenade Property and hitherto used in connexion with that Restaurant.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. THE UP-TO-DATE OVENS, BAKING PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Solicitors :—Messrs. Longbotham and Sons, 4, Carlton-street, Halifax.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their

OFFICES, 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, AND 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

FAIRMILE COMMON, COBHAM.

16 miles from London, but absolutely secluded from all traffic nuisances.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY in one of the very best situations in this favourite district, with its amenities permanently secured; 13 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, halls, four excellent reception rooms; lodge flat; ample garage, &c.; beautifully timbered grounds of

nearly 14 ACRES.

Price, &c., from the Sole Agents,

CHAS. OSENTON & Co., Portsmouth-road, Cobham, Surrey. Tele. 28.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF ORIENTAL AND BRITISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

COMPRISING

A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF FINE PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ORIENTAL AND BRITISH-MADE CARPETS AND RUGS

TO BE SOLD

BY ORDER OF LENDERS FOR REALIZATION OF LOAN.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES FINE EXAMPLES FROM :

SHIRAZ	HAMADAN	AFGHAN	TIENTSIN
KIRMAN	MOSUL	KASHAN	SMYRNA
TABRIZ	HERIZ	TEHERAN	ANATOLIA
MESHED	KHORAVAN	BUSHIRE	BOKHARA

AND ALSO

RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS.

MESSRS.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL

will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in single lots, in the BALL ROOM,

PICCADILLY HOTEL, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1,

on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NEXT, the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon each day precisely.

ON VIEW to-day and to-morrow and mornings of Sale.

The Sale affords an exceptional opportunity for private buyers, Hotel and Club Proprietors, and others to obtain antique and modern carpets and rugs direct from the importers' stock at realisation prices.

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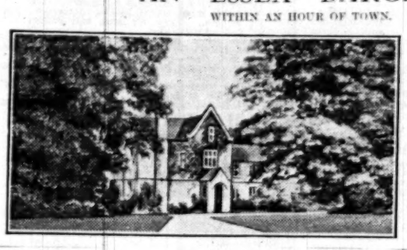

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Attractive GARDENS, kitchen garden, woodland and pasture, in all about

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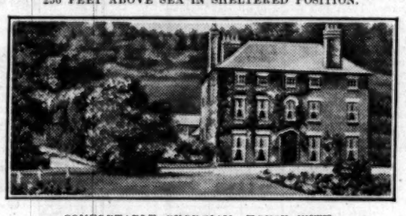
250 FEET ABOVE SEA IN SHELTERED POSITION.



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THIS PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed, bath, offices, with servants' hall, &c.

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In a delightful position, overlooking Ornamental Gardens.

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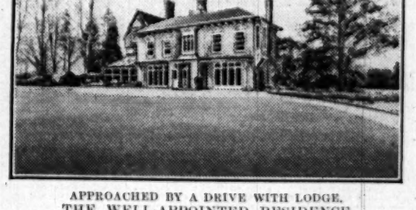

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TWO COTTAGES, STABLING FOR SIX, GARAGE.

FIRST-RATE FARM BUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Tennis Lawn, Wild Garden with Stream, Kitchen and Fruit Gardens.

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OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures, and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—ORIENTAL, CONTINENTAL and OLD ENGLISH CHINA, SOO CHOW LACQUER, BRONZES, PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE, by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on Thursday next, the 20th February, at 1 o'clock precisely, Oriental, Continental, and Old English china, Delft and other pottery, silver and old Sheffield plate, Chinese and French bronzes, Soo Chow lacquer vases, bowls, &c., Old English samplers and needlework, Old English pewter, books, miniatures, and cabinet objects. Persian and Chinese rugs, and decorative furniture, including an Old English three-part dining table and a pair of mahogany dining tables, Old English mahogany sofa, work and occasional tables, bow-front chests of drawers, a square-shaped top coffee table with balustraded gallery, a Chinese eight-fold Coromandel screen, &c.

May be viewed to-morrow and Wednesday next, and catalogues had.—Messrs. Foster, 54, Pall Mall.

On VIEW on WEDNESDAY NEXT from 9 to 4.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, on Thursday, 20th February, at 1.30 p.m. :—

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE removed from Roland-gardens, Taylor's Depository, and elsewhere, including THREE ARMOIRES, sets of chairs, pianofortes, cabinets, carpets, curtains, ornaments, plate, QUEEN ANNE DESIGN CHESTS, WARDROBES, and MIRRORS, an ANTIQUE OAK BUREAU, screens, dining tables, pedestal writing tables, bookcases, books, a roll-top desk, settees, divan chairs, pictures, day beds, wardrobes, CHIPPENDALE MIRRORS, a MOORISH SCREEN, and a quantity of clean secondary effects.

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VALUABLE LAW BOOKS (on Friday, February 21st, at 3 o'clock), including the Library of the Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SUMNER, G.C.B., formerly Lord of Appeal, and that of the late SIR MONTAGUE SHEARMAN, K.C., comprising THREE COMPLETE SETS of the LAW REPORTS to date; Law Journal Reports from 1840 to 1928; Halsbury's Laws of England, 31 vols.; Reports of Commercial Cases, 21 vols.; Two Sets of the English and Empire Digest, 42 vols.; Mahogany Globe-Wernicke Bookcases, &c.

Now on View. Catalogues may be had on application. AUCTION ROOMS, 115, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALES TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made FURNITURE, comprising sets of Jacobean design oak and mahogany dining-room chairs with sideboards and dining tables to correspond, pianofortes, inlaid mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, writing tables, oak, white, enamelled walnut and inlaid mahogany bed-room suites, mahogany valet wardrobe, chests of drawers, brass and wood bedsteads, and superior bedding, oil paintings, engravings, plated articles, ornamental items, china, glass, and numerous effects.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

HANOVER-SQUARE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE,

PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE, LIVE & DEAD FARMING STOCK, etc.

21st FEBRUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, PICTURES, &c.

BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE, also the PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HAMPSTEAD, and OTHER PROPERTIES.

Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, tables, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, upright and grand pianofortes, gramophones, wireless sets, bronze and ivory figures and groups, English and Oriental pottery and porcelain, cut glass, Paintings and Drawings, Persian and other carpets and rugs, bed room suites in mahogany and other woods and Miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF FORTHCOMING SALES TO BE CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.

FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, AT 10.30 A.M.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.

The Registered Herd of about 34 Red Poll Cattle, 117 Shorthorn Cows, 629 Breeding Ewes, 21 Horses, Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.

150 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Flocks of Suffolk and Hampshire Down Ewes, 400 Store Sheep, Implements and Machinery.

FRIDAY, 21st MARCH.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.

200 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Implements and Machinery.

SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.

250 well-bred Store Cattle, 40 Shire and other Horses and a large Collection of Valuable Implements and Machinery.

MONDAY, 24th MARCH.

NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.

150 Dairy Cattle, 30 Horses and Colts, and the remainder of the Implements and Machinery.

TUESDAY, 25th MARCH.

THE ESTATE YARD, COMPTON BASSETT.

Poultry, Poultry Appliances, Estate and Garden Effects.

28th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

JEWELS, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, LACE, &c.

BY ORDER of THE ADMINISTRATOR of THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIBERG; BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS; ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, and from other sources. A choice single stone brilliant ring, of great lustre, a ruby and diamond cluster ring, an emerald and diamond brooch, a magnificent 3-stone emerald and brilliant ring, a diamond pendant necklet, an important single stone diamond ring, a loose brilliant 3½ carats, a loose emerald 2¼ carats, a flexible diamond bracelet, diamond and other gem rings, bracelets brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, unset precious stones, gold and silver watches, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces, an 18th Century gold-mounted tortoiseshell snuff box, inset with a miniature of Peter the Great, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, a William III. plain tankard with domed cover, by A. Stevenson and A. Roade, London 1702, 24ozs. 8dwts.; a pair of George II. table candlesticks by John Cafe, London 1753 and 1754, 57ozs. 10dwts., 11½in. high; a George II. coffee pot, by Thomas Whipham, London 1752, 34ozs. 16dwts.; a George II. plain 2-handled cup, by William Woodward, London 1741, 12ozs. 15dwts.; a George III. oval vase-shaped hot water jug, by Robert Salmon, London 1789, 27ozs. 7dwts.; epergnes, entree dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, FURS, LACE.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

9th APRIL AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.

WORKS OF ART,

including WILLIAM and MARY CHIPPENDALE, and SHERATON FURNITURE; English